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THE NEW TESTAMENT

IN THE

ORIGINAL GREEK

WITH

A NEW TRANSLATION

OF THE

TEXT

AND A NEW TRANSLATION

OF

THE GOSPEL OF MATTHEW

BY

THE

AMERICAN

AND

THE

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THE



THE
HOLY BIBLE,
CONTAINING THE
OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS.
THE TEXT

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AUTHORIZED TRANSLATION,

INCLUDING THE

MARGINAL READINGS AND PARALLEL TEXTS:

WITH

A COMMENTARY AND CRITICAL NOTES;

DESIGNED AS A HELP TO A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE SACRED WRITINGS:

✓
BY ADAM CLARKE, LL.D., F.S.A., &c.

A NEW EDITION, WITH THE AUTHOR'S FINAL CORRECTIONS.

FOR WHATSOEVER THINGS WERE WRITTEN AFORETIME WERE WRITTEN FOR OUR LEARNING; THAT WE, THROUGH
PATIENCE AND COMFORT OF THE SCRIPTURES, MIGHT HAVE HOPE.—Rom. xv. 4

THE OLD TESTAMENT.

VOLUME IV.—ISAIAH TO MALACHI.

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INTRODUCTION

TO THE

BOOK OF THE PROPHET ISAIAH.

ON the term *prophet*, and on the nature and several kinds of prophecy, I have already discoursed in different parts of this work. See the notes on Gen. xv. 1, xx. 7, and the preface to the four Gospels, and Acts of the Apostles. A few things only require to be recapitulated. נָבִיא *naba* signifies not only to *foretell future events*, but also to *pray* and *supplicate*; and נָבִיָּא *nabi*, the *prophet*, was by office not only a *declarer of events still future*, but the general *preacher* of the day; and as he frequently foresaw the approach of disastrous times, such was the wickedness of the people, he employed his time in counselling sinners to turn from the error of their ways, and in making strong prayer and supplication to God to avert the threatened judgments: for such predictions, however apparently *positive* in their *terms*, were generally *conditional*; strange as this may appear to some who, through their general ignorance of every thing but the peculiarities of their own creed, suppose that every occurrence is impelled by an *irresistible necessity*.

To his own conduct, in reference to such matters, God has been pleased to give us a *key* (see Jer. xviii.) which opens all difficulties, and furnishes us with a general comment on his own providence. God is absolute master of his own ways; and as he has made man a *free agent*, whatever concerns him in reference to futurity, on which God is pleased to express his mind in the way of *prophecy*, there is a *condition* generally implied or expressed. As this is but seldom attended to by partial interpreters, who wish by their doctrine of *fatalism* to bind even God himself, many contradictory sentiments are put in the mouths of his prophets.

In ancient times those who were afterwards called PROPHETS were termed SEERS; 1 Sam. ix. 9. חֹרֶה *haroeh*, the *seeing person*; he who *perceives mentally* what the design of God is. Sometimes called also חוֹזֶה *chozeh*, the man who has *visions*, or *supernatural revelations*; 1 Kings xxii. 17; 2 Kings xvii. 13. Both these terms are translated *seer* in our common Version. They were sometimes also called *men of God*, and *messengers* or *angels of God*. In their case it was ever understood that all God's prophets had an extraordinary commission, and had their message given them by immediate inspiration.

In this the heathen copied after the people of God. They also had their *prophets* and *seers*; and hence their *augurs* and *auguries*, their *haruspices*, *priests*, and *priestesses*, and their *oracles*; all pretending to be divinely inspired, and to declare nothing but the *truth*; for what was *truth* and *fact* among the *former*, was *affected* and *pretended* among the *latter*.

Many *prophets* and *seers* are mentioned in the sacred writings; but, *fragments* and *insulated prophecies* excepted, we have the works of only SIXTEEN; four of whom are termed the *former* or *larger* prophets, and *twelve*, the *latter* or *minor* prophets. They have these epithets, not from *priority of time*, or from *minor importance*, but merely from the places they occupy in the present arrangement of the books in the Bible, and from the relative *size* of their productions.

The Jews reckon *forty-eight prophets*, and *seven prophetesses*; and Epiphanius, in a fragment preserved by Cotelerius, reckons not fewer than *seventy-three prophets*, and *ten prophetesses*; but in both collections there are many which have no Scriptural pretensions to such a distinguished rank.

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The *succession* of prophets in the Jewish Church is well worthy of note, because it not only manifests the merciful regards of God towards that people, but also the uninterrupted succession of the *prophetic influence*, at least from Moses to Malachi, if not before; for this gift was not withheld under the *patriarchal* dispensation; indeed we might boldly ask any man to show when the time was in which God left himself without a witness of this kind.

To show this succession, I shall endeavour to give the different prophets in order of time.

1. The first man, ADAM, has an undoubted right to stand at the *head of the prophets*, as he does at the head of the *human race*. His declaration concerning marriage, "For this cause shall a man leave his father and mother, and cleave to his wife," is so truly *prophetic*, that no doubt can be formed on the subject. There was then nothing in *nature* or *experience* to justify such an assertion; and he could have it only by Divine inspiration. The millions of instances which have since occurred, and the numerous laws which have been founded on this principle among all the nations of the earth, show with what precision the declaration was conceived, and with what truth it was published to the world. Add to this, his correct *knowledge of the nature of the different animals*, so that he could impose on them names expressive of their respective natures or *propensities*; which proves that he must have acted under a Divine inspiration; for known only to God are all his works from the beginning.

2. ENOCH, the seventh from Adam, is expressly called a *prophet*; and St. Jude, ver. 14, 15, has preserved a fragment of one of his prophecies, relative to the corruption of the antediluvian world, and the approaching judgments of God.

3. NOAH was a *prophet* and *preacher of righteousness*, and predicted the general deluge, and the time of respite which God in his mercy had granted to the offenders of that age.

4. ABRAHAM is expressly called a *prophet* also, Gen. xx. 7; and it appears from Ps. cv. 15, that he partook of the Divine anointing.

5. ISAAC, Gen. xxvii. 27, predicted the future greatness of his son Jacob, and of the race that was to spring from him.

6. JACOB was so especially favoured with the prophetic gift, that he distinctly foretold what should happen to each of his sons. See Gen. xlix.

7. JOSEPH was favoured with several prophetic visions, and had the gift of interpreting dreams which portended *future occurrences*; (see Gen. xxvii., xl., xli. ;) and *foretold* the redemption of the Israelites from Egypt; Gen. l. 25. Thus far the prophetic influence extended through the patriarchal dispensation for about *two thousand three hundred and seventy* years from the creation.

With the Jewish dispensation the prophetic gift revived; and,

8. MOSES became one of the most eminent prophets that had ever appeared. He not only enjoyed the continual prophetic afflatus, but had such visions of and intercourse with God as no other person either before or since was favoured with; and by which he was highly qualified to perform the arduous work which God had given him to do, and to frame that *Code of Laws* which had no equal before the promulgation of the *Gospel*. See Deut. xxiv. 10. He predicted expressly the coming of the Messiah. See Deut. xviii. 18.

9. AARON, the brother of Moses, his prime minister and God's high priest, was also a partaker of his Divine influence, and declared the will of God to Pharaoh and the Israelites, not merely from information received from Moses, but also by immediate communication from God. See Exod. iv. 15.

10. MIRIAM, the sister of Moses and Aaron, is expressly called a prophetess, Exod. xv. 20; Num. xii. 2.

11. JOSHUA, who succeeded Moses, was a partaker of the same grace. He was appointed by Moses under the especial direction of God; Num. xxvii. 18-23; Deut. xxxiv. 9; and has always been reckoned among the Jews as one of the prophets. See Eccles. xlv. 1-6.

Though I cannot place them in the same rank, yet it is necessary to state that, by the Jews, several of the *judges* are classed among the prophets; such as *Othniel*, *Ehud*, *Samson* and *Barak*.

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12. **DEBORAH**, the coadjutor of Barak, is called a *prophetess*, Judg. iv. 4. During her time, and down to the days of Eli the high priest, prophecy had been very scarce, there having been very few on whom the Spirit of the Lord had rested; for "the word of the Lord was scarce in those days, and there was no open vision;" 1 Sam. iii. 1.

13. **HANNAH**, the wife of Elkanah, is supposed to have partaken of the spirit of prophecy, and to have foretold, at least indirectly, the advent of the Messiah, and the glory that should be revealed under the Gospel. See her Song, 1 Sam. ii. 1-10. And what renders this more likely is, that it is on the *model*, and with many of the *expressions*, of this song, that the blessed Virgin composed her *Magnificat*, Luke i. 46-55.

14. **SAMUEL**, her son, was one of the most eminent of the Jewish prophets, and was the last, and indeed the *greatest*, of the *judges* of Israel. In his time the prophetic influence seems to have rested upon *many*; so that we find even *whole schools* or *colleges* of *prophets* which were under his direction. See 1 Sam. x. 5, 10, xix. 20, and elsewhere.

15. **DAVID** united in himself the character of *prophet* and *king*, in the most eminent manner; and from his reign down to the *captivity* the succession was not only *not interrupted*, but these extraordinary messengers of God became very *numerous*.

16. **GAD** flourished under his reign, and was emphatically called David's *Seer*, 2 Sam. xxiv. 11; 1 Chron. xxi. 9, 19, 20; and it appears that he had written a Book of Prophecies, which is now lost, 1 Chron. xxix. 29.

17. **NATHAN** lived also under the same reign, 2 Sam. vii. 2; and, in conjunction with *Gad*, composed a book of the acts of David, 1 Chron. xxix. 29.

18. To **SOLOMON** also, son of David, the prophetic gift has been attributed. This might be implied in the extraordinary wisdom with which God had endowed him, 1 Kings iii. 5-9; 2 Chron. i. 7, vii. 12; and in his writings several prophetic declarations may be found, even independently of the *supposed* reference to *Christ and his Church* in the *Canticles*.

19. **IDDO** is termed a *Seer*, 2 Chron. xii. 15, xiii. 22; and was one of Solomon's biographers.

20. **SHEMAIAH** lived under *Rehoboam*; he is called a *man of God*, and to him the word of prophecy came relative to Judah and Benjamin, 1 Kings xii. 22-24. Some think this was the same person who was sent to *Jeroboam* relative to his idolatry; see 1 Kings xiii. 1, &c.

21. **AHIJAH**, the Shilonite, prophesied to *Jeroboam*, 1 Kings xi. 29-39.

22. **HANANI** the *Seer* prophesied under *Azariah* and *Asa*, 2 Chron. xvi. 7.

23. **JEHU**, son of Hanani, prophesied under *Jehoshaphat*, 1 Kings xvi. 1, 7; 2 Chron. xvi. 7, xix. 2, and xx. 34.

24. **AZARIAH**, the son of *Oded*, prophesied under *Asa*, 2 Chron. xv. 1.

25. **ELIJAH** prophesied under the reign of *Ahab* and *Jezebel*.

26. **ELISHA** succeeded *Elijah* under the same reigns. And these eminent men had many disciples on whom the spirit of prophecy rested. *They*, and their *masters*, *Elijah* and *Elisha*, prophesied in the kingdoms both of Israel and Judah. Their histories make a prominent part of the first and second Books of Kings; and are well known.

27. **MICAH**, the son of *Imlah*, prophesied under the same reign, 1 Kings xxi. 9.

28. **HOSEA** prophesied under *Jeroboam* the second, king of Israel, and under the reign of *Uzziah*, king of Judah.

29. **ISAIAH** was contemporary with *Hosea*, but probably began to prophesy a little later than he did.

30. **AMOS** prophesied about the same time.

31. **JONAH**, son of *Amitai*, is supposed to have been contemporary with the above.

32. **ELIEZER**, the son of *Dodavah*, prophesied against *Jehoshaphat* and *Ahaziah*, 2 Chron. xx. 37.

33. **JAHAZIEL**, son of *Zechariah*, prophesied against Judah and Israel under the same reign, 2 Chron. xx. 14.

34. **MICAH** prophesied against Samaria and Jerusalem, in the reigns of *Jotham*, *Ahaz*, and *Hezekiah*.

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35. ODED, father of Azariah, prophesied against *Asa*, 2 Chron. xv. 8
36. NAHUM prophesied under *Hezekiah*.
37. JOEL, under *Josiah*.
38. JEREMIAH, about the same time.
39. ZEPHANIAH, under the same reign. See their prophecies.
40. HULDAH, the prophetess, was contemporary with the above.
41. IGDALIAH, called *a man of God*, and probably a prophet, was contemporary with Jeremiah, Jer. xxxv. 4.
42. HABAKKUK lived about the end of the reign of *Josiah*, or the beginning of that of *Jehoiakim*.
43. EZEKIEL lived under the captivity; and prophesied in Mesopotamia, about the time that Jeremiah prophesied in Jerusalem.
44. OBADIAH lived in Judea, after the capture of Jerusalem, and before the desolation of Idumea by Nebuchadnezzar.
45. DANIEL prophesied in Babylon during the captivity.
46. HAGGAI prophesied during and after the captivity.
47. URIJAH, the son of Shemaiah, prophesied under *Jehoiakim*. See Jer. xxvi. 20, 21.
48. ZECHARIAH, son of Barachiah, flourished in the second year of *Darius*, after the captivity.
49. MALACHI lived under *Nehemiah*, and some time after Haggai and Zechariah.

Here is a succession of divinely inspired men, by whom God at sundry times and in divers manners spake unto the fathers, from the beginning of the world down to the restoration from the Babylonish captivity, a period of *three thousand six hundred* years. From the time of Malachi, who was the last of the prophets, till the advent of Christ, a period of nearly *four hundred* years elapsed without vision or prophecy: but during the whole of that interval the Jews had the *law* and the *prophetical writings*, to which, till the time of Christ, there was no necessity to add any thing; for God had with the writings of the last mentioned prophet completed the *canon of the Old Testament*, nothing being farther necessary, till he should, in the fulness of time, superadd the GOSPEL; and this having taken place, vision and prophecy are now for ever sealed up, and the temple of God is established among all genuine believers in Christ Jesus.

It is not easy to ascertain the *order* in which the *sixteen prophets*, whose writings are preserved, have succeeded to each other. There are *chronological notes* prefixed to several of their prophecies, which assist to settle generally the times of the whole. Several were contemporary, as the reader has already seen in the preceding list. The major and minor prophets may be thus arranged:—

1. JONAH, under the reign of Jeroboam the second.
2. HOSEA, under Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, &c.
3. JOEL, contemporary with Hosea.
4. AMOS, under Uzziah and Jeroboam the second.
5. ISAIAH, under Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah.
6. MICAH, contemporary with Isaiah.
7. NAHUM, under the reign of Hezekiah.
8. HABAKKUK, under the reign of Manasseh or Josiah.
9. ZEPHANIAH, under Josiah.
10. JEREMIAH, from Josiah to Zedekiah.
11. DANIEL, under the captivity, after Zedekiah.
12. EZEKIEL, at the same time.
13. OBADIAH, during the captivity.
14. HAGGAI began to prophesy in the second year of Darius.
15. ZECHARIAH, about the same time. See Zech. i. 1, vii. 1.
16. MALACHI, under Nehemiah. The last of all the prophets.

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The works of these prophets constitute the principal and most important part of what is called **THE BIBLE** or *Old Testament*.

ON the *style of the prophets* much has been said by several learned men; particularly *Calmet*, *Lowth*, Bishop *Newton*, *Vitringa*, *Michaelis*, and *Houbigant*. Their chief observations, and especially those most within the reach of the common people, have been selected and abridged with great care and industry by the *Rev. Dr. John Smith*, of Cambleton, in his little Tract entitled “A Summary View and Explanation of the Writings of the Prophets,” to which it forms *preliminary observations*, drawn up at the desire of the Scottish Society for propagating Christian Knowledge, in a small 8vo. 1804. From this work I thankfully borrow what concerns the present subject; taking occasion at the same time to recommend the whole to all Christian ministers, to private persons, and to all families who wish to read the prophets to their edification.

“The writings of the prophets, the most sublime and beautiful in the world, lose much of that usefulness and effect which they are so well calculated to produce on the souls of men, from their not being more generally understood. Many prophecies are somewhat dark, till events explain them. They are, besides, delivered in such lofty and figurative terms, and with such frequent allusions to the customs and manners of times and places the most remote, that ordinary readers cannot, without some help, be supposed capable of understanding them. It must therefore be of use to make the language of prophecy as intelligible as may be, by explaining those images and figures of speech in which it most frequently abounds; and this may be done generally, even when the prophecies themselves are obscure.

“Some prophecies seem as if it were not intended that they should be clearly understood before they are fulfilled. As they relate to different periods, they may have been intended for exciting the attention of mankind from time to time both to providence and to Scripture, and to furnish every age with new evidence of Divine revelation; by which means they serve the same purpose to the last ages of the world that miracles did to the first. Whereas, if they had been in every respect clear and obvious from the beginning, this wise purpose had been in a great measure defeated. Curiosity, industry, and attention would at once be at an end, or, by being too easily gratified, would be little exercised.

“Besides, a great degree of obscurity is necessary to some prophecies before they can be fulfilled; and if not fulfilled, the consequence would not be so beneficial to mankind. Thus many of the ancient prophecies concerning the destruction of Jerusalem had a manifest relation to the remoter destruction by the Romans, as well as to the nearer one by the Chaldeans. Had the Jews perceived this, which was not indeed clear enough till the event explained it, they would probably have wished to have remained for ever in their captivity at Babylon, rather than expose themselves or their offspring a second time to a destruction so dreadful as that which they had already experienced.

“With respect to our times, by far the greatest number of prophecies relate to events which are now past; and therefore a sufficient acquaintance with history, and with the language and style of prophecy, is all that is requisite to understand them. Some prophecies, however, relate to events still future; and these too may be understood in general, although some particular circumstances connected with them may remain obscure till they are fulfilled. If prophecies were not capable of being understood in general, we should not find the Jews so often blamed in this respect for their ignorance and want of discernment. That they did actually understand many of them when they chose to search the Scriptures, we know. Daniel understood, from the prophecies of Jeremiah, the time at which the captivity in Babylon was to be at an end; and the scribes knew from Micah, and told Herod, where the Messiah was to be born. A very little attention might have enabled them in the same manner to understand others, as they probably did; such as the seventy weeks of Daniel; the destruction of the Babylonian empire, and of the other three that were to succeed; and also of the ruin of the people and places around them, Moab, Ammon, Tyre

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Sidon, Philistia, Egypt, and Idumea. Perhaps, indeed, a few enigmatical circumstances might have been annexed, which could not be understood till they were accomplished; but the general tenor of the prophecies they could be at no loss to understand. With regard to prophecies still future, we are in a similar situation. It is understood in general, that the Jews will be gathered from their dispersions, restored to their own land, and converted to Christianity; that the fulness of the Gentiles will likewise come in; that Antichrist, Gog and Magog, and all the enemies of the Church will be destroyed; after which the Gospel will remarkably flourish, and be more than ever glorified. But several circumstances connected with those general events must probably remain in the dark till their accomplishment shall clearly explain them.

“But this degree of obscurity which sometimes attends prophecy does not always proceed from the circumstances or subject; it frequently proceeds from the highly poetical and figurative style, in which prophecy is for the most part conveyed, and of which it will be proper to give some account. To speak of all the rhetorical figures with which the prophets adorn their style would lead us into a field too wide, and would be more the province of the rhetorician than of the commentator. It will be sufficient for our purpose at present to attend to the most common of them, consisting of *allegory*, *parable*, and *metaphor*, and then to consider the *sources* from which the prophets most frequently borrow their images in those figures, and the sense which they wish to convey by them.

“By *allegory*, the first of the figures mentioned, is meant that mode of speech in which the writer or speaker means to convey a different idea from what the words in their obvious and primary signification bear. Thus, ‘Break up your fallow ground, and sow not among thorns,’ (Jer. iv. 3.) is to be understood, not of *tillage*, but of *repentance*. And these words, ‘Thy rowers have brought thee into great waters, the east wind hath broken thee in the midst of the seas,’ Ezek. xxvii. 26, allude not to the fate of a *ship*, but of a *city*.

“To this figure the *parable*, in which the prophets frequently speak, is nearly allied. It consists in the application of some feigned narrative to some real truth, which might have been less striking or more disagreeable if expressed in plain terms. Such is the following one of Isaiah, v. 1, 2: ‘My well-beloved hath a vineyard in a very fruitful hill. And he fenced it, and gathered out the stones thereof, and planted it with the choicest vine, and built a tower in the midst of it, and also made a wine-press therein; and he looked that it should bring forth grapes, and it brought forth wild grapes.’ The seventh verse tells us that this *vineyard* was the *house of Israel*, which had so ill requited the favour which God had shown it. On this subject see the dissertation at the end of the notes on Matt. xiii.

“There is, besides, another kind of allegory not uncommon with the prophets, called *mystical allegory* or *double prophecy*. Thus it is said of Eliakim, Isa. xxii. 22: ‘And the key of the house of David will I lay upon his shoulder; and he shall open, and none shall shut; and he shall shut, and none shall open.’ In the first and obvious sense, the words relate to Eliakim; but in the secondary or mystical sense, to the Messiah. Instances of the same kind are frequent in those prophecies that relate to David, Zerubbabel, Cyrus, and other types of Christ. In the first sense the words relate to the type; in the second, to the antitype. The use of this allegory, however, is not so frequent as that of the former. It is generally confined to things most nearly connected with the Jewish religion; with Israel, Sion, Jerusalem, and its kings and rulers; or such as were most opposite to these, Assyria, Babylon, Egypt, Idumea, and the like. In the former kind of allegory the primitive meaning is dropped, and the figurative only is retained; in this, both the one and the other are preserved, and this is what constitutes the difference.

“But of all the figures used by the prophets the most frequent is the *metaphor*, by which words are transferred from their primitive and plain to a secondary meaning. This figure, common in all poetry and in all languages, is of indispensable necessity in Scripture, which, having occasion to speak of Divine and spiritual matters, could do it only by terms borrowed from sensible and material objects. Hence it is that the sentiments, actions, and corporeal

parts, not only of man, but also of inferior creatures, are ascribed to God himself; it being otherwise impossible for us to form any conceptions of his pure essence and incommunicable attributes. But though the prophets, partly from necessity and partly from choice, are thus profuse in the use of metaphors, they do not appear, like other writers, to have the liberty of using them as fancy directed. The same set of images, however diversified in the manner of applying them, is always used, both in allegory and metaphor, to denote the same subjects, to which they are in a manner appropriated. This peculiar characteristic of the Hebrew poetry might perhaps be owing to some rules taught in the prophetic schools, which did not allow the same latitude in this respect as other poetry. Whatever it may be owing to, the uniform manner in which the prophets apply these images tends greatly to illustrate the prophetic style; and therefore it will be proper now to consider the *sources* from which those images are most frequently derived, and the *subjects* and *ideas* which they severally denote. These sources may be classed under four heads; *natural, artificial, religious, and historical.*

"1. The first and most copious, as well as the most pleasing source of images in the prophetic writings, as in all other poetry, is *nature*; and the principal images drawn from nature, together with their application, are the following:—

"The *sun, moon, and stars*, the highest objects in the natural world, figuratively represent *kings, queens, and princes or rulers*; the highest in the world politic. 'The moon shall be confounded, and the sun ashamed;' Isa. xxiv. 23. 'I will cover the heavens, and make the stars thereof dark: I will cover the sun with a cloud, and the moon shall not give her light;' Ezek. xxxii. 7.

"*Light and darkness* are used figuratively for *joy and sorrow, prosperity and adversity.* 'We wait for *light*, but behold *obscurity*; for *brightness*, but we walk in *darkness*;' chap. lxx. 9. An uncommon degree of light denotes an uncommon degree of joy and prosperity, and *vice versa.* 'The light of the *moon* shall be as the light of the *sun*, and the light of the sun shall be *sevenfold*;' chap. xxx. 26. The same metaphors are likewise used to denote *knowledge and ignorance.* 'If they speak not according to this word, it is because there is no *light* in them;' chap. viii. 20. 'The people that walked in darkness have seen a great *light*;' chap. ix. 2.

"*Dew, moderate rains, gentle streams, and running waters* denote the *blessings of the Gospel.* 'Thy *dew* is as the dew of herbs;' chap. xxvi. 19. 'He shall come unto us as the rain;' Hosea vi. 3. 'I will *water* it every moment;' chap. xxvii. 3. 'I will pour *water* on him that is thirsty;' chap. xlv. 3.

"*Immoderate rains* on the other hand, *hail, floods, deep waters, torrents, and inundations,* denote *judgments and destruction.* 'I will rain upon him an *overflowing rain*, and *great hailstones*;' Ezek. xxxviii. 22. 'Waters rise up out of the north, and shall overflow the land;' Jer. xlvii. 2.

"*Fire* also, and the *east wind*, parching and hurtful, frequently denote the same. 'They shall cast thy choice cedars into the *fire*;' Jer. xxii. 7. 'He stayeth his *rough wind* in the day of the *east wind*;' Isa. xxvii. 8.

"*Wind* in general is often taken in the same sense. 'The *wind* shall eat up all thy pastures;' Jer. xxii. 22. Sometimes it is put for any thing *empty or fallacious*, as well as hurtful. 'The prophets shall become *wind*;' Jer. v. 13. 'They have sown the *wind*, and they shall reap the *whirlwind*;' Hos. viii. 7.

"*Lebanon and Carmel*; the one remarkable for its *height* and stately *cedars*, was the image of *majesty, strength*, or any thing very *great or noble.* 'He shall cut down the thickets of the *forest* with iron, and *Lebanon* shall fall by a mighty one;' Isa. x. 34. 'The Assyrian was a *cedar* in *Lebanon*;' Ezek. xxxi. 3. The other mountain (*Carmel*) being fruitful, and abounding in vines and olives, denoted *beauty and fertility.* 'The glory of *Lebanon* shall be given it, the excellency of *Carmel*;' Isa. xxxv. 2. The vine alone is a frequent image of the Jewish Church. 'I had planted thee a noble *vine*;' Jer. ii. 21.

"*Rams and bullocks of Bashan, lions, eagles, sea-monsters, or any animals of prey*, are

figures frequently used for cruel and oppressive *tyrants* and *conquerors*. 'Hear this word, ye *king of Bashan*, which oppress the poor,' Amos iv. 1. 'The *lion* is come up from his thicket,' Jer. iv. 7. 'A great *eagle* came unto Lebanon, and took the *highest branch* of the cedar,' Ezek. xvii. 3. 'Thou art as a *whale* in the seas,' Ezek. xxxii. 2. 'The *unicorns* shall come down, and their land shall be soaked with blood,' Isa. xxxiv. 7.

"II. The ordinary *occupations* and *customs* of life, with the few *arts* practised at the time, were another source from which the prophets derived many of their figures, particularly,

"From *husbandry* in all its parts, and from its *implements*. 'Sow to yourselves in righteousness, reap in mercy: break up your fallow ground,' Hos. x. 12. 'Put in the *sickle*, for the harvest is ripe,' Joel iii. 13. 'I am pressed under you, as a *wain* under a load of sheaves,' Amos ii. 13. *Threshing* was performed in various ways, (mentioned Isa. xxviii. 24, &c.,) which furnish a variety of images denoting punishment. 'Arise and thresh, O daughter of Zion; for I will make thine *horn* iron, and thy *hoofs* brass,' &c., Micah iv. 13. The operation was performed on rising grounds, where the *chaff* was driven away by the wind, while the *grain* remained; a fit emblem of the *fate of the wicked*, and of the *salvation of the just*. 'Behold, I will make thee a new *threshing-instrument* having teeth; thou shalt thresh the mountains, and beat them small, and thou shalt make the hills as *chaff*. Thou shalt fan them, and the wind shall carry them away, and the *whirlwind* shall scatter them,' Isa. xli. 15, 16.

"The *vintage* and *winepress* also furnished many images, obvious enough in their application. 'The *press* is full, the *fats* overflow, for their wickedness is great,' Joel iii. 13. 'I have trod the *winepress* alone. I will tread down the people in mine anger,' Isa. lxiii. 3. &c. As the *vintage* was gathered with *shouting* and *rejoicing*, the ceasing of the vintage-shouting is frequently one of the figures that denote *misery* and *desolation*. 'None shall tread with shouting; their shouting shall be no shouting,' Jer. xlviii. 33.

"From the occupation of *tending cattle* we have many images. 'Wo unto the *pastors* that destroy and scatter the *sheep* of my pasture,' Jer. xxiii. 1. 'The people are the *flock*; *teachers* and *rulers* the *pastors*. 'Israel is a *scattered sheep*, the lions have driven him away.' 'As a *shepherd* taketh out of the mouth of the lion two legs, or a piece of an ear,' &c., Amos iii. 12. Some of the images derived from *husbandry*, *tending cattle*, &c., may perhaps appear mean to us; though not to the Jews, whose manner of life was simple and plain, and whose greatest men (such as Moses, David, Gideon, &c.) were often *husbandmen* and *shepherds*. Accordingly, the Messiah himself is frequently described under the character of a *shepherd*. [See *Fleury's Manners of the Israelites*.]

"It was customary in deep mournings to *shave the head and beard*, to retire to the *house-tops*, which in those countries were flat, and furnished with little chambers adapted to the purposes of devotion or of sequestered grief; also to sing dirges at funerals, and to accompany them with a mournful sort of music; and from these and the like circumstances images are frequently borrowed by the prophets to denote the *greatest danger*, and the *deepest distress*. 'Mine heart shall sound for Moab like pipes.' 'Every head shall be *bald*, and every *beard* *clipt*—there shall be lamentation on all the *house-tops* of Moab,' Jer. xlviii. 36–38; Isa. xv. 2, 3.

"The mode of *burying in the Jewish sepulchres*, or 'sides of the pit,' and their *Hades*, or state of the dead, supplied many images of the same kind. See observations on Isa. xiv., and Ezek. xxvi. 20.

"According to the barbarous custom of those times, conquerors *drove their captives before them almost naked*, and exposed to the intolerable heat of the sun, and the inclemencies of the weather. They afterwards employed them frequently in *grinding at the handmill*, (watermills not being then invented;) hence *nakedness*, and *grinding at the mill*, and *sitting on the ground* (the posture in which they wrought) express captivity. 'Descend and sit in the dust, O virgin daughter of Babylon; take the *millstones*—thy *nakedness* shall be uncovered,' Isa. xlvii. 1–3.

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“The *marriage relation* supplied metaphors to express the relation or covenant between God and his people. On the other hand *adultery, infidelity to the marriage bed, &c.*, denoted any breach of covenant with God, particularly the *love and worship of idols*. ‘Turn, O backsliding children, saith the Lord, for I am married unto you,’ Jer. iii. 14. ‘There were two women, the daughters of one mother, and they committed whoredoms—with their idols have they committed adultery,’ &c., Ezek. xxiii. 2–37.

“The *debility and stupefaction* caused by *intoxicating liquors* suggested very apt images to express the terrible effects of the Divine judgments on those who are the unhappy objects of them. ‘Thou shalt be filled with drunkenness, with the cup of thy sister Samaria,’ Ezek. xxiii. 33.

“From the method of *refining metals in the furnace* images are often borrowed to denote the *judgments* inflicted by God on his people, with a view to cleanse them from their sins, as metal from its dross. ‘Israel is dross in the midst of the furnace,’ Ezek. xxii. 18. ‘He shall sit as a refiner and purifier of silver,’ Mal. iii. 3.

“Among the other few arts from which the Hebrew poets derive some of their images, are those of the *fuller and potter*, Mal. iii. 2, &c.; Jer. xviii. 1, &c.; of which the application is obvious. No less so is that of images derived from *fishing, fowling*, and the *implements* belonging to them; the *hook, net, pit, snare, &c.*, which generally denote *captivity or destruction*. ‘I will send for many fishers, and they shall fish them; and for many hunters, and they shall hunt them; for their iniquity is not hid from mine eyes,’ Jer. xvi. 16, 17. I will put hooks to thy jaws,’ Ezek. xxix. 4. ‘Fear, and the pit, and the snare, are upon thee, O inhabitant of the earth,’ Isa. xxiv. 17.

“A few images are derived from *building*, as when the Messiah is denoted by a *foundation and corner-stone*, Isa. xxviii. 16. The next verse describes the *rectitude of judgment* by metaphors borrowed from the *line and plummet*; and by *building with precious stones* is denoted a very high degree of *prosperity*, whether applied to church or state, Isa. liv. 11, 12.

“III. Religion, and things connected with it, furnished many images to the sacred poets.

“From the *temple* and its pompous service, from the *tabernacle, shechinah, mercy-seat, &c.*, are derived a variety of images, chiefly serving to denote the glory of the Christian Church, the excellency of its worship, God’s favour towards it, and his constant presence with it; the prophets speaking to the Jews in terms accommodated to their own ideas. ‘And the Lord will create upon every dwelling-place of Mount Zion, and upon her assemblies, a cloud and smoke by day, and the shining of a flaming fire by night; for upon all the glory shall be a covering,’ Isa. iv. 5. ‘Then will I sprinkle clean water upon you, and ye shall be clean,’ Ezek. xxxvi. 25.

“The *ceremonial law*, and especially its distinctions between things *clean and unclean*, furnished a number of images, all obvious in their application. ‘Wash ye, make you clean, put away the evil of your doings,’ Isa. i. 16. ‘Their way was before me as the uncleanness of a removed woman,’ Ezek. xxxvi. 17.

“The *killing of sacrifices and feasting upon them*, serve as metaphors for *slaughter*. ‘The Lord hath a sacrifice in Bozrah,’ Isa. xxxiv. 6; Ezek. xxxix. 17.

“The *pontifical robes*, which were very splendid, suggested several images expressive of the *glory* of both the Jewish and Christian Church. ‘I clothed thee with brodered work,’ &c., Ezek. xvi. 10. He clothed me with the garments of salvation,’ Isa. lxi. 10. The prophets wore a *rough upper garment*; false prophets wore the like, in imitation of true ones, and to this there are frequent allusions. ‘Neither shall they wear a rough garment to deceive,’ Zech. xiii. 4.

“From the *pots*, and other *vessels and utensils* of the temple, are likewise borrowed a few metaphors obvious enough without explanation: ‘Every pot in Jerusalem and in Judah shall be holiness,’ Zech. xiv. 21.

“The prophets have likewise many images that allude to the *idolatrous rites* of the neighbouring nations, to their *groves and high places*, Isa. xxvii. 9, and to the worship paid

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to their idols, *Baal, Molech, Chemosh, Gad, Meni, Ashtaroth, Tammuz, &c.*, Ezek. viii 10–14.

“IV. Many of the metaphors and images used by the prophets are likewise borrowed from *history*, especially sacred.

“From the *fall of angels*: ‘How art thou fallen from heaven, O Lucifer, son of the morning,’ Isa. xiv. 12. ‘Thou art the anointed cherub,—thou wast upon the holy mountain of God,’ Ezek. xxviii. 14. And from the *fall of man*: ‘Thou hast been in Eden, the garden of God,’ ver. 13.

“From *chaos*: ‘I beheld the earth, and, lo! it was without form, and void; and the heavens, and they had no light,’ Jer. iv. 23. ‘He shall stretch over it the line of devastation, and the plummet of emptiness,’ Isa. xxxiv. 11.

“From the *deluge*: ‘The windows from on high are open, and the foundations of the earth do shake,’ Isa. xxiv. 18.

“From the *destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah*: ‘And the streams thereof shall be turned into pitch, and the dust thereof into brimstone, and the land thereof shall become burning pitch,’ Isa. xxxiv. 9. Also from the destruction of the Hivites and Amorites, &c., Isa. xvii. 9.

“The *exodus and deliverance from Egypt*, is frequently used to shadow forth other great deliverances: ‘Thus saith the Lord, who maketh a way in the sea, and a path in the mighty waters,’ &c.; Isa. xi. 15, 16; xliii. 16–19; li. 9, 10, &c.

“From the *descent on Sinai*: ‘Behold, the Lord cometh forth out of his place, and will come down and tread on the high places of the earth; and the mountains shall be molten under him,’ Micah i. 3, 4.

“From the *resurrection*, the *end of the world*, and the *last judgment*, are derived many images, of which the application is natural and obvious: ‘Thy dead men shall live, with my dead body shall they arise,—awake and sing, ye that dwell in the dust,’ &c.; Isa. xxvi. 19. ‘And all the host of heaven shall be dissolved, and the heavens shall be rolled together as a scroll; and all their host shall fall down as a leaf falleth from the vine, and as a falling fig from the fig-tree,’ Isa. xxxiv. 4.

“The foregoing account of the images which most frequently occur in the writings of the prophets may be of considerable use in studying their style; but as a thorough knowledge of this must be allowed to be of the highest importance, a few *general remarks* are farther added, although some part of them may appear to be superseded by what has been already observed.

“1. Although the prophets use words so frequently in a figurative or metaphorical meaning; yet we ought not, without necessity, to depart from the primitive and original sense of language; and such a necessity there is, when the plain and original sense is less proper, less suitable to the subject and context, or contrary to other scriptures.

“2. By images borrowed from the world natural the prophets frequently understand something analogous in the world politic. Thus, the *sun, moon, stars*, and *heavenly bodies* denote *kings, queens, rulers*, and *persons in great power*; their *increase of splendour* denotes *increase of prosperity*; their *darkening, setting, or falling* denotes a *reverse of fortune*, or the entire ceasing of that power or kingdom to which they refer. *Great earthquakes*, and the *shaking of heaven and earth*, denote the *commotion and overthrow of kingdoms*; and the *beginning or end of the world*, their *rise or ruin*.

“3. The *cedars of Lebanon, oaks of Bashan, fir-trees*, and other *stately trees* of the forest, denote *kings, princes, potentates*, and *persons of the highest rank*; *briers and thorns* the *common people*, or those of the meanest order.

“4. *High mountains and lofty hills*, in like manner, denote *kingdoms, republics, states*, and *cities*; *towers and fortresses* signify *defenders and protectors*; *ships of Turkish*, merchants or commercial people; and the *daughter* of any capital or mother city, the *lesser cities or suburbs* around it. *Cities never conquered* are farther styled *virgins*.

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"5. The prophets likewise describe *kings* and *kingdoms* by their *ensigns*; as *Cyrus* and the *Romans* by an *eagle*, the *king of Macedon* by a *goat*, and the *king of Persia* by a *ram*; these being the figures on their respective standards, or in the ornaments of their architecture.

"6. The prophets in like manner borrow some of their images from *ancient hieroglyphics* which they take in their usual acceptation: thus, a *star* was the emblem of a *god* or *hero*, a *horn*, the emblem of *great power* or *strength*; and a *rod*, the emblem of *royalty*; and they signify the same in the prophets.

"7. The same prophecies have frequently a *double meaning*; and refer to different events, the one *near*, the other *remote*; the one *temporal*, the other *spiritual*, or perhaps *eternal*. The prophets having thus several events in their eye, their expressions may be partly applicable to one, and partly to another; and it is not always easy to mark the transitions. Thus, the prophecies relating to the *first* and *second restoration* of the *Jews*, and *first* and *second coming of our Lord*, are often interwoven together; like our Saviour's own prediction (Matt. xxiv.) concerning the *destruction of Jerusalem* and the *end of the world*. What has not been fulfilled in the first, we must apply to the second; and what has been already fulfilled may often be considered as typical of what still remains to be accomplished.

"8. Almost all the prophecies of the *Old Testament*, whatever view they may have to nearer events, are ultimately to be referred to the *New*, where only we are to look for their full completion. Thus *Babylon*, under the *Old Testament*, was a type of *mystical Babylon* under the *New*; and the *king of Syria*, (Antiochus Epiphanes,) a type of *Antichrist*; the *temporal enemies* of the *Jews*, types and figures of the *spiritual enemies* of *Christians*. We must not, however, expect to find always a mystical meaning in prophecy; and when the near and most obvious meaning is plain, and gives a good sense, we need not depart from it, nor be over-curious to look beyond it.

"9. In prophecies, as in parables, we are chiefly to consider the *scope* and *design*, without attempting too minute an explication of all the poetical images and figures which the sacred writers use to adorn their style.

"10. Prophecies of a general nature are applicable *by accommodation* to individuals; most of the things that are spoken of the Church in general being no less applicable to its individual members.

"11. Prophecies of a particular nature, on the other hand, admit, and often require, to be extended. Thus, *Edom*, *Moab*, or any of the enemies of God's people, is often put for the whole; what is said of one being generally applicable to the rest.

"12. In like manner, what is said to or of any of God's people, on any particular occasion, is of general application and use; all that stand in the same relation to God having an interest in the same promises.

"13. A *cup of intoxicating liquor* is frequently used to denote the *indignation of God*; and the effects of such a cup, the effects of his displeasure.

"14. As the *covenant of God* with his people is represented under the figure of *marriage*; so their *breach of that covenant*, especially their idolatry, is represented by *whoredom*, *adultery*, and *infidelity to the marriage bed*; on which the prophets sometimes enlarge, to excite detestation of the crime. The epithet *strange* does likewise, almost always, relate to something connected with *idolatry*.

"15. Persons or nations are frequently said in Scripture to be related to those whom they resemble in their life and conduct. In the same manner, men are denoted by *animals* whose qualities they resemble. A definite number, such as *three*, *four*, *seven*, *ten*, &c., is sometimes used by the prophets for an *indefinite*, and commonly denotes a *great many*.

"16. In the reckoning of time, a *day* is used by the prophets to denote a *year*; and things *still future*, to denote their certainty, are spoken of as *already past*.

"17. When the prophets speak of the *last* or *latter days*, they always mean the *days of*

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the Messiah, or the time of the Gospel dispensation. *That day* means often the same, and always some period at a distance.

“18. When places are mentioned as lying *north, south, east, or west*, it is generally to be understood of their situation with respect to *Judea* or *Jerusalem*, when the context does not plainly restrict the scene to some other place.

“19. By the *earth*, or the word so translated, the prophets frequently mean the *land of Judea*; and sometimes, says Sir Isaac Newton, the great continent of all Asia and Africa, to which they had access by land. By the *isles of the sea*, on the other hand, they understood the places to which they sailed, particularly all Europe, and probably the islands and sea-coasts of the Mediterranean.

“20. The greatest part of the prophetic writings was first composed in *verse*, and still retains, notwithstanding all the disadvantages of a literal prose translation, much of the air and cast of the original, particularly in the division of the lines, and in that peculiarity of Hebrew poetry by which the sense of one line or couplet so frequently corresponds with that of the other. Thus:—

I will greatly rejoice in the Lord, }
My soul shall be joyful in my God; }
For he hath clothed me with the garments of salvation, }
He hath covered me with the robe of righteousness: }
As a bridegroom decketh himself with ornaments, }
And as a bride adorneth herself with her jewels. }

Isa. lxi. 10.

“Attention to this peculiarity in sacred poetry will frequently lead to the meaning of many passages in the poetical parts of Scripture, in which it perpetually occurs, as the one line of a couplet, or member of a sentence, is generally a commentary on the other. Thus:—

The Lord hath a sacrifice in Bozrah, }
And a great slaughter in the land of Idumea. }

Isa. xxxiv. 6.

“Here the metaphor in the first line is expressed in plain terms in the next: the *sacrifice in Bozrah* means the *great slaughter in Idumea*, of which Bozrah was the capital.

“It must be observed that the *parallelism* is frequently more extended. Thus:—

For I will pour out waters on the thirsty,
And flowing streams upon the dry ground;
I will pour out my Spirit on thy seed,
And my blessing on thine offspring.

Isa. xlv. 3.

“Here the two last lines explain the metaphor in the two preceding.”

As the *gift of prophecy* was the greatest which God gave to men upon earth, so the *prophet*, as being the immediate instrument of revealing the will of God to the people, was the greatest, the most important, the most august, venerable, and useful person in the land of Israel. *Ipsi eis exeant*, says St. Augustine, *philosophi ipsi sapientes, ipsi theologii, ipsi prophetae, ipsi doctores probitatis ac pietatis*; “They were to the people the philosophers, the wise men, the divines, the prophets, and the teachers of truth and godliness.” By their intercourse with God, they were his mediators with the people; and their *persons*, as well as their *office*, were considered as peculiarly sacred. They did not mix with the people, and only appeared in public when they came to announce the will of God. They were also a kind of typical persons—whatever occurred to them was instructive, so that they were for signs, metaphors, and portents.

Most of the ancient prophets were *extraordinary* messengers. They were not bred up to the prophetic function; as the office was immediately from God, as well as the message they were to deliver to the people, so they had no previous education, in reference to such

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an office, for no man knew whom the God of Israel might please to call to announce his righteousness to the people. Several of them were taken out of the walks of *common life*. *Jonah* appears to have been a private person at Gath-heper, in Galilee, before God called him to prophesy against Nineveh. *Elisha* was a ploughman at Abel-meholah (1 Kings xix 16) when called to the prophetic function. *Zechariah* appears to have been a husbandman, and a keeper of cattle, Zech. xiii. 5. *Amos* was a herdsman of Tekoa, and a gatherer of sycamore fruit; (Amos i. 1, vii. 14, 15;) and no doubt several others of the ancient prophets had an equally mean origin; but the office and the calling *dignified* the man. We know that our blessed Lord called not his disciples from the higher walks or offices of life; but out of fishermen, tax-gatherers, and tent-makers, he formed *evangelists* and *apostles*.

The prophets appear to have gone in mean clothing; either *sack-cloth*, *hair-cloth*, or *coats of skin* appear to have been their ordinary clothing. They spoke against the pride and vain-glory of man; and their very garb and manner gave additional weight to the solemn words they delivered. They lived in a retired manner; and, when not sent on special errands, they employed their vacant time in the instruction of youth; as this is probably what we are to understand by the *schools of the prophets*, such as those over which Elijah, Elisha, and Samuel presided; though no doubt there were some of their disciples that were made partakers of the prophetic gift.

The prophets do not appear to have been called to a life of *celibacy*. *Isaiah* was a married man, chap. viii. 3; and so was *Hosea*, chap. i. 2; unless we are to understand the latter case enigmatically. And that the sons of the prophets had *wives*, we learn from 2 Kings iv. 1, &c.; and from this, as well as from the case of the *apostles*, we learn that the matrimonial state was never considered, either by Moses or the prophets, Christ or his apostles, as disqualifying men from officiating in the most holy offices; as we find Moses, Aaron, Isaiah, Zechariah, and Peter, all married men, and yet the most eminent of their order.

Of *ISAIAH*, the writer of this book, very little is known. He is supposed to have been of the *tribe of Judah*, and of the *royal family of David*. Himself says that he was *son of Amoz*; and others tell us that this *Amoz* was the son of *Joash*, and brother of *Amaziah*, king of Judah. "Of his family and tribe we know nothing," says *R. D. Kimchi*, "only our rabbins, of blessed memory, have received the tradition that Amoz and Amaziah were brothers;" and it is on this ground that he has been called the *royal prophet*. It has been also said that Isaiah gave his daughter in marriage to Manasseh, son of Hezekiah, king of Judah; and that himself was put to death by Manasseh, being sawn asunder with a wooden saw. But all these traditions stand on very slender authority, and are worthy of very little regard. Several commentators have thought that his prophecies afford presumptive evidence of his *high descent* and *elegant education*: 1. Because his *style* is more *correct* and *majestic* than any of the other prophets. 2. That his frequent use of *images* taken from *royalty* is a proof that this state was familiar to him, being much at court, as he must have been, had he been the brother of the king. These things are spoken by many with much confidence; for my own part, I had rather look to his *inspiration* for the correctness of his language and the dignity of his sentiments, than to those very inferior helps. On the other hypothesis nothing is left to the Divine Spirit, except the mere *matter* of his prophecies. Suppositions of this kind are not creditable to Divine revelation.

Isaiah appears to have had *two sons*, who were typical in their names; one, *Shear-jashub*, "a remnant shall return," chap. vii. 3; and the other *Maher-shalal-hash-baz*, "haste to the spoil; quick to the prey," chap. viii. 3; and it is remarkable, that his wife is called a *prophetess*. Other matters relative to his character will appear in the notes on his prophecies.

In the notes on this book I have consulted throughout the commentary of *Rabbi David Kimchi*, and have made much use of *Bishop Lowth*, as the reader will perceive. His *various readings* I have re-collated with *Dr. Kennicott*, and *B. De Rossi*; in consequence of which I have been enabled in many cases to add double weight to the authorities by which the

learned bishop was supported in the readings which he has either mentioned, or *received into the text*. Bishop *Lowth* could avail himself only of the *collections* of Dr. *Kennicott*—the sheets of *Isaiah* in the doctor's edition of the Hebrew Bible, as they passed through the press, were sent by him to the Bishop; but the *Collections* of *De Rossi*, more numerous and more accurate than those of Dr. *Kennicott*, were not published till *six* years after the doctor had published his Bible, and about *one* year before this most learned and pious prelate went to his reward. I have also consulted some excellent Hebrew MSS. in my own library, from *six* to *eight hundred* years old, which have afforded me additional help in estimating the worth and importance of the various readings in the above *Collections* of *Kennicott* and *De Rossi*, as far as they are employed in the illustration of this prophet. From the ancient English MS. Version of this prophet I have extracted several curious translations of select parts, which I have no doubt will meet with every reader's approbation. Though I have followed Bishop *Lowth* chiefly, yet I have consulted the best commentators within my reach, in order to remove doubts and clear up difficult passages, but have studied to be as brief as possible, that the sacred text might not be encumbered either with the multitude or length of the notes, nor the reader's time occupied with any thing not essentially necessary; besides, I wish to bring my work to as speedy a close as possible.

This book, according to *Vitringa*, is *twofold* in its *matter*: 1. *Prophetical*; 2. *Historical*.

1. The *prophetical* is divided into *five* parts: Part I. From chap. i. to chap. xiii. is directed to the Jews and Ephraimites, and contains *five* prophetic discourses. Part II. From chap. xiii. to chap. xxiv. declares the fate of the Babylonians, Philistines, Moabites, Syrians, Egyptians, Tyrians, and others; and contains *eight* prophetic discourses. Part III. From chap. xxiv. to chap. xxxvi. denounces judgments on the disobedient Jews, and consoles the true followers of God. This contains *three* discourses. Part IV. From chap. xl. to chap. xlix. refers to the Messiah and the deliverance of the Jews from the Babylonians; and contains *four* discourses. Part V. From chap. xlix. to the *end*, points out the passion, crucifixion, and glory of the Messiah, and contains *five* discourses.

2. The *historical* part begins with chap. xxxvi., and ends with chap. xxxix., and relates some of the transactions of the prophet's own times. On this analysis *Vitringa* explains the whole prophecy. For my own part I have little or no confidence in such *technical arrangements*.

Calmet takes a different view of it. He divides it into *eight* parts, viz.: Part I. he supposes to relate to Jotham, son of Uzziah, king of Judah: this is included in the first *six* chapters. The prophet inveighs against the crimes of the Jews; declares the judgments of God against them; predicts a more auspicious time, which took place under Hezekiah, who was a type of Christ. Part II. concerns the reign of Ahaz, and comprehends the six following chapters, in which he speaks of the siege of Jerusalem by Pekah and Rezin; of the birth of Immanuel, as a proof of the approaching deliverance of Judah; predicts the calamities that were to fall on the kingdoms of Syria and Israel, &c. Part III. contains many prophecies against Babylon, the Philistines, Moabites, &c. Part IV. contains prophecies against Egypt, Babylon, Kedar, Arabia, &c. Part V. concerns the reign of Hezekiah, and especially the war of Sennacherib against the Jews, &c. The *four historical chapters* inserted here contain the account of the fulfilment of the preceding prophecy. Part VI., included in chap. xl. to xlv. inclusive, contains the prophet's discourses on the existence of God, the truth and perfection of the Jewish religion, the vanity of idolatry, the return of the people from captivity, and the coming of Christ. Part VII. from chap. xlix. to chap. lvi., the prophet, personifying the Messiah, speaks of his sufferings, death, and burial; predicts the return from the Babylonish captivity, and the glory of the latter days. Part VIII. speaks of the coming of the Messiah, and the vocation of the Gentiles; the disgrace and confusion of all false prophets and teachers; and the establishment of a pure and holy Church, &c.

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I might give other analyses of this book, but it is needless ; from what is before the reader he will at once see how vain all attempts of this kind are, and how foolish to make divisions and subdivisions, partitions and classifications, where the Spirit of God has given no intimations of the kind, and where even the most learned men differ in their arrangement.

“ God never left his work for man to mend.” The prophecies were given as they were necessary, and no classification was ever intended. We should take them up as we find them ; and humbly endeavour to find out their objects and meaning, and how far ourselves are interested in these denunciations of Divine wrath ; and in those glorious promises of mercy and salvation through Him who was once the hope of Israel, and now is salvation to the ends of the earth.

Bishop Lowth's translation is by far the best that has ever been made of this sublime prophet : as he thoroughly understood his *language*, so he entered deeply into his spirit. Were it allowable, I should be glad to supersede what is called the *authorized version*, and put that of the learned bishop, with a few genuine alterations, in its place, as being abundantly more correct and nervous, rendering the sacred text more clearly, and consequently more intelligibly, so that the common reader can understand this text better without a comment, than he can the authorized version even with one. His *notes*, which are a treasure of learning and sound criticism, I have almost universally preserved, intermingling them with my own ; but large quotations from his notes I have distinguished by the letter L. ; and I have often adopted his *text*, as being vastly superior to that in common use ; the catch words from which follow those from the authorized version. Should a *new translation* of the Bible be ever published by authority, I have no doubt but, with a few alterations, that of Bishop Lowth would be adopted as the standard.

A. C

Millbrook, Sept. 24, 1823.

THE BOOK

OF THE

PROPHET ISAIAH.

Chronological Notes relative to the commencement of Isaiah's prophecy.

Year from the Creation of the World, according to the computation of Archbishop Usher, 3244.—Year from the Deluge, according to the generally received Hebrew text, 1588.—Year from the vocation of Abram, 1161.—Year from the foundation of Solomon's Temple, 251.—First year of the fifth Olympiad.—Year before the building of Rome, according to the Varronian computation, 7.—Fifteenth year of the reign of Thurimas, king of Macedon.—Eleventh year of the reign of Theopompus, king of Lacedæmon.—Second year of the reign of Alyattes, king of Lydia.—Eighteenth year of Æschylus, perpetual archon of the Athenians.—Second year of the reign of Pekahiah, king of Israel. Fifty-first year of the reign of Azariah, or Uzziah, king of Judah.—Epoch of the establishment of the Ephori at Lacedæmon by Theopompus

CHAPTER I.

The prophet, with a boldness and majesty becoming the herald of the Most High, begins with calling on the whole creation to attend while Jehovah speaks, 2. A charge of gross insensibility and ingratitude is then brought against the Jews, by contrasting their conduct with that of the ox and ass, the most stupid of animals, 3. This leads to an amplification of their guilt, 4; highly aggravated by their slighting the chastisements and judgments of God, though repeated till they had been left almost like Sodom and Gomorrah, 5-9. The incidental mention of those places leads to an address to the rulers and people of the Jews, under the character of princes of Sodom, and people of Gomorrah, which is no less spirited and severe than elegant and unexpected, 10. The vanity of trusting to the performance of the outward rites and ceremonies of religion is then exposed, 11-15; and the necessity of repentance and reformation is strongly enjoined, 16, 17, and urged by the most encouraging promises as well as by the most awful threatenings, 18-20. But neither of these producing the proper effect on that people who were the prophet's charge, he bitterly laments their degeneracy, 21-23; and concludes with introducing God, declaring his purpose of inflicting such heavy judgments as would entirely cut off the wicked, and excite in the righteous, who should also pass through the furnace, an everlasting shame and abhorrence of every thing connected with idolatry, the source of their misery, 24-31.

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B. C. cir. 760.
Anno Olymp.
Quintæ I.
Ante Urbem
Conditam 7.

THE ^a vision of Isaiah the son of Amoz, which he saw concerning Judah and Jerusalem in

^a Numbers,

the days of Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, kings of Judah.

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chap. xii. 6.

ISAIAH exercised the prophetic office during a long period of time, if he lived to the reign of Manasseh; for the lowest computation, beginning from the year in which Uzziah died, when some suppose him to have received his first appointment to that office, brings it to sixty-one years. But the tradition of the Jews, that he was put to death by Manasseh, is very uncertain; and one of their principal rabbins, *Aben Ezra*, Com. in Isa. i. 1, seems rather to think that he died before Hezekiah, which is indeed more probable. It is however certain that he lived at least to the fifteenth or sixteenth year of Hezekiah; this makes the least possible term of the duration of his prophetic office about forty-eight years. The time of the delivery of some

of his prophecies is either expressly marked, or sufficiently clear from the history to which they relate; that of a few others may with some probability be deduced from internal marks; from expressions, descriptions, and circumstances interwoven. It may therefore be of some use in this respect, and for the better understanding of his prophecies in general, to give here a summary view of the history of his time.

The kingdom of Judah seems to have been in a more flourishing condition during the reigns of Uzziah and Jotham, than at any other time after the revolt of the ten tribes. The former recovered the port of Elath on the Red Sea, which the Edomites had taken in the reign of Joram. He was successful in his wars with

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2 ^b Hear, O heavens, and give ear, O earth; for the LORD hath spoken: ^c I have nourished and brought up children,

and they have rebelled against me.

3 ^d The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib:

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^b Deut. xxxii. 1; Jer. ii. 12; vi. 19; xxii. 29; Ezek. xxxvi. 4;

Mic. i. 2; vi. 1, 2.—^c Chap. v. 1, 2.—^d Jer. viii. 7.

the Philistines, and took from them several cities, Gath, Jabneh, Ashdod; as likewise against some people of Arabia Deserta, and against the Ammonites, whom he compelled to pay him tribute. He repaired and improved the fortifications of Jerusalem; and had a great army, well appointed and disciplined. He was no less attentive to the arts of peace; and very much encouraged agriculture, and the breeding of cattle. Jotham maintained the establishments and improvements made by his father; added to what Uzziah had done in strengthening the frontier places; conquered the Ammonites, who had revolted; and exacted from them a more stated and probably a larger tribute. However, at the latter end of his time, the league between Pekah, king of Israel, and Rezin, king of Syria, was formed against Judah; and they began to carry their designs into execution.

But in the reign of Ahaz his son not only all these advantages were lost, but the kingdom of Judah was brought to the brink of destruction. Pekah king of Israel overthrew the army of Ahaz, who lost in battle one hundred and twenty thousand men; and the Israelites carried away captives two hundred thousand women and children, who however were released and sent home again upon the remonstrance of the prophet Oded. After this, as it should seem, (see *Vitringa* on chap. vii. 2,) the two kings of Israel and Syria, joining their forces, laid siege to Jerusalem; but in this attempt they failed of success. In this distress Ahaz called in the assistance of Tiglath-pileser, king of Assyria, who invaded the kingdoms of Israel and Syria, and slew Rezin; but he was more in danger than ever from his too powerful ally; to purchase whose forbearance, as he had before bought his assistance, he was forced to strip himself and his people of all the wealth he could possibly raise from his own treasury, from the temple, and from the country. About the time of the siege of Jerusalem the Syrians took Elath, which was never after recovered. The Edomites likewise, taking advantage of the distress of Ahaz, ravaged Judea, and carried away many captives. The Philistines recovered what they had before lost; and took many places in Judea, and maintained themselves there. Idolatry was established by the command of the king in Jerusalem, and throughout Judea; and the service of the temple was either intermitted, or converted into an idolatrous worship.

Hezekiah, his son, on his accession to the throne, immediately set about the restoration of the legal worship of God, both in Jerusalem and through Judea. He cleansed and repaired the temple, and held a solemn passover. He improved the city, repaired the fortification, erected magazines of all sorts, and built a new aqueduct. In the fourth year of his reign Sennacherib, king of Assyria, invaded the kingdom of Israel, took Samaria, and carried away the Israelites into captivity, and replaced them by different people sent from

his own country; and this was the final destruction of that kingdom, in the sixth year of the reign of Hezekiah.

Hezekiah was not deterred by this alarming example from refusing to pay the tribute to the king of Assyria, which had been imposed on Ahaz: this brought on the invasion of Sennacherib in the fourteenth year of his reign, an account of which is inserted among the prophecies of Isaiah. After a great and miraculous deliverance from so powerful an enemy, Hezekiah continued his reign in peace. He prospered in all his works, and left his kingdom in a flourishing state to his son Manasseh—a son in every respect unworthy of such a father. See *Louth*.

NOTES ON CHAP. I.

Verse 1. *The vision of Isaiah*] It seems doubtful whether this title belongs to the whole book, or only to the prophecy contained in this chapter. The former part of the title seems properly to belong to this particular prophecy; the latter part, which enumerates the kings of Judah under whom Isaiah exercised his prophetic office, seems to extend it to the whole collection of prophecies delivered in the course of his ministry. *Vitringa*—to whom the world is greatly indebted for his learned labours on this prophet, and to whom we should have owed much more if he had not so totally devoted himself to Masoretic authority—has, I think, very judiciously resolved this doubt. He supposes that the former part of the title was originally prefixed to this single prophecy; and that, when the collection of all Isaiah's prophecies was made, the enumeration of the kings of Judah was added, to make it at the same time a proper title to the whole book. As such it is plainly taken in 2 Chron. xxxii. 32, where the book of Isaiah is cited by this title: "The vision of Isaiah the prophet, the son of Amoz."

The prophecy contained in this first chapter stands single and unconnected, making an entire piece of itself. It contains a severe remonstrance against the corruptions prevailing among the Jews of that time, powerful exhortations to repentance, grievous threatenings to the impenitent, and gracious promises of better times, when the nation shall have been reformed by the just judgments of God. The expression, upon the whole, is clear; the connection of the several parts easy; and in regard to the images, sentiments, and style, it gives a beautiful example of the prophet's elegant manner of writing; though perhaps it may not be equal in these respects to many of the following prophecies.

Verse 2. *Hear, O heavens*—"Hear, O ye heavens"] God is introduced as entering into a public action, or pleading, before the whole world, against his disobedient people. The prophet, as herald or officer to proclaim the summons to the court, calls upon all created beings, celestial and terrestrial, to attend and bear witness to the truth of his plea and the justice of his cause. The same scene is more fully displayed in the

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but Israel * doth not know, my
people † doth not consider.
4 Ah sinful nation, a people
laden with iniquity, † a seed of

* Jer. ix. 3, 6.—† Chap. v. 12.

noble exordium of Psa. 1., where God summons all mankind, from east to west, to be present to hear his appeal; and the solemnity is held on Sion, where he is attended with the same terrible pomp that accompanied him on Mount Sinai :—

“A consuming fire goes before him,
And round him rages a violent tempest :
He calleth the heavens from above.
And the earth, that he may contend in judgment
with his people.” Psa. i. 3, 4.

By the same bold figure, Micah calls upon the mountains, that is, the whole country of Judea, to attend to him, chap. vi. 1, 2 :—

“Arise, plead thou before the mountains,
And let the hills hear thy voice.
Hear, O ye mountains, the controversy of JEHOVAH ;
And ye, O ye strong foundations of the earth :
For JEHOVAH hath a controversy with his people,
And he will plead his cause against Israel.”

With the like invocation, Moses introduces his sublime song, the design of which was the same as that of this prophecy, “to testify as a witness, against the Israelites,” for their disobedience, Deut. xxxi. 21 :—

“Give ear, O ye heavens, and I will speak ;
And let the earth hear the words of my mouth.”
Deut. xxxii. 1.

This, in the simple yet strong oratorical style of Moses, is, “I call heaven and earth to witness against thee this day ; life and death have I set before thee ; the blessing and the curse : choose now life, that thou mayest live, thou and thy seed.” Deut. xxx. 19. The poetical style, by an apostrophe, sets the personification in a much stronger light.

Hath spoken—“That speaketh”] I render it in the present time, pointing it רָבִי *dober*. There seems to be an impropriety in demanding attention to a speech already delivered. But the present reading may stand, as the prophet may be here understood to declare to the people what the Lord *had* first spoken to him.

I have nourished] The Septuagint have ἐρευνήσα, “I have begotten.” Instead of גִּידְדִּלְתִּי *gidalti*, they read יָלַדְתִּי *yaladti*; the word little differing from the other, and perhaps more proper; which the Chaldee likewise seems to favour; “vocavi eos filios.” See Exod. iv. 22; Jer. xxxi. 9.

Verse 3. *The ox knoweth*] An amplification of the gross insensibility of the disobedient Jews, by comparing them with the most heavy and stupid of all animals, yet not so insensible as they. Bochart has well illustrated the comparison, and shown the peculiar force of it. “He sets them lower than the beasts, and even than the most stupid of all beasts, for there is scarcely any more so than the ox and the ass. Yet these acknowledge their master; they know the manger of their lord; by whom they are fed, not for their own, but for

evil doers, children that are corrupters! They have forsaken the LORD, they have provoked the Holy One of Israel unto

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* Heb. of heaviness.—† Chap. lvii. 3, 4; Matt. iii. 7.

his good; neither are they looked upon as children, but as beasts of burden; neither are they advanced to honours, but oppressed with great and daily labours. While the Israelites, chosen by the mere favour of God, adopted as sons, promoted to the highest dignity, yet acknowledged not their Lord and their God; but despised his commandments, though in the highest degree equitable and just.” Hieroz. i., col. 409.

Jeremiah's comparison to the same purpose is equally elegant, but has not so much spirit and severity as this of Isaiah.

“Even the stork in the heavens knoweth her season ;
And the turtle, and the swallow, and the crane, observe the time of their coming :
But my people doth not know the judgment of JEHOVAH.” Jer. viii. 7.

Hosea has given a very elegant turn to the same image, in the way of metaphor or allegory :—

“I drew them with human cords, with the bands of love :
And I was to them as he that lifteth up the yoke upon their cheek ;
And I laid down their fodder before them.”

Hos. xi. 4

Salomo ben Melech thus explains the middle part of the verse, which is somewhat obscure : “I was to them at their desire as they that have compassion on a heifer, lest she be overworked in ploughing; and that lift up the yoke from off her neck, and rest it upon her cheek that she may not still draw, but rest from her labour an hour or two in the day.”

But Israel] The Septuagint, Syriac, Aquila, Theodotion, and Vulgate, read יִשְׂרָאֵל *veyisrael*, but Israel, adding the conjunction, which being rendered as an adversative, sets the opposition in a stronger light.

Doth not know] The same ancient versions agree in adding ME, which very properly answers, and indeed is almost necessarily required to answer, the words possessor and lord preceding. *Israēl de ME* οὐκ εἶπας; Sept. “Israel autem me non cognovit;” Vulg. *Israēl de MOY* οὐκ εἶπας; Aquil., Theod. The testimony of so scrupulous an interpreter as Aquila is of great weight in this case. And both his and Theodotion's rendering is such as shows plainly that they did not add the word MOY to help out the sense, for it only embarrasses it. It also clearly determines what was the original reading in the old copies from which they translated. It could not be יָדַעְתִּי *yedani*, which most obviously answers to the version of the Septuagint and Vulgate, for it does not accord with that of Aquila and Theodotion. The version of these latter interpreters, however injudicious, clearly ascertains both the phrase, and the order of the words, of the original Hebrew; it was יִשְׂרָאֵל אוֹתִי לֹא יָדַע *veyisrael otai lo yadac*

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anger, they are 'gone away backward.

5 ^k Why should ye be stricken any more? ye will ^l revolt more and more: the whole head is sick, and the whole heart faint.

ⁱ Heb. *alienate* *l*, or *separated*; Psa. lxxiii. 3.—^k Chap. ix. 13; Jer. ii. 30; v. 3.

israel othi lo yada. The word *othi* אוֹתִי *othi* has been lost out of the text. The very same phrase is used by Jeremiah, chap. iv. 22, עִמִּי אוֹתִי לֹא יָדָע *ammi othi lo yadau*. And the order of the words must have been as above represented; for they have joined יִשְׂרָאֵל *yisrael*, with אוֹתִי *othi*, as in *regimine*; they could not have taken it in this sense, *Israel meus non cognovit*, had either this phrase or the order of the words been different. I have endeavoured to set this matter in a clear light, as it is the first example of a *whole word* lost out of the text, of which the reader will find many other plain examples in the course of these notes. But *Rosenmüller* contends that this is unnecessary, as the passage may be translated, "Israel knows nothing: my people have no understanding."

The *Septuagint*, *Syriac*, and *Vulgate*, read עִמִּי *veammi*, "and my people;" and so likewise sixteen MSS. of *Kennicott*, and fourteen of *De Rossi*.

Verse 4. *Ah sinful nation*—"Degenerate!" Five MSS., one of them ancient, read מִשְׁחָתִים *moschathim*, without the first *yod*, in *hophal* corrupted, not *corrupters*. See the same word in the same form, and in the same sense, Prov. xxv. 26.

Are corrupters—"Are estranged"] Thirty-two MSS., five ancient, and two editions, read נֹזְרִי *nazoru*; which reading determines the word to be from the root נָזַר *nur*, to *alienate*, not from נָזַר *nazar*, to *separate*; so *Kimchi* understands it. See also *Annotat. in Noldium*, 68.

They are gone away backward—"They have turned their backs upon him." So *Kimchi* explains it: "they have turned unto him the back, and not the face." See Jer. ii. 27; vii. 24. I have been forced to render this line paraphrastically; as the verbal translation, "they are estranged backward," would have been unintelligible.

Verse 5. *Why should ye be stricken any more*—"On what part," &c. 1] The *Vulgate* renders גַּל מֶה *gal meh*, *super quo*, (see Job xxxviii. 6; 2 Chron. xxxii. 10.) upon what part. And so *Abendana* on *Sal. ben Melech*: "There are some who explain it thus: Upon what limb shall you be smitten, if you add defection? for already for your sins have you been smitten upon all of them; so that there is not to be found in you a whole limb on which you can be smitten." Which agrees with what follows: "From the sole of the foot even unto the head, there is no soundness in it:" and the sentiment and image is exactly the same with that of *Ovid*, *Pont.* ii. 7, 42:—

Vix habet in nobis jam nova plaga locum.

There is no place on you for a new stripe.

Or that still more expressive line of *Euripides*; the great force and effect of which *Longinus* ascribes to

6 From the sole of the foot even unto the head *there is no* soundness in it; *but* wounds, and bruises, and putrefying sores; ^m they have not been closed, neither bound up, neither mollified with ⁿ ointment.

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^l Hebrew, *increase revolt*.—^m Jeremiah vii. 22.
ⁿ Or, oil.

its close and compressed structure, analogous to the sense which it expresses:—

יְהִי עָלֵינוּ כְּאֵס וְכַח אֵשׁ יִשְׂרָאֵל מִן הַשָּׁמַיִם.

I am full of miseries: there's no room for more.

Herc. Fur. 1245, *Long.* sec. 40.

"On what part will ye strike again? will ye add correction?" This is addressed to the instruments of God's vengeance; those that inflicted the punishment, who or whatsoever they were. Ad verbum certæ personæ intelligendæ sunt, quibus ista actio quæ per verbum exprimitur competit; "The words are addressed to the persons who were the agents employed in the work expressed by the original word," as *Glassius* says in a similar case, *Phil. Sacr.* i. 3, 22. See chap. viii. 4.

As from יָדָע *yada*, דָּעָה *deah*, knowledge; from יָעַן *yaats*, יִצְחָה *etsah*, counsel; from יָשָׁן *yashan* *she-nah*, sleep, &c.; so from יָצַר *yasar* is regularly derived סָרַח *sarah*, correction.

Verse 5. *The whole head is sick*] The king and the priests are equally gone away from truth and righteousness. Or, The state is oppressed by its enemies, and the Church corrupted in its rulers and in its members.

Verse 6. *They have not been closed*, &c.—"It hath not been pressed," &c.] The pharmaceutical art in the East consists chiefly in external applications: accordingly the prophet's images in this place are all taken from surgery. Sir John Chardin, in his note on Prov. iii. 8, "It shall be health to thy navel, and marrow to thy bones," observes that "the comparison is taken from the plasters, ointments, oils, and frictions, which are made use of in the East upon the belly and stomach in most maladies. Being ignorant in the villages of the art of making decoctions and potions, and of the proper doses of such things, they generally make use of external medicines."—*Harmer's Observations on Scripture*, vol. ii. p. 488. And in surgery their *matéria medica* is extremely simple, oil making the principal part of it. "In India," says *Tavernier*, "they have a certain preparation of oil and melted grease, which they commonly use for the healing of wounds." *Voyage Ind.* So the good Samaritan poured oil and wine on the wounds of the distressed Jew: wine, cleansing and somewhat astringent, proper for a fresh wound; oil, mollifying and healing, Luke x. 34. *Kimchi* has a judicious remark here: "When various medicines are applied, and no healing takes place, that disorder is considered as coming immediately from God."

Of the three verbs in this sentence, one is in the singular number in the text; another is singular in two MSS., (one of them ancient,) חֻבְּשָׁה *chubbeshah*; and the *Syriac* and *Vulgate* render all of them in the singular number.

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7 ° Your country is desolate,
your cities are burned with fire :
your land, strangers devour it in
your presence, and it is desolate,

° as overthrown by strangers.

° Deut. xxviii. 51, 52. — ° Heb. as the overthrow of strangers.

Verses 7–9. *Your country is desolate*] The description of the ruined and desolate state of the country in these verses does not suit with any part of the prosperous times of Uzziah and Jotham. It very well agrees with the time of Ahaz, when Judea was ravaged by the joint invasion of the Israelites and Syrians, and by the incursions of the Philistines and Edomites. The date of this prophecy is therefore generally fixed to the time of Ahaz. But on the other hand it may be considered whether those instances of idolatry which are urged in ver. 29—the worshipping in groves and gardens—having been at all times too commonly practised, can be supposed to be the only ones which the prophet would insist upon in the time of Ahaz; who spread the grossest idolatry through the whole country, and introduced it even into the temple; and, to complete his abominations, made his son pass through the fire to Molech. It is said, 2 Kings xv. 37, that in Jotham's time “the Lord began to send against Judah Rezin—and Pekah.” If we may suppose any invasion from that quarter to have been actually made at the latter end of Jotham's reign, I should choose to refer this prophecy to that time.

And your cities are burned.—*Nineteen* of Dr. Kennicott's MSS. and *twenty-two* of De Rossi's, some of my own, with the Syriac and Arabic, add the conjunction, which makes the hemistich more complete.

Verse 7. זרים *zarim* at the end of the verse. This reading, though confirmed by all the ancient versions, gives us no good sense; for “your land is devoured by strangers,” is a mere tautology, or, what is as bad, an identical comparison. *Aben Ezra* thought that the word in its present form might be taken for the same with זרם *zerem*, an inundation: *Schultens* is of the same opinion; (see *Taylor's Concord.*;) and *Schindler* in his *Lexicon* explains it in the same manner: and so, says *Kimchi*, some explain it. *Abendana* endeavours to reconcile it to grammatical analogy in the following manner: “זרים *zarim* is the same with זרם *zerem*; that is, as overthrown by an inundation of waters: and these two words have the same analogy as קדם *kedem* and קדימ *kadim*. Or it may be a concrete of the same form with שכיח *shechir*; and the meaning will be: as overthrown by rain pouring down violently, and causing a flood.” On *Sal. ben Melech*, *in loc.* But I rather suppose the true reading to be זרם *zerem*, and have translated it accordingly: the word זרים *zarim*, in the line above, seems to have caught the transcriber's eye, and to have led him into this mistake. But this conjecture of the learned prelate is not confirmed by any MS. yet discovered.

Verse 8. *As a cottage in a vineyard*—“As a shed in a vineyard”] A little temporary hut covered with boughs, straw, turf, or the like materials, for a shelter

8 And the daughter of Zion
is left ° as a cottage in a vine-
yard, as a lodge in a garden
of cucumbers, ° as a besieged
city.

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° Job xxvii. 18; Lam. ii. 6.—° Jer. iv. 17.

from the heat by day, and the cold and dews by night, for the watchman that kept the garden or vineyard during the short season the fruit was ripening, (see Job xxvii. 18,) and presently removed when it had served that purpose. See *Harmer's* Observ. i. 454. They were probably obliged to have such a constant watch to defend the fruit from the jackals. “The jackal,” (*chical* of the Turks,) says *Hasselquist*, (*Travels*, p. 227,) “is a species of mustela which is very common in Palestine, especially during the vintage; and often destroys whole vineyards, and gardens of cucumbers.” “There is also plenty of the *canis vulpes*, the fox, near the convent of St. John in the desert, about vintage time; for they destroy all the vines unless they are strictly watched.” *Ibid.* p. 184. See *Cant.* ii. 15.

Fruits of the gourd kind, melons, water-melons, cucumbers, &c., are much used in great request in the Levant, on account of their cooling quality. The Israelites in the wilderness regretted the loss of the cucumbers and melons among the other good things of Egypt, Num. xi. 5. In Egypt the season of water-melons, which are most in request, and which the common people then chiefly live upon, lasts but three weeks. See *Hasselquist*, p. 256. *Tavernier* makes it of longer continuance: L'on y void de grands carreaux de melons et de concombres, mais beaucoup plus de derniers, dont les Levantins font leur delices. Le plus souvent ils les mangent sans les peler, après quoi ils vont boire une verre d'eau. Dans toute l'Asie c'est la nourriture ordinaire du petit peuple pendant trois ou quatre mois; toute la famille en vit; et quand un enfant demand à manger, au lieu qu'en France on lui donnerions du pain, dans le Levant on luy presente un concombre, qu'il mange cru comme on le vient de cueillir. Les concombres dans le Levant ont une bonté particuliere; et quoiqu' on les mange crus, ils ne font jamais de mal; “There are to be seen great beds of melons and cucumbers, but a greater number of the latter, of which the Levantines are particularly fond. In general they eat them without taking off the rind, after which they drink a glass of water. In every part of Asia this is the aliment of the common people for three or four months; the whole family live on them; and when a child asks something to eat, instead of giving it a piece of bread, as is done in France and other countries, they present it with a cucumber, which it eats raw, as gathered. Cucumbers in the Levant are peculiarly excellent; and although eaten raw, they are seldom injurious.” *Tavernier*, *Relat. du Serrail*, cap. xix.

As a lodge, &c.] That is, after the fruit was gathered; the lodge being then permitted to fall into decay. Such was the desolate, ruined state of the city.

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9 Except the LORD of hosts
had left unto us a very small
remnant, we should have been
as ^t Sodom, and we should have
been like unto Gomorrah.

10 Hear the word of the LORD, ye rulers
of Sodom; give ear unto the law of our God,
ye people of Gomorrah.

11 To what purpose is the multitude of
your sacrifices unto me? saith the LORD: I

⁵ Lam. iii. 22; Rom. ix. 29.—⁶ Gen. xix. 24.—⁷ Deut. xxxii.
32; Ezek. xvi. 16.—⁸ I Sam. xv. 22; Psa. i. 8, 9; ii. 16; Prov.
xx. 8; xxi. 27; chap. lvi. 3; Jer. vii. 20; vii. 21; Amos v. 21.

As a besieged city—"A city taken by siege!" So
the *ὡς πόλις πολιορκουμένη*; *Septuagint*: see also the
Vulgate.

Verse 9. *The Lord of hosts*—"JEHOVAH God of
hosts"] As this title of God, יהוה צבאות *Yehovah*
tsebaoth, "JEHOVAH of hosts," occurs here for the first
time, I think it proper to note, that I translate it al-
ways, as in this place, "JEHOVAH God of hosts;" tak-
ing it as an elliptical expression for יהוה אלהי צבאות
Yehovah Elohey tsebaoth. This title imports that JE-
HOVAH is the God or Lord of hosts or armies; as he
is the Creator and Supreme Governor of all beings in
heaven and earth, and disposeth and ruleth them all in
their several orders and stations; the almighty, uni-
versal Lord.

We should have been as Sodom] As completely and
finally ruined as *that* and the cities of the plain were,
no vestige of which remains at this day.

Verse 10. *Ye rulers of Sodom*—"Ye princes of
Sodom"] The incidental mention of Sodom and Go-
morrah in the preceding verse suggested to the pro-
phet this spirited address to the rulers and inhabitants
of Jerusalem, under the character of princes of Sodom
and people of Gomorrah. Two examples of a sort of
elegant turn of the like kind may be observed in St.
Paul's Epistle to the Romans, chap. xv. 4, 5, 12, 13.
See Locke on the place; and see ver. 29, 30, of this
chapter, which gives another example of the same.

AND—like unto Gomorrah.—The *vau* is added by
thirty-one of Kennicott's MSS., twenty-nine of *De*
Rossi's and one, very ancient, of my own. See on
ver. 6.

Verse 11. *To what purpose, &c.*—"What have I
to do.]" The prophet Amos has expressed the same
sentiments with great elegance:—

"I hate, I despise your feasts;

And I will not delight in the odour of your so-
lemnities:

Though ye offer unto me burnt-offerings

And your meat-offerings, I will not accept:

Neither will I regard the peace-offerings of your
fatlings.

Take away from me the noise of your songs;

And the melody of your viols I will not hear.

But let judgment roll down like waters;

And righteousness like a mighty stream."

Amos v. 21-24.

am full of the burnt-offerings of
rams, and the fat of fed beasts; and
I delight not in the blood of bul-
locks, or of lambs, or of he-goats.

12 When ye come ^x to ^y appear before me,
who hath required this at your hand, to tread
my courts?

13 Bring no more ^z vain oblations; incense
is an abomination unto me; the new moons
and Sabbaths, ^a the calling of assemblies, I

22; Mic. vi. 7.—ⁿ Heb. *great he-goats*.—^v Heb. *to be seen*.
^x Exod. xxiii. 17; xxxiv. 23.—^z Matt. xv. 9.—^a Joel i. 14;
ii. 15.

So has Persius; see Sat. ii. v. 71-75:—

"Quin damus id Superis, de magna quod dare lanæ," &c.

The two or three last pages of Plato's *Euthyphro*
contain the same idea. Sacrifices and prayers are
not profitable to the offerer, nor acceptable to the gods,
unless accompanied with an upright life.

Verse 11. *The fat of fed beasts, &c.*] The fat and
the blood are particularly mentioned, because these
were in all sacrifices set apart to God. The fat was
always burnt upon the altar, and the blood was partly
sprinkled, differently on different occasions, and partly
poured out at the bottom of the altar. See Lev. iv.

Verse 12. *When ye come to appear*] Instead of
לראות *leraath*, to appear, one MS. has לירוּת *liroth*,
to see. See *De Rossi*. The appearing before God
here refers chiefly to the three solemn annual festivals.
See Exod. xxiii. 14.

Tread my courts (no more)] So the *Septuagint*
divide the sentence, joining the end of this verse to the
beginning of the next: Πάτεν την αυλήν μου, ου προσ-
θησθε; "To tread my court ye shall not add—ye shall
not be again accepted in worship."

Verse 13. *The new moons and Sabbaths*—"The fast
and the day of restraint"] ועצרה און *ave vaatsarah*.
These words are rendered in many different manners
by different interpreters, to a good and probable sense
by all; but I think by none in such a sense as can
arise from the phrase itself, agreeably to the idiom of
the Hebrew language. Instead of און *aven*, the *Sep-
tuagint* manifestly read צום *tsum*, νηστειαν, "the fast."
This *Houbigant* has adopted. The prophet could not
well have omitted the *fast* in the enumeration of their
solemnities, nor the *abuse* of it among the instances of
their *hypocrisy*, which he has treated at large with
such force and elegance in his *fifty-eighth chapter*.
Observe, also, that the prophet Joel, (chap. i. 14, and
ii. 15,) twice joins together the fast and the day of
restraint:—

קדשו צום קראו עצרה

atsarah kiru tsum kaddeshu

"Sanctify a fast; proclaim a day of restraint:"

which shows how properly they are here joined to-
gether. עצרה *atsarah*, "the restraint," is rendered,
both here and in other places of our English trans-
lation, "the solemn assembly." Certain holy days
ordained by the law were distinguished by a particular

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cannot away with; *it is* ^b iniquity, even the solemn meeting.

14 Your ^c new moons and your ^d appointed feasts my soul hath: they are a trouble unto ^e me; ^f I am weary to bear them.

15 And ^g when ye spread forth your hands, I will hide mine eyes from you: ^h yea, when ye ⁱ make many prayers, I will not hear: your hands are full of ^j blood.^k

16 ^l Wash you, make you clean; put away the evil of your doings from before mine eyes; ^m cease to do evil;

17 Learn to do well; ⁿ seek judgment, ^o relieve the oppressed, judge the fatherless, plead for the widow.

^b Or, grief.—^c Num. xxviii. 11.—^d Lev. xxiii. 2, &c.; Lam. ii. 6.—^e Chap. xliii. 24.—^f Job xxvii. 29; Psalm cxxxiv. 2; Prov. i. 28; chap. lix. 2; Jer. xiv. 12; Mic. iii. 4.—^g Psalm li. 18; 1 Tim. ii. 8.—^h Heb. multiply prayer.—ⁱ Chap. lix. 3.
^k Heb. bloods.—^j Jer. iv. 14.

charge that "no servile work should be done therein;" Lev. xxviii. 36; Num. xxix. 35; Deut. xvi. 8. This circumstance clearly explains the reason of the name, *the restraint*, or *the day of restraint*, given to those days.

If I could approve of any translation of these two words which I have met with, it should be that of the Spanish version of the Old Testament, made for the use of the Spanish Jews: *Tortura y detenimiento*, "it is a pain and a constraint unto me." But I still think that the reading of the *Septuagint* is more probably the truth.

Verse 15. *When ye spread*] The Syriac, *Septuagint*, and a MS., read בפרשעם *beparshecem*, without the conjunction ו *vau*.

Your hands—"For your hands"] *Al yap xētes—Sept. Manus enim vestrae—Vulg.* They seem to have read ידכם כי *ki yedeychem*.

Verse 16. *Wash you*] Referring to the preceding verse, "your hands are full of blood;" and alluding to the legal washings commanded on several occasions. See Lev. xiv. 8, 9, 47.

Verse 17. *Relieve the oppressed*—"Amend that which is corrupted"] אשרו חמיות *ashevu chamots*. In rendering this obscure phrase I follow Bochart, (Hieroz. Part i., lib. ii., cap. 7.) though I am not perfectly satisfied with this explication of it.

Verse 18. *Though your sins be as scarlet*] שני *shani*, "scarlet or crimson," *dibaphum*, twice dipped, or double dyed; from שנה *shanah*, *iterare*, to double, or to do a thing twice. This derivation seems much more probable than that which Salmasius prefers, from שן *shanan*, *acutere*, to whet, from the sharpness and strength of the colour, οφθαλμικον; תלה *tela*, the same; properly the worm, *vermiculus*, (from whence *vermeil*), for this colour was produced from a worm or insect which grew in a cocculus or exerescence of a shrub of the ilex kind, (see Plin. Nat. Hist. xvi. 8.) like the cochineal worm in the opuntia of America. See Ul-

18 Come now, and ^p let us reason together, saith the LORD: though your sins be as scarlet, ^q they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool.

19 If ye be willing and obedient, ye shall eat the good of the land:

20 But if ye refuse and rebel, ye shall be devoured with the sword: ^r for the mouth of the LORD hath spoken it.

21 ^s How is the faithful city become a harlot! it was full of judgment; righteousness lodged in it; but now murderers.

22 ^t Thy silver is become dross, thy wine mixed with water:

^m Psa. xxxiv. 14; xxxvii. 27; Amos v. 15; Rom. xii. 9; 1 Pet. iii. 11.—ⁿ Jer. xxii. 3, 16; Mic. vi. 8; Zech. vii. 9; viii. 16.
^o Or, *righten*.—^p Chap. xliii. 26; Mic. vi. 2.—^q Psalm li. 7; Rev. vii. 14.—^r Num. xxiii. 19; Tit. i. 2.—^s Jer. ii. 20, 21.—^t Jer. vi. 28, 30; Ezek. xxii. 18, 19.

loa's Voyage, book v., chap. ii., note to page 342. There is a shrub of this kind that grows in Provence and Lañguedoc, and produces the like insect, called the *kermes oak*, (see Miller, Dict. *Quercus*.) from *kermes*, the Arabic word for this colour, whence our word *crimson* is derived.

"Neque amissos colores
Lana refert medicata fucō,"

says the poet, applying the same image to a different purpose. To discharge these strong colours is impossible to human art or power; but to the grace and power of God all things, even much more difficult, are possible and easy. Some copies have כשנים *keshanim*, "like crimson garments."

Though they be red, &c.] But the conjunction ו *vau* is added by twenty-one of Kennicott's, and by forty-two of De Rossi's MSS., by some early editions, with the *Septuagint*, Syriac, Vulgate, and Arabic. It makes a fuller and more emphatic sense. "And though they be red as crimson," &c.

Verse 19. *Ye shall eat the good of the land*] Referring to ver. 7: it shall not be "devoured by strangers."

Verse 20. *Ye shall be devoured with the sword*—"Ye shall be food for the sword"] The *Septuagint* and Vulgate read תאכלכם *tochalchem*, "the sword shall devour you;" which is of much more easy construction than the present reading of the text.

The Chaldee seems to read תאכלו *bechereb oyebe teachelu*, "ye shall be consumed by the sword of the enemy." The Syriac also reads תאכלו *bechereb*, and renders the verb passively. And the rhythmus seems to require this addition.—Dr. JUBB.

Verse 21. *Become a harlot*] See before, the Discourse on the Prophetic Style; and see Lowth's Comment on the place, and De Sacr. Poës. Hebr. Præl. xxxi.

Verse 22. *Wine mixed with water*] An image used for the adulteration of wines, with more propriety than may at first appear, if what Thevenot says of the pea-

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23 Thy princes are rebellious,
and companions of thieves :
every one loveth gifts, and fol-
loweth after rewards : they

judge not the fatherless, neither
doth the cause of the widow come
unto them.

A. M. cir. 3244.
B. C. cir. 760.
Anno Olymp.
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Anno Urbani
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24 Therefore saith the LORD,

— H. S. ix. 15. — P. M. x. 15. — Jer. xxii. 17; Ezek. xxii.

12; H. S. ix. 18; M. S. x. 11; vii. 3. — Jer. v. 28; Zech. vii. 10.

ple of the Levant of late times were true of them formerly. He says, "They never mingle water with their wine to drink; but drink by itself what water they think proper for abating the strength of the wine." "Lorsque les Persans boivent du vin, ils le prennent tout pur, à la façon des Levantins, qui ne le mêlent jamais avec de l'eau; mais en buvant du vin, de temps en temps ils prennent un pot d'eau, et en boivent de grand traits." Voyage, part ii., liv. ii., chap. 10. "Ils (les Turcs) n'y meslent jamais d'eau, et se moquent des Chrétiens, qui en mettent, ce qui leur semble tout à fait ridicule." Ibid. part i., chap. 24. "The Turks never mingle water with their wine, and laugh at the Christians for doing it, which they consider altogether ridiculous."

It is remarkable that whereas the Greeks and Latins by mixed wine always understood wine diluted and lowered with water, the Hebrews on the contrary generally mean by it wine made stronger and more inebriating by the addition of higher and more powerful ingredients, such as honey, spices, defrutum, (or wine insinuated by boiling it down to two-thirds or one-half of the quantity,) myrrh, mandragora, opiates, and other strong drugs. Such were the exhilarating, or rather stupefying, ingredients which Helen mixed in the bowl together with the wine for her guests oppressed with grief to raise their spirits, the composition of which she had learned in Egypt:—

Αἰνέει δὲ καὶ τὴν οἶνον ἡμίαντον, ὃν ἔθηκεν
Νέκταρ, ὅπως δὲ τὸν οἶνον ἡμίαντον ἔθηκεν.

HOMER. *Odyss.* lib. iv., ver. 220.

"Meanwhile, with genial joy to warm the soul,
Bright Helen mix'd a mirth-inspiring bowl;
Temper'd with drugs of sovereign use, to assuage
The boiling bosom of tumultuous rage:
Charm'd with that virtuous draught, the exalted mind
All sense of wo delivers to the wind." POPE.

Such was the "spiced wine and the juice of pomegranates," mentioned Cant. viii. 2. And how much the Eastern people to this day deal in artificial liquors of prodigious strength, the use of wine being forbidden, may be seen in a curious chapter of Kempfer upon that subject. Amen. Exot. Fasc. iii., Obs. 15.

Thus the drunkard is properly described, Prov. xxiii. 30, as one "that seeketh mixed wine," and "is mighty to mingle strong drink," Isa. v. 22. And hence the poet took that highly poetical and sublime image of the cup of God's wrath, called by Isaiah li. 17, the "cup of trembling," causing intoxication and stupefaction, (see Chappelow's note on Hariri, p. 33,) containing, as St. John expresses in Greek the Hebrew idea with the utmost precision though with a seeming contradiction in terms, *οὐκ ἔστιν οἶνος ἀλλὰ μέλι καὶ γάλακτος*, pure wine made yet stronger by a mixture of powerful ingredients. Rev. xiv. 10. "In the hand of JEHOVAH," saith the psalmist, Ps. lxxv. 8, "there is a cup, and the

wine is turbid: it is full of a mixed liquor, and he poureth out of it;" or rather, "he poureth it out of one vessel into another," to mix it perfectly, according to the reading expressed by the ancient versions, *וַיַּגְדֵּג מִצֶּזֶה אֶל זֶה* *rayaggar mizzeh al zeh*, and he pours it from this to that, "verily the dregs thereof," the thickest sediment of the strong ingredients mingled with it, "all the ungodly of the earth shall wring them out, and drink them."

R. D. Kimchi says, "The current coin was adulterated with brass, tin, and other metals, and yet was circulated as good money. The wine also was adulterated with water in the taverns, and sold notwithstanding for pure wine."

Verse 23. *Companions of thieves*—"Associates"] The *Septuagint*, *Vulgate*, and four MSS., read *חֲבֵרֵי* *chabrey*, without the conjunction *vau*.

Verse 24. *Ah, I will ease me*—"Aha! I will be eased"] Anger, arising from a sense of injury and affront, especially from those who, from every consideration of duty and gratitude, ought to have behaved far otherwise, is an uneasy and painful sensation: and revenge, executed to the full on the offenders, removes that uneasiness, and consequently is pleasing and quieting, at least for the present. Ezekiel, chap. v. 13, introduces God expressing himself in the same manner:—

"And mine anger shall be fully accomplished;
And I will make my fury rest upon them;
And I will give myself ease."

This is a strong instance of the metaphor called *anthropopathia*, by which, throughout the Scriptures, as well the historical as the poetical parts, the sentiments, sensations, and affections, the bodily faculties, qualities, and members, of men, and even of brute animals, are attributed to God, and that with the utmost liberty and latitude of application. The foundation of this is obvious; it arises from necessity; we have no idea of the natural attributes of God, of his pure essence, of his manner of existence, of his manner of acting: when therefore we would treat on these subjects, we find ourselves forced to express them by sensible images. But necessity leads to beauty; this is true of metaphor in general, and in particular of this kind of metaphor, which is used with great elegance and sublimity in the sacred poetry; and what is very remarkable, in the grossest instances of the application of it, it is generally the most striking and the most sublime. The reason seems to be this: when the images are taken from the superior faculties of the human nature, from the purer and more generous affections, and applied to God, we are apt to acquiesce in the notion; we overlook the metaphor, and take it as a proper attribute: but when the idea is gross and offensive, as in this passage of Isaiah, where the impatience of anger and the pleasure of revenge is attributed to God, we are immediately shocked at the application: the impropriety strikes us at once; and the mind, casting about for something in

A. M. cir. 3244. the LORD of hosts, the mighty
B. C. cir. 760. one of Israel, Ah, ¹ I will ease
Anno Olymp. Quintæ I.
Ante Urbem me of mine adversaries, and
Conditam 7. avenge me of mine enemies :

25 And I will turn my hand upon thee, and
* purely ^a purge away thy dross, and take away
all thy tin :

26 And I will restore thy judges ^b as at the
first, and thy counsellors as at the beginning :
afterward ^c thou shalt be called, The city

¹ Deut. xxviii. 35 : Ezek. vi. 13. — ^a Heb. according to pureness.
^b Jer. xli. 29 : ix. 7 : Mal. iii. 5. — ^c Jer. xxxiii. 7. — Zech.
viii. 3.

the Divine nature analogous to the image, lays hold on
some great, obscure, vague idea, which she endeavours
to comprehend, and is lost in immensity and astonish-
ment. See De Sacr. Poesi. Hebr. Præl. xvi. *sub. fin.*,
where this matter is treated and illustrated by examples.

Verse 25. *I will turn my hand upon thee*] So the
common version; and this seems to be a metaphor
taken from the custom of those who, when the metal
is melted, strike off the scorie with their hand pre-
viously to its being poured out into the mould. I have
seen this done with the naked hand, and no injury
whatever sustained.

Purge away thy dross—"In the furnace"] The
text has כִּכְרִי *cabbor*, which some render "as with soap;"
as if it were the same with כִּכְרִית *keborith*; so *Kimchi*;
but soap can have nothing to do with the purifying of
metals. Others, "according to purity," or "purely,"
as our version. *Le Clerc* conjectured that the true
reading is כִּכְרִי *kechur*, "as in the furnace;" see Ezek.
xxii. 18, 20. Dr. Durell proposes only a transposi-
tion of letters נִכְרִי to the same sense; and so likewise
Archbishop Secker. That this is the true reading is
highly probable.

Verse 26. *I will restore*] "This," says *Kimchi*,
"shall be in the days of the Messiah, in which all the
wicked shall cease, and the remnant of Israel shall
neither do iniquity, nor speak lies." What a change
must this be among *Jews*!

Afterward—"And after this"] The *Septuagint*,
Syriac, *Chaldee*, and *eighteen MSS.*, and one of my
own, very ancient, add the conjunction ו *vau*, AND.

Verse 27. *With judgment*—"In judgment"] By
the exercise of God's strict justice in destroying the
obdurate, (see ver. 28,) and delivering the penitent in
righteousness; by the truth and faithfulness of God in
performing his promises."

Verse 29. *For they shall be ashamed of the oaks*—
"For ye shall be ashamed of the ilexes"] Sacred
groves were a very ancient and favourite appendage
of idolatry. They were furnished with the temple of
the god to whom they were dedicated, with altars,
images, and every thing necessary for performing the
various rites of worship offered there; and were the
scenes of many impure ceremonies, and of much abomi-
nable superstition. They made a principal part of the
religion of the old inhabitants of Canaan; and the Is-
raelites were commanded to destroy their groves, among
other monuments of their false worship. The Israel-

of righteousness, the faithful
city.

27 Zion shall be redeemed
with judgments, and ^d her con-
verts with righteousness.

28 And the ^e destruction ^f of the transgress-
ors and of the sinners *shall be* together, and
they that forsake the LORD shall be con-
sumed.

29 For they shall be ashamed of ^g the oaks

¹ Or, they that return of her — ^c Jer. xxx. 3 : Psal. i. 6 : v. 6
Isaiah 27 : Rom. 9 : Gal. 35. — ^d Heb. breaking — Chap.
viii. 5.

ites themselves became afterwards very much addicted
to this species of idolatry.

"When I had brought them into the land,
Which I swore that I would give unto them ;
Then they saw every high hill and every thick tree ;
And there they slew their victims ;
And there they presented the provocation of their
offerings ;
And there they placed their sweet savour ;
And there they poured out their libations."

Ezek. xx. 28.

"On the tops of the mountains they sacrifice ;
And on the hills they burn incense ;
Under the oak and the poplar ;
And the ilex, because her shade is pleasant."

Hos. iv. 13

Of what particular kinds the trees here mentioned
are, cannot be determined with certainty. In regard
to אֵלֶּה *ellah*, in this place of Isaiah, as well as in
Hosea, *Celsius* (Hierobot.) understands it of the tere-
binth, because the most ancient interpreters render it
so ; in the first place the *Septuagint*. He quotes eight
places ; but in three of these eight places the copies
vary, some having ὄρυς, the oak, instead of τερεβινθος,
the terebinth or turpentine tree. And he should have
told us, that these same *seventy* render it in sixteen
other places by ὄρυς, the oak ; so that their authority
is really against him ; and the *Septuagint*, "stant pro
queru," contrary to what he says at first setting out.
Add to this that *Symmachus*, *Theodotion*, and *Aquila*,
generally render it by ὄρυς, the oak ; the latter only
once rendering it by τερεβινθος, the terebinth. His
other arguments seem to me not very conclusive ; he
says, that all the qualities of אֵלֶּה *ellah* agree to the
terebinth, that it grows in mountainous countries, that
it is a strong tree, long-lived, large and high, and de-
ciduous. All these qualities agree just as well to the
oak, against which he contends ; and he actually attri-
butes them to the oak in the very next section. But
I think neither the oak nor the terebinth will do in this
place of Isaiah, from the last circumstance which he
mentions, their being deciduous, where the prophet's
design seems to me to require an evergreen, otherwise
the casting of its leaves would be nothing out of the
common established course of nature, and no proper
image of extreme distress and total desolation, parallel
to that of a garden without water, that is, wholly burnt

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which ye have desired, ^h and ye shall be confounded for the gardens that ye have chosen.

30 For ye shall be as an oak whose leaf fadeth, and as a garden that hath no water.

^h Chap. lxx. 3; lxxi. 17.—ⁱ Ezek. xxxii. 21.

up and destroyed. An ancient, who was an inhabitant and a native of this country, understands it in like manner of a tree blasted with uncommon and immoderate heat; *velut arbores, cum frondes astu torrente decusserunt.* *Ephrem Syr.* in loc., edit. Assemani. Compare *Psa. i. 4*; *Jer. xvii. 8*. Upon the whole I have chosen to make it the ilex, which word *Vossius*, Etymolog., derives from the Hebrew אֵלֶךְ *allah*, that whether the word itself be rightly rendered or not, I might at least preserve the propriety of the poetic image.—L.

By the *ilex* the learned prelate means the *holly*, which, though it generally appears as a sort of shrub, grows, in a good soil, where it is unmolested, to a considerable height. I have one in my own garden, rising three stems from the root, and between *twenty* and *thirty* feet in height. It is an evergreen.

Verse 29. *For they shall be ashamed*—“For ye shall be ashamed”] תבושו *teboshu*, in the second person, *Vulgate*, *Chaldee*, three MSS., one of my own, ancient, and one edition; and in agreement with the rest of the sentence.

Verse 30. *Whose leaf*—“Whose leaves”] *Twenty-six of Kennicott's*, *twenty-four of De Rossi's*, one ancient, of my own, and *seven* editions, read אֵלֶיךָ *aleyha*, in its full and regular form. This is worth remarking, as it accounts for a great number of anomalies of the like kind, which want only the same authority to rectify them.

As a garden that hath no water—“A garden wherein is no water.”] In the hotter parts of the Eastern countries, a constant supply of water is so absolutely necessary for the cultivation and even for the preservation and existence of a garden, that should it want water but for a few days, every thing in it would be burnt up with the heat, and totally destroyed. There is therefore no garden whatever in those countries but what has such a certain supply, either from some neighbouring river, or from a reservoir of water collected from springs, or filled with rain water in the proper season, in sufficient quantity to afford ample provision for the rest of the year.

Moses, having described the habitation of man newly created as a garden planted with every tree pleasant to the sight and good for food, adds, as a circumstance necessary to complete the idea of a garden, that it was well supplied with water, “And a river went out of Eden to water the garden;” *Gen. ii. 10*: see also *xiii. 10*.

That the reader may have a clear notion of this matter, it will be necessary to give some account of the management of their gardens in this respect.

“Damascus,” says *Maundrell*, p. 122, “is encompassed with gardens, extending no less, according to common estimation, than thirty miles round; which makes it look like a city in a vast wood. The gardens are thick set with fruit trees of all kinds, kept fresh

31 And the strong shall be ^k as tow, ^l and the maker of it as a spark, and they shall both burn together, and none shall quench them.

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Conditam 7.

^k Chap. xliii. 17.—^l Or, and his work.

and verdant by the waters of the Barrady, (the Chrysorrohoas of the ancients,) which supply both the gardens and city in great abundance. This river, as soon as it issues out from between the cleft of the mountain before mentioned into the plain, is immediately divided into three streams; of which the middlemost and biggest runs directly to Damascus, and is distributed to all the cisterns and fountains of the city. The other two (which I take to be the work of art) are drawn round, one to the right hand, and the other to the left, on the borders of the gardens, into which they are let as they pass, by little currents, and so dispersed all over the vast wood, insomuch that there is not a garden but has a fine quick stream running through it. The Barrady is almost wholly drunk up by the city and gardens. What small part of it escapes is united, as I was informed, in one channel again on the southeast side of the city; and, after about three or four hours' course, finally loses itself in a bog there, without ever arriving at the sea.” This was likewise the case in former times, as *Strabo*, lib. xvi., *Pliny*, lib. v. 18, testify; who say, “that this river was expended in canals, and drunk up by watering the place.”

“The best sight,” says the same *Maundrell*, p. 39, “that the palace of the emir of Beroot, anciently Berytus, affords, and the worthiest to be remembered, is the orange garden. It contains a large quadrangular plat of ground, divided into sixteen lesser squares, four in a row, with walks between them. The walks are shaded with orange trees of a large spreading size. Every one of these sixteen lesser squares in the garden was bordered with stone; and in the stone work were troughs, very artificially contrived, for conveying the water all over the garden; there being little outlets cut at every tree for the stream as it passed by to flow out and water it.” The royal gardens at Ispahan are watered just in the same manner, according to *Kempfer's* description, *Amén. Exot.*, p. 193.

This gives us a clear idea of the פלגי *palgey mayim*, mentioned in the first Psalm, and other places of Scripture, “the divisions of waters,” the waters distributed in artificial canals; for so the phrase properly signifies. The prophet Jeremiah, chap. xvii. 8, has imitated, and elegantly amplified, the passage of the psalmist above referred to:—

“He shall be like a tree planted by the water side,
And which sendeth forth her roots to the aqueduct.
She shall not fear, when the heat cometh;
But her leaf shall be green;
And in the year of drought she shall not be anxious,
Neither shall she cease from bearing fruit.”

From this image the son of Sirach, *Ecclus. xxiv. 30, 31*, has most beautifully illustrated the influence and the increase of religious wisdom in a well prepared heart.

"I also come forth as a canal from a river,
And as a conduit flowing into a paradise.
I said, I will water my garden,
And I will abundantly moisten my border :
And, lo ! my canal became a river,
And my river became a sea."

This gives us the true meaning of the following elegant proverb, Prov. xxi. 1 :—

"The heart of the king is like the canals of waters in the hand of JEHOVAH ;

Whithersoever it pleaseth him, he inclineth it."

The direction of it is in the hand of JEHOVAH, as the distribution of the water of the reservoir through the garden by different canals is at the will of the gardener.

"Et, cum exustus ager morientibus æstuat herbis,
Ecce supercilio clivosi tramitis undam
Elicit : illa cadens raucum per levia murmur
Saxa ciet, scatebrisque arentia temperat arva."

Virg., Georg. i. 107.

"Then, when the fiery suns too fiercely play,
And shrivelled herbs on withering stems decay,
The wary ploughman on the mountain's brow
Undams his watery stores ; huge torrents flow ;
And, rattling down the rocks, large moisture yield,
Tempering the thirsty fever of the field." DRYDEN.

Solomon, Eccles. ii. 5, 6, mentions his own works of this kind :—

"I made me gardens, and paradises ;
And I planted in them all kinds of fruit trees.
I made me pools of water,
To water with them the grove flourishing with trees."

Maundrell, p. 88, has given a description of the remains, as they are said to be, of these very pools made by Solomon, for the reception and preservation of the waters of a spring, rising at a little distance from them ; which will give us a perfect notion of the contrivance and design of such reservoirs. "As for the pools, they are three in number, lying in a row above each other ;

being so disposed that the waters of the uppermost may descend into the second, and those of the second into the third. Their figure is quadrangular, the breadth is the same in all, amounting to about ninety paces. In their length there is some difference between them ; the first being about *one hundred and sixty* paces long, the second, *two hundred*, and the third, *two hundred and twenty*. They are all lined with wall and plastered ; and contain a great depth of water."

The immense works which were made by the ancient kings of Egypt for recovering the waters of the Nile, when it overflowed, for such uses, are well known. But there never was a more stupendous work of this kind than the reservoir of Saba, or Merab, in Arabia Felix. According to the tradition of the country, it was the work of Balkis, that queen of Sheba who visited Solomon. It was a vast lake formed by the collection of the waters of a torrent in a valley, where, at a narrow pass between two mountains, a very high mole or dam was built. The water of the lake so formed had near *twenty* fathoms depth ; and there were *three* sluices at different heights, by which, at whatever height the lake stood, the plain below might be watered. By conduits and canals from these sluices the water was constantly distributed in due proportion to the several lands ; so that the whole country for many miles became a perfect paradise. The city of Saba, or Merab, was situated immediately below the great dam ; a great flood came, and raised the lake above its usual height ; the dam gave way in the middle of the night ; the waters burst forth at once, and overwhelmed the whole city, with the neighbouring towns and people. The remains of eight tribes were forced to abandon their dwellings, and the beautiful valley became a morass and a desert. This fatal catastrophe happened long before the time of Mohammed, who mentions it in the Koran, chap. xxxiv. ver. 15. See also *Sale*, Prelim. s. i. p. 10, and *Michaelis*, Quest. aux Voyag. Dan. No. 94. *Niebuhr*, Descrip. de l'Arabie. p. 240.—L.

CHAPTER II.

Prophecy concerning the kingdom of the Messiah, and the conversion of the Gentile world, 1-5. Great wickedness and idolatry of the unbelieving Jews, 6-9. Terrible consternation that will seize the wicked, who shall in vain seek for rocks and mountains to hide them from the face of God in the day of his judgments, 10-17. Total destruction of idolatry in consequence of the establishment of Messiah's kingdom, 18-21. An exhortation to put no confidence in man, 22.

A. M. cir. 3244.
B. C. cir. 760.
Anno Olymp.
Quintæ I.
Ante Urbem
Conditam 7.

THE word that Isaiah the son
of Amoz saw concerning
Judah and Jerusalem.

2 And ^a it shall come to pass

^b in the last days ^c that the mountain of the LORD's house shall
^d be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted

A. M. cir. 3244.
B. C. cir. 760.
Anno Olymp.
Quintæ I.
Ante Urbem
Conditam 7.

^a Mic. iv. 1, &c.—^b Gen. xlii. 1 ; Jer. xxiii. 30.

^c Psa. lxxviii. 15, 16.—^d Or, prepared.

The prophecy contained in the second, third, and fourth chapters, makes one continued discourse. The first five verses of chap. ii. foretell the kingdom of Messiah, the conversion of the Gentiles, and their admission into it. From the sixth verse to the end of the second chapter is foretold the punishment of the

unbelieving Jews for their idolatrous practices, their confidence in their own strength, and distrust of God's protection ; and moreover the destruction of idolatry, in consequence of the establishment of Messiah's kingdom. The whole of the third chapter, with the first verse of the fourth, is a prophecy of the calamity

[illegible]

up as the consequence of the direct effects of the intervention on the level of income and the number of people who are poor. The results show that the intervention had a significant positive effect on the level of income and the number of people who are poor.

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the
 2. second part of the paper discusses the importance of the
 3. third part of the paper discusses the importance of the
 4. fourth part of the paper discusses the importance of the
 5. fifth part of the paper discusses the importance of the
 6. sixth part of the paper discusses the importance of the
 7. seventh part of the paper discusses the importance of the
 8. eighth part of the paper discusses the importance of the
 9. ninth part of the paper discusses the importance of the
 10. tenth part of the paper discusses the importance of the

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

He is an extremely intelligent, resourceful, and a genuine gentleman of the finest of the good old American tradition of New York. He is 24-25 years old, is an excellent swimmer, and have received the same education. I don't remember to the letter and mentioned in 1942.

[illegible]

100

[illegible]

... ..

100

1. The first group of people who are not in the labor force are those who are not in the labor force for any reason. This group is the largest and is made up of people who are not in the labor force for any reason.

The addition of well-ventilated green house crops to a largely free-range, commercialized, and well-stocked dairy operation is a new venture. The broad pastures throughout the state range from 100 to 150 acres in size.

1. What did you learn from your research method? Do you
 know the answer to your question? Justify your answer.

¹ I must point out, however, that I am not in control of the extent, or the rate, or the timing of the legislation.

The authors have nothing to disclose.

Let your people drink this wine?

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1954; 157: 1001-1002.

© 2000 Blackwell Science Ltd *Journal of Internal Medicine* 247: 399–406

[Faint, illegible text]

Agreement was reached to submit the manuscript to a journal. The Editor's correspondence was more than helpful and the manuscript was accepted.

1. The first group of people who are not in the labor force are those who are not in the labor force for any reason. This group is the largest and includes people who are not in the labor force for any reason.

How often do you use...

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)

1. The first group of people who are interested in the results of the study are the researchers themselves. They want to know if the study was successful in achieving its goals and if the results are consistent with their expectations.

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

There are several long and short-term projects in the pipeline. The National Trust planning to redecorate the meeting house in 2000, and the Diocese will have some more developments in 2001.

The second finding was that 20-24 age men reported the same level of well-being whereas women in a similar age range, as an example, were less likely to report the same level of well-being. Reported by the latter part of the 1990s, women began to report the well-being.

There is a small amount of information on the history of the site.

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and the authors are grateful to the referees for their constructive comments.

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1. *Journal of Management Studies*, 1990, 27, 1, 1-14.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

A. M. cir. 3244.
B. C. cir. 760.
Anno Olymp.
Quintæ I.
Ante Ursem
Conditam 7.
§ for out of Zion shall go forth
the law, and the word of the
LORD from Jerusalem.

4 And he shall judge among
the nations, and shall rebuke many people:
and ^b they shall beat their swords into plough-
shares, and their spears into ⁱ pruning-hooks:
nation shall not lift up sword against nation,
^k neither shall they learn war any more.

§ Luke xxiv. 47.—Psa. xlii. 9; Hos. ii. 18; Zech. ix. 10.
Or, *scythæ*—Psa. lxxii. 3, 7.—Eph. vi. 8.—Or, *more*
than the east.

Have dried up the green tree;
And have made the dry tree to flourish:
I JEHOVAH have spoken it, and will do it."

The word ונַתַּתִּי *venathatti*, in this passage, ver. 22, as the sentence now stands, appears incapable of being reduced to any proper construction or sense. None of the ancient versions acknowledge it, except *Theodotum*, and the *Vulgate*; and all but the latter vary very much from the present reading of this clause. *Houbigant's* correction of the passage, by reading instead of ונַתַּתִּי *venathatti*, וְנִתְּנָה *venetheth*, and a tender scion—which is not very unlike it, perhaps better וְנִתְּנָה *veyonek*, with which the adjective רַךְ *rach* will agree without alteration—is ingenious and probable: and I have adopted it in the above translation.—L.

Verse 3. *To the house*] The conjunction וְ *vau* is added by nineteen of *Kennicott's*, thirteen of *De Rossi's* MSS., one of my own, and two editions, the *Septuagint*, *Syriac*, *Vulgate*, *Arabic*, and some copies of the *Targum*; and *to the house*. It makes the sentence more emphatic.

He will teach us of his will] Unless God grant a revelation of his will, what can we know?

We will walk in his paths] Unless we purpose to walk in the light, of what use can that light be to us?

For out of Zion shall go forth the law] In the house of God, and in his ordinances only, can we expect to hear the pure doctrines of revelation preached. 1. God alone can give a revelation of his own will. 2. We must use the proper means in order to know this will. 3. We should *know* it in order to do it. 4. We should do it in order to profit by it. 5. He who will not walk in the light when God vouchsafes it, shall be shut up in everlasting darkness. 6. Every man should help his neighbour to attain that light, life, and felicity: "Come ye, and let us walk in the light of the Lord."

Verse 4. *Neither shall they learn war any more*] If wars are necessary, how deep must that fall be that renders them so! But what a reproach to humanity is the trade of war! Men are regularly instructed in it, as in any of the necessary arts.

"How to dislodge most souls from their frail shrines
By bomb, sword, ball, and bayonet, is the art
Which some call great and glorious!"

And is this a necessary part of a finished education in civilized society! O Earth! Earth! Earth!

Verse 6. *They be replenished*—"And they multi-

5 O house of Jacob, come ye,
and let us ¹ walk in the light of
the LORD.

6 Therefore thou hast forsaken
thy people the house of Jacob, because they be
replenished ^m from ⁿ the east, and ^o are sooth-
sayers like the Philistines, ^p and they ^q please
themselves in the children of strangers.

7 ^r Their land also is full of silver and gold,

§ Num. xxiii. 7.—Deut. xviii. 14.—Psa. cvi. 35; Jer. x. 2.—§ Or, *abound with the children*, &c.—Deut. xviii. 16, 17.

ply"] Seven MSS. and one edition, for שִׁפְכֵי *yas-piku*, read כִּפְּחוֹ *yaspichu*, "and have joined themselves to the children of strangers;" that is, in marriage or worship.—Dr. JERR. So *Vulgate*, *adheserunt*. Compare chap. xiv. 1. But the very learned professor Chevalier *Michaelis* has explained the word כִּפְּחוֹ *yaspichu*, Job xxx. 7, (German translation, note on the place,) in another manner; which perfectly well agrees with that place, and perhaps will be found to give as good a sense here. כִּפְּחִי *saphiach*, the noun, means corn springing up, not from the seed regularly sown on cultivated land, but in the untilled field, from the scattered grains of the former harvest. This, by an easy metaphor, is applied to a spurious brood of children irregularly and casually begotten. The *Septuagint* seem to have understood the verb here in this sense, reading it as the *Vulgate* seems to have done. This justifies their version, which it is hard to account for in any other manner: וְנִתְּנָה מִן הָמָזֵק *venetheth min hamazek*. Compare Hos. v. 7, and the *Septuagint* there. But instead of וְנִתְּנָה *ubelaydey*, "and in the children," two of *Kennicott's* and eight of *De Rossi's* MSS. have וְנִתְּנָה *uchelaydey*, "and as the children." And they sin impudently as the children of strangers. See *De Rossi*.

And are soothsayers—"They are filled with diviners"] Heb. "They are filled from the east;" or "more than the east." The sentence is manifestly imperfect. The *Septuagint*, *Vulgate*, and *Chaldee*, seem to have read כִּמְקֵדֶם *kemikkedem*; and the latter, with another word before it, signifying *idols*; "they are filled with idols as from of old." *Houbigant*, for כִּמְקֵדֶם *mikkedem*, reads כִּמְקֵסֶם *mikkesem*, as *Brentius* had proposed long ago. I rather think that both words together give us the true reading: כִּמְקֵדֶם *mikkedem*, כִּמְקֵסֶם *mikkesem*, "with divination from the east;" and that the first word has been by mistake omitted, from its similitude to the second.

Verse 7. *Their land is also full of horses*—"And his land is filled with horses"] This was in direct contradiction to God's command in the law: "But he (the king) shall not multiply horses to himself; nor cause the people to return to Egypt, to the end that he should multiply horses; neither shall he greatly multiply to himself silver and gold," Deut. xvii. 16, 17. *Uzziah* seems to have followed the example of *Solomon*, see 1 Kings x. 26-29, who first transgressed in these particulars; he recovered the port of *Elath* on the Red Sea, and with it that commerce which in

A. M. cir. 3244.
B. C. cir. 760.
Anno Olymp.
Quinta I.
Ante Urbem
Conditam 7.

neither is there any end of their treasures; their land is also full of horses, neither is there any end of their chariots:

8 *Their land also is full of idols; they worship the work of their own hands, that which their own fingers have made:

9 And the mean man boweth down, and the great man humbleth himself: therefore forgive them not.

10 †Enter into the rock, and hide thee in the dust, for fear of the LORD, and for the glory of his majesty.

11 The † lofty looks of man shall be humbled, and the haughtiness of men shall be bowed

* Jer. ii. 28.—† Ver. 19, 21; Rev. vi. 15.—‡ Ver. 17; chap. v. 15, 16; xiii. 11.—§ Chap. iv. 1; xi. 10, 11; xii. 1, 4; xxiv. 21; xxx. 9; xxvii. 1; 2, 12, 13; xxviii. 5; xxix. 18; xxx. 23; lii. 6; Jer. xxx. 7, 8; Ezek. xxxviii. 14, 19; xxxix. 11, 22;

Solomon's days had "made silver and gold as plenteous at Jerusalem as stones," 2 Chron. i. 15. He had an army of 307,500 men, in which, as we may infer from the testimony of Isaiah, the chariots and horse made a considerable part. "The law above mentioned was to be a standing trial of prince and people, whether they had trust and confidence in God their deliverer." See *Bp. Sherlock's Discourses on Prophecy*, Dissert. iv., where he has excellently explained the reason and effect of the law, and the influence which the observance or neglect of it had on the affairs of the Israelites.

Verse 8. *Their land also is full of idols*—"And his land is filled with idols"] Uzziah and Jotham are both said, 2 Kings xv. 3, 4, 34, 35, "to have done that which was right in the sight of the Lord;" that is, to have adhered to and maintained the legal worship of God, in opposition to idolatry and all irregular worship; for to this sense the meaning of that phrase is commonly to be restrained; "save that the high places were not removed where the people still sacrificed and burned incense." There was hardly any time when they were quite free from this irregular and unlawful practice, which they seem to have looked upon as very consistent with the true worship of God; and which seems in some measure to have been tolerated, while the tabernacle was removed from place to place, and before the temple was built. Even after the conversion of Manasseh, when he had removed the strange gods, and commanded Judah to serve JEHOVAH the God of Israel, it is added, "Nevertheless the people did sacrifice still on the high places, yet unto JEHOVAH their God only," 2 Chron. xxxiii. 17. The worshipping on the high places therefore does not necessarily imply idolatry; and from what is said of these two kings, Uzziah and Jotham, we may presume that the public exercise of idolatrous worship was not permitted in their time. The idols therefore here spoken of must have been such as were designed for a private and secret use. Such probably were the teraphim so often mentioned in Scripture; a kind of household gods, of human form, as it should seem, (see

down, and the LORD alone shall be exalted † in that day.

12 For the day of the LORD of hosts shall be upon every one that is proud and lofty, and upon every one that is lifted up; and he shall be brought low.

13 And upon all † the cedars of Lebanon, that are high and lifted up, and upon all the oaks of Bashan,

14 And † upon all the high mountains, and upon all the hills that are lifted up,

15 And upon every high tower, and upon every fenced wall,

16 † And upon all the ships of Tarshish, and upon all † pleasant pictures.

Hos. ii. 16, 18, 21; Joel iii. 18; Amos ix. 11; Obad. 8; Mic. iv. 6; v. 10; vi. 11, 12; Zeph. iii. 11, 16; Zech. ix. 16.—‡ Chap. xiv. 8; xxxvii. 24; Ezek. xxx. 1, 3; Zech. xi. 1, 2.—§ Chap. xxx. 25.—¶ 1 Kings x. 22.—† Heb. pictures of desire.

1 Sam. xix. 13, and compare Gen. xxxi. 34,) of different magnitude, used for idolatrous and superstitious purposes, particularly for divination, and as oracles, which they consulted for direction in their affairs.

Verse 9. *Boweth down*—"Shall he bowed down"] This has reference to the preceding verse. They bowed themselves down to their idols, therefore shall they be bowed down and brought low under the avenging hand of God.

Therefore forgive them not.] "And thou wilt not forgive them."—L.

Verse 10. "When he ariseth to strike the earth with terror." On the authority of the *Septuagint*, confirmed by the *Arabic* and an ancient MS., I have added here to the text a line, which in the 19th and 21st verses is repeated together with the preceding line, and has, I think, evidently been omitted by mistake in this place. The MS. here varies only in one letter from the reading of the other two verses; it has בארץ *baarets*, instead of הארץ *haarets*. None of *De Rossi's MSS.* confirm this addition. The line added is, *When he ariseth to strike the earth with terror.*

Verse 11. *Be humbled*] שפלה *shaphel veshach*, read שפלו *shaphelu shach*.—Dr. Durell. Which rectifies the grammatical construction. No MS. or version confirms this reading.

Verses 13–16. *And upon all the cedars*—"Even against all the cedars"] Princes, potentates, rulers, captains, rich men, &c.—So *Kimchi*. These verses afford us a striking example of that peculiar way of writing, which makes a principal characteristic of the parabolical or poetical style of the Hebrews, and in which the prophets deal so largely, namely, their manner of exhibiting things Divine, spiritual, moral, and political, by a set of images taken from things natural, artificial, religious, historical, in the way of metaphor or allegory. Of these nature furnishes much the largest and the most pleasing share; and all poetry has chiefly recourse to natural images, as the richest and most powerful source of illustration. But it may be observed of the Hebrew poetry in particular, that

A. M. cir. 3244.
B. C. cir. 760.
Anno Olymp.
Quintæ I.
Ante Urbem
Conditam 7.

17 ^a And the loftiness of man shall be bowed down, and the haughtiness of men shall be made low : and the LORD alone shall be exalted ^b in that day.

18 And ^c the idols he shall utterly abolish.

19 And they shall go into the ^d holes of the rocks, and into the caves of ^e the earth, ^f for fear of the LORD, and for the glory of his majesty, when he ariseth ^g to shake terribly the earth.

^a Ver. 11.—^b Ver. 11.—^c Or, the idol shall utterly pass away.
^d Ver. 10 : Hos. x. 8 : Luk. xxiii. 30 : Rev. vi. 16 : ix. 6 —^e Heb. the dust.—^f 2 Thess. i. 1.—^g Chap. xxx. 32 : Hag. ii. 6, 21 ;

in the use of such images, and in the application of them in the way of illustration and ornament, it is more regular and constant than any other poetry whatever ; that it has for the most part a set of images appropriated in a manner to the explication of certain subjects. Thus you will find, in many other places besides this before us, that *cedars of Lebanon* and *oaks of Bashan*, are used in the way of metaphor and allegory for kings, princes, potentates of the highest rank ; *high mountains* and *lofty hills*, for kingdoms, republics, states, cities ; towers and fortresses, for defenders and protectors, whether by counsel or strength, in peace or war ; *ships of Tarshish* and works of art, and invention employed in adorning them, for merchants, men enriched by commerce, and abounding in all the luxuries and elegances of life, such as those of Tyre and Sidon ; for it appears from the course of the whole passage, and from the train of ideas, that the fortresses and the ships are to be taken metaphorically, as well as the high trees and the lofty mountains.

Ships of Tarshish] Are in Scripture frequently used by a metonymy for ships in general, especially such as are employed in carrying on traffic between distant countries, as Tarshish was the most celebrated mart of those times, frequented of old by the Phenicians, and the principal source of wealth to Judea and the neighbouring countries. The learned seem now to be perfectly well agreed that Tarshish is Tartessus, a city of Spain, at the mouth of the river Bætis, whence the Phenicians, who first opened this trade, brought silver and gold, (Jer. x. 9 ; Ezek. xxvii. 12,) in which that country then abounded ; and, pursuing their voyage still farther to the Cassiterides, (*Bochart*, Canaan, i. c. 39 ; *Heut.* Hist. de Commerce, p. 194,) the islands of Scilly and Cornwall, they brought from thence lead and tin.

Tarshish is celebrated in Scripture, 2 Chron. viii. 17, 18, ix. 21, for the trade which Solomon carried on thither, in conjunction with the Tyrians. Jehoshaphat, 1 Kings xxii. 48, 2 Chron. xx. 36, attempted afterwards to renew their trade. And from the account given of his attempt it appears that his fleet was to sail to Ezion-geber on the Red Sea ; they must therefore have designed to sail round Africa, as Solomon's fleet had done before, (see *Huet*, Histoire de Commerce, p. 32,) for it was a three years' voyage,

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(3)

20 ^b In that day a man shall cast ⁱ his idols of silver, and his idols of gold, ^k which they made each one for himself to worship, to the moles and to the bats ;

21 ^l To go into the clefts of the rocks, and into the tops of the ragged rocks, ^m for fear of the LORD, and for the glory of his majesty when he ariseth to shake terribly the earth.

22 ⁿ Cease ye from man, whose ^o breath is in his nostrils : for wherein is he to be accounted of ?

Heb. xii. 26.—^b Chap. xxx. 22 ; xxxi. 27.—ⁱ Heb. the idols of his silver, &c.—^k Or, which they made for him.—^l Ver. 19 —^m Ver. 10, 19.—ⁿ Psa. cxlvi. 3 ; Jer. xvii. 5.—^o Job xxvii. 3

(2 Chron. ix. 21,) and they brought gold from Ophir, probably on the coast of Arabia ; silver from Tartessus ; and ivory, apes, and peacocks, from Africa. “אֹפִיר Afri, Africa, the Roman termination, *Africa terra*. תַּרְשִׁישׁ Tarshish, some city or country in Africa. So the Chaldee on 1 Kings xxii. 49, where it renders תַּרְשִׁישׁ Tarshish by אֶפְרַיקָה Aphricah ; and compare 2 Chron. xx. 36, from whence it appears, to go to Ophir and to Tarshish is one and the same thing.”—*Dr. Jubb.* It is certain that under Pharaoh Necho, about two hundred years afterwards, this voyage was made by the Egyptians ; *Herodot.* iv. 42. They sailed from the Red Sea, and returned by the Mediterranean, and they performed it in three years, just the same time that the voyage under Solomon had taken up. It appears likewise from *Pliny*, Nat. Hist., ii. 67, that the passage round the Cape of Good Hope was known and frequently practised before his time, by Hanno the Carthaginian, when Carthage was in its glory ; by one Eudoxus, in the time of Ptolemy Lathyrus, king of Egypt ; and *Cælus Antipater*, a historian of good credit, somewhat earlier than *Pliny*, testifies that he had seen a merchant who had made the voyage from Gades to Ethiopia. The Portuguese under Vasco de Gama, near three hundred years ago, recovered this navigation, after it had been intermitted and lost for many centuries.—*L.*

Verse 18. *Shall utterly abolish*—“ Shall disappear”] The ancient versions and an ancient MS. read יַחַלְפוּ *yachalpu*, plural. One of my MSS. reads יַחַלְפוּ *yachalpu*, probably a mistake for יַחַלְפוּ *yachalpu*.

Verses 19–21. *Into the holes of the rocks*—“ Into caverns of rocks”] The country of Judea being mountainous and rocky, is full of caverns, as appears from the history of David's persecution under Saul. At Engedi, in particular, there was a cave so large that David with six hundred men hid themselves in the sides of it ; and Saul entered the mouth of the cave without perceiving that any one was there, 1 Sam. xxiv. *Josephus*, Antiq., lib. xiv., c. 15, and Bell. Jud., lib. 1, c. 16, tells us of a numerous gang of banditti, who, having infested the country, and being pursued by Herod with his army, retired into certain caverns almost inaccessible, near Arbela in Galilee, where they were with great difficulty subdued. Some of these were natural, others artificial. “ Beyond Danascus,” says

Strabo, lib. xvi., "are two mountains called Trachones; from which the country has the name of Trachonitis; and from hence towards Arabia and Iturea, are certain rugged mountains, in which there are deep caverns, one of which will hold *four thousand men*." *Tavernier*, Voyage de Perse, part ii., chap. 4, speaks of a grot, between Aleppo and Bir, that would hold near *three thousand* horse. "Three hours distant from Sidon, about a mile from the sea, there runs along a high rocky mountain, in the sides of which are hewn a multitude of grots, all very little differing from each other. They have entrances about two feet square; on the inside you find in most or all of them a room of about four yards square. There are of these subterraneous caverns *two hundred* in number. It may, with probability at least, be concluded that these places were contrived for the use of the living, and not of the dead. *Strabo* describes the habitations of the Troglodytæ to have been somewhat of this kind."—*Maundrell*, p. 118. The Horites, who dwelt in Mount Seir, were Troglodytæ, as their name, הָרִים *horim*, imports. But those mentioned by *Strabo* were on each side of the Arabian gulf. Mohammed (Koran, chap. xv. xxvi.) speaks of a tribe of Arabians, the tribe of Thamud, "who hewed houses out of the mountains, to secure themselves." Thus, "because of the Midianites, the children of Israel made them the dens which are in the mountains, and caves and strong holds," Judg. vi. 2. To these they betook themselves for refuge in times of distress and hostile invasion: "When the men of Israel saw that they were in a strait, for the people were distressed, then the people did hide themselves in caves, and in thickets, and in rocks, and in high places, and in pits," 1 Sam. xiii. 6,

and see Jer. xli. 9. Therefore "to enter into the rock, to go into the holes of the rocks, and into the caves of the earth," was to them a very proper and familiar image to express terror and consternation. The prophet Hosea, chap. x. 8, hath carried the same image farther, and added great strength and spirit to it:

"They shall say to the mountains, Cover us;
And to the hills, Fall on us;"

which image, together with these of Isaiah, is adopted by the sublime author of the Revelation, chap. vi. 15, 16, who frequently borrows his imagery from our prophet.—L.

Verse 20. Which they made each one for himself to worship—"Which they have made to worship"] The word לו *lo*, for himself, is omitted by two ancient MSS., and is unnecessary. It does not appear that any copy of the *Septuagint* has it, except MS. *Pachom*, and MS. 1. D. 11., and they have εαυτοις, להם *lahem*, to themselves.

To the moles] They shall carry their idols with them into the dark caverns, old ruins, or desolate places, to which they shall flee for refuge; and so shall give them up, and relinquish them to the filthy animals that frequent such places, and have taken possession of them as their proper habitation. *Bellonius*, *Greaves*, *P. Lucas*, and many other travellers, speak of bats of an enormous size, as inhabiting the Great Pyramid. See *Harmer*, Obs., vol. ii., 455. Three MSS. express חפרפרות *chapharperoth*, the moles, as one word.

Verse 22. Cease ye from man] Trust neither in him, nor in the gods that he has invented. Neither he, nor they, can either save or destroy.

CHAPTER III.

The whole of this chapter, with the first verse of the next, is a prophecy of those calamities that should be occasioned by the Babylonish invasion and captivity. These calamities are represented as so great and so general, that even royal honours, in such a state, are so far from being desirable, that hardly any can be got to accept them, 1-7. This visitation is declared to be the consequence of their profanity and guilt; for which the prophet farther reproveth and threatens them, 8-15. Particular amplification of the distress of the delicate and luxurious daughters of Zion; whose deplorable situation is finely contrasted with their former prosperity and ease, 16-26.

A. M. cir. 3244.
B. C. cir. 760.
Amos Olymp.
Quintæ I.
Ante Urbem
Conditam 7.
FOR, behold, the Lord, the Lord
of hosts, ^a doth take away
from Jerusalem and from Judah
^b the stay and the staff, the whole

stay of bread, and the whole
stay of water;

2 ° The mighty man, and the
man of war, the judge, and the

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B. C. cir. 760.
Amos Olymp.
Quintæ I.
Ante Urbem
Conditam 7.

^a JOE. XXXVII. 21. XXXVIII. 9.—¹ ISA. XXVI. 26

^c See 2 KINGS XXIV. 14; PSAL. XXIV. 3, XXIX. 1

NOTES ON CHAP. III.

Verse 1. The stay and the staff—"Every stay and support"] Hebrew, "the support masculine, and the support feminine:" that is, every kind of support, whether great or small, strong or weak. "*Al kanitz, wal-kanitzah*;" the wild beasts, male and female. Proverbially applied both to fishing and hunting: i. e., I siezed the prey, great or little, good or bad. From hence, as *Schultens* observes, is explained Isa. iii. 1, literally, the male and female stay: i. e., the strong

and weak, the great and small."—*Chappelow*, note on *Hariri*, Assembly I. Compare Eccles. ii. 8.

The Hebrew words משען ומשען *mashen umashe nah* come from the same root שׁנן *shaan*, to lean against, to incline, to support; and here, being masculine and feminine, they may signify all things necessary for the support both of man and woman. My old MS. understands the staff and stay as meaning particular persons, and translates the verse thus:—*Do forsooth, the Lordschip Lord of Moostis schal dor away fro*

A. M. cir. 3244.
B. C. cir. 760.
Anno Olymp.
Quintæ I.
Ante Urbem
Conditam 7.

prophet, and the prudent, and the ancient.

3 The captain of fifty, and the

^d honourable man, and the counsellor, and the cunning artificer, and the ^e eloquent orator.

4 And I will give ^f children to be their princes, and babes shall rule over them.

5 And the people shall be oppressed, every one by another, and every one by his neighbour : the child shall behave himself proudly

^d Heb. a man eminent in countenance.—^e Or, skilful of speech.
^f Eccles. x. 16.

Jerusalem and fro Juda the stalworth and the strange.

The two following verses, 2, 3, are very clearly explained by the sacred historian's account of the event, the captivity of Jehoiachin by Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon : "And he carried away all Jerusalem, and all the princes, and all the mighty men of valour, even ten thousand captives, and all the craftsmen and smiths ; none remained save the poorest sort of the people of the land," 2 Kings xxiv. 14. Which is supplied by our version.

Verse 4. *I will give children to be their princes*—"I will make boys their princes"] This also was fully accomplished in the succession of weak and wicked princes, from the death of Josiah to the destruction of the city and temple, and the taking of Zedekiah, the last of them, by Nebuchadnezzar.

Babes shall rule over them.] Ὀψιμηνυσθε μεν σχολι τοις δσχιπεν to hem.—Old MS. Bible.

Verse 6. *Of the house of his father*—"Of his father's house"] For בית beith, the house, the ancient interpreters seem to have read מִבֵּית mibbeith, from the house ; του οικου του πατρος αυτου, Septuagint ; domesticum patris sui, Vulgate ; which gives no good sense. But the Septuagint MS. 1. D. 11. for οικου has οικου. And, his brother, of his father's house, is little better than a tautology. The case seems to require that the man should apply to a person of some sort of rank and eminence ; one that was the head of his father's house, (see Josh. xii. 14,) whether of the house of him who applies to him, or of any other ; רֹאשׁ בֵּית אָבִיו rosh beith abaiv, the chief, or head of his father's house. I cannot help suspecting, therefore, that the word רֹאשׁ rosh, head, chief, has been lost out of the text.

Saying] Before שמלה smilah, garment, two MSS., one ancient, and the Babylonish Talmud have the word לְאָמֵר lemor, saying ; and so the Septuagint, Vulgate, Syriac, and Chaldee. I place it with Houbigant, אָמֵר שמלה smilah.

Thou hast clothing—"Take by the garment"] That is, shall entreat him in an humble and supplicating manner. "Ten men shall take hold of the skirt of him that is a Jew, saying, Let us go with you ; for we have heard that God is with you," Zech. viii. 23. And so in Isa. iv. 1, the same gesture is used to express earnest and humble entreaty. The behaviour of Saul towards Samuel was of the same kind, when he laid hold on the skirt of his raiment, 1 Sam. xv. 27.

against the ancient, and the base against the honourable.

6 When a man shall take hold of his brother of the house of his

father, saying, Thou hast clothing, be thou our ruler, and let this ruin be under thy hand :

7 In that day shall he ^g swear, saying, I will not be a ^h healer ; for in my house is neither bread nor clothing : make me not a ruler of the people.

8 For Jerusalem ⁱ is ruined, and Judah is

^g Heb. lift up the hand ; Gen. xiv. 22.—^h Heb. binder up.
ⁱ Mic. iii. 12.

The preceding and following verses show, that his whole deportment, in regard to the prophet, was full of submission and humility.

And let this ruin be under thy hand—"And let thy hand support"] Before יָרַח תַּחַת tachath yadecha, a MS. adds תִּיְהֶה tihyeh, "let it be ;" another MS. adds in the same place, יִקַּח takach beyadecha, which latter seems to be a various reading of the two preceding words, making a very good sense : "Take into thy hand our ruinous state." Twenty-one MSS. of Kennicott's, thirteen of De Rossi's, one of my own, ancient, and three editions of the Babylonish Talmud have יָרַח yadeycha, plural, "thy hands."

Verse 7. *In that day shall he swear*—"Then shall he openly declare"] The Septuagint, Syriac, and Jerome, read וַיֵּשָׁא veyissa, adding the conjunction, which seems necessary in this place.

I will not be a healer] Ἔσμι ἰατρὴ.—Old MS. Bible. Leech was the ancient English word for a physician.

For in my house is neither bread nor clothing—"For in my house is neither bread nor raiment"] "It is customary through all the East," says Sir J. Chardin, "to gather together an immense quantity of furniture and clothes ; for their fashions never alter." Princes and great men are obliged to have a great stock of such things in readiness for presents upon all occasions. "The kings of Persia," says the same author, "have great wardrobes, where there are always many hundreds of habits ready, designed for presents, and sorted," Harmer, Observ., II. 11 and 88. A great quantity of provision for the table was equally necessary. The daily provision for Solomon's household, whose attendants were exceedingly numerous, was proportionably great, 1 Kings iv. 22, 23. Even Nehemiah, in his strait circumstances, had a large supply daily for his table ; at which he received a hundred and fifty of the Jews and rulers, besides those that came from among the neighbouring heathen, Neh. v. 17, 18.

This explains the meaning of the excuse made by him that is desired to undertake the government. He alleges that he has not wherewithal to support the dignity of the station, by such acts of liberality and hospitality as the law of custom required of persons of superior rank. See Harmer's Observations, I. 340. II. 88.

Verse 8. *The eyes*—"The cloud"] This word appears to be of very doubtful form, from the printed editions, the MSS., and the ancient versions. The

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fallen: because their tongue and their doings are against the Lord, to provoke the eyes of his glory.

9 The show of their countenance doth witness against them; and they declare their sin as ^k Sodom, they hide it not. Wo unto their soul! for they have rewarded evil unto themselves.

10 Say ye to the righteous, ^l that it shall be well with him: ^m for they shall eat the fruit of their doings.

11 Wo unto the wicked! ⁿ it shall be ill

^k Gen. xiii. 13; xviii. 20, 21; xix. 5.—^l Eccles. viii. 12.
^m Psal. cxviii. 12.—ⁿ Psal. xl. 6; Eccles. viii. 13.—^p Heb. done to him.—^p Ver. 1.

first yod in עָנָו *eyaw*, which is necessary according to the common interpretation, is in many of them omitted; the two last letters are upon a rasure in two MSS. I think it should be עָנָן *anan*, "a cloud," as the Syriac reads; and the allusion is to the cloud in which the glory of the Lord appeared above the tabernacle; see Exod. xvi. 9, 10; xl. 34–38; Num. xvi. 41, 42.

Either of the readings gives a very good sense. The allusion may be to the cloud of the Divine presence in the wilderness: or the eyes of the Lord may be meant, as they are in every place beholding the evil and the good. And he cannot look upon iniquity but with abhorrence; therefore, the eyes of his glory might be well provoked by their crimes.

Verse 9. *The show of their countenance*] Bishop Lowth has it the *steadfastness of their countenance*—they appear to be bent on iniquity, their eyes tell the wickedness of their hearts. The eye is the index of the mind. Envy, hatred, malice, malevolence, concupiscence, and murder, when in the heart, look most intelligently out at the eye. They tell the innocent to be on their guard; and serve the same purpose as the *sonorous rings* in the tail of the rattlesnake—they announce the presence of the destroyer.

They declare their sin as Sodom] Impure propensities are particularly legible in the eyes: whoever has beheld the face of a *debauchee* or a *prostitute* knows this; of these it may be said, they wish to appear what they really are. They glory in their iniquity. This is the highest pitch of ungodliness.

They have rewarded evil unto themselves.] Every man's sin is against his own soul. Evil awaiteth sinners—and he that offends his God injures himself.

Verse 10. *Say ye to the righteous*] לצדיק *letsaddik*; the lame ^l is added here by one MS. and the *Chaldee*. The righteous is the person, 1. Who fears God. 2. Departs from evil. 3. Walks according to the testimony of God. 4. And expects and prepares for a glorious immortality.

"Pronounce ye."—The reading of this verse is very dubious. The Septuagint for *אמרו אמרו* *imru* read נאמרו *neasor*, or both, נאמרו נאמר *neasor* and לנו *li* כִּי לֹב לָנוּ *ki lo tob lanu*. Δεσπονας τον δεσποτον, δὲ δούλος σου. Perhaps, for *אמרו* *imru*, the

with him: for the reward of his hands shall be ^o given him.

12 As for my people, ^p children are their oppressors, and women

rule over them. O my people, ^q they ^r which lead thee cause thee to err, and ^s destroy the way of thy paths.

13 The Lord standeth up ^t to plead, and standeth to judge the people.

14 The Lord will enter into judgment with the ancients of his people, and the princes thereof: for ye have ^u eaten ^v up the vineyard; the spoil of the poor is in your houses.

^q Chap. ix. 16.—^r Or, they which call thee blessed.—^s Heb. swallow up.—^t Mic. vi. 2.—^u Or, burnt.—^v Chap. v. 7; Matt. xxi. 33.

true reading may be אֲשֶׁרוּ *ashsheru*, "bless you;" or אֲשֶׁר *imru* *ashrey*, "say ye, blessed is." The Vulgate and an ancient MS. read in the singular number, יֵאָכֵל *yochel*, *comedat*, "he shall eat."

"It shall be well with him;" כִּי טוֹב *ki tob*, "that good." Say nothing to such but good. He is a good man, he does nothing but good, and has a good God to deal with, from whom he expects nothing but goodness. It shall be well with such in all circumstances of life. 1. In prosperity. 2. In adversity. 3. In sickness. 4. In health. 5. In death. 6. In judgment. And, 7. Through eternity. In every case, occurrence, and circumstance, he shall eat the fruit of his doings—he shall derive benefit from being a righteous man, and walking in a righteous way.

Verse 11. *Wo unto the wicked*] לרשע *lerasha*, the man who is, 1. Evil in his heart. 2. Evil in his purposes. 3. Evil in his life. As he is wicked, he does that which is wicked; and is influenced by the wicked one, of whom he is the servant and the son. It shall be ill with him, רַע *ra*; in a single word say to him—evil! Of him you can speak no good; and to him you can speak no good—all is evil, in him—before him—after him—round about him—above him—below him. Evil in time—evil through eternity!

The reward of his hands.] What he has deserved he shall get. He shall be paid that for which he has laboured, and his reward shall be in proportion to his work. O, what a lot is that of the wicked! Cursed in time, and accursed through eternity!

Verse 12. *Err*—[Pervert] בָּלְעוּ *bilieu*, "swallow." Among many unsatisfactory methods of accounting for the unusual meaning of this word in this place, I choose Jarchi's explication, as making the best sense. "Read בָּלְלוּ *billalu*, 'confound.' Syriac."—Dr. Judd. "Read בָּהִי *behu*, 'disturb or trouble.'"—Secker. So Septuagint.

This verse might be read, "The collectors of grapes shall be their oppressors; and usurers (*nashim*, instead of *nashim*, women) shall rule over them."

Verse 13. *The people*—"His people"] עַמּוֹ *ammo* Septuagint.

Verse 14. *The vineyard*—"My vineyard"] כַּרְמִי *carmi*, Septuagint, Chaldee, Jerome.

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Ante Urhem
Conditam 7.

A. M. cir. 3244.
B. C. cir. 760.
Anno Olymp.
Quintæ I.
Ante Urbem
Conditam 7.

15 What mean ye *that* ye
beat my people to pieces, and
grind the faces of the poor? saith
the Lord God of hosts.

16 Moreover the LORD saith, Because the

“ Chap. lviii. 4; Mic. iii. 2, 3.

Verse 15. *And grind the faces*] The expression and the image is strong, to denote grievous oppression; but is exceeded by the prophet Micah, chap. iii. 1-3:—

“Hear, I pray you, ye chiefs of Jacob,
And ye princes of the house of Israel:
Is it not yours to know what is right?
Ye that hate good and love evil:
Who tear their skins from off them,
And their flesh from off their bones;
Who devour the flesh of my people;
And flay from off them their skin;
And their bones they dash in pieces;
And chop them asunder, as morsels for the pot:
And as flesh thrown into the midst of the caldron.”

In the last line but one, for כֶּשֶׁר *keasher*, read, by the transposition of a letter, כִּשֶׁר *kisher*, with the *Septuagint* and *Chaldee*.

Verse 16. *And wanton eyes*—“And falsely setting off their eyes with paint”] Hebrew, *falsifying* their eyes. I take this to be the true meaning and literal rendering of the word; from שָׁקַר *shakar*. The Masoretes have pointed it, as if it were from שָׁקַר *sakar*, a different word. This arose, as I imagine, from their supposing that the word was the same with סָקַר *sakar*, *Chaldee*, “intueri, innuere oculis;” or that it had an affinity with the noun סִקְרָא *sikra*, which the Chaldeans, or the rabbins at least, use for *stibium*, the mineral which was commonly used in colouring the eyes. See *Jarchi's* comment on the place. Though the colouring of the eyes with *stibium* be not particularly here expressed, yet I suppose it to be implied; and so the *Chaldee* paraphrase explains it; *stibio linitis oculis*, “with eyes dressed with *stibium*.” This fashion seems to have prevailed very generally among the Eastern people in ancient times; and they retain the very same to this day.

Pietro della Valle, giving a description of his wife, an Assyrian lady born in Mesopotamia, and educated at Bagdad, whom he married in that country, (*Viaggi*, Tom. I., Lettera 17.) says, “Her eyelashes, which are long, and, according to the custom of the East, dressed with *stibium*, (as we often read in the Holy Scriptures of the Hebrew women of old, Jer. iv. 30; Ezek. xxiii. 40; and in Xenophon, of Astyages the grandfather of Cyrus, and of the Medes of that time, *Cyropæd.* lib. i.,) give a dark, and at the same time a majestic, shade to the eyes.” “Great eyes,” says *Sandys*, *Travels*, p. 67, speaking of the Turkish women, “they have in principal repute; and of those the blacker they be the more amiable; inasmuch that they put between the eyelids and the eye a certain black powder, with a fine long pencil, made of a mineral, brought from the kingdom of Fez, and called *Alcohol*; which by the not disagreeable staining of the lids doth better set forth the whiteness of the eye; and though it be

daughters of Zion are haughty,
and walk with stretched forth
necks and wanton eyes, walk-
ing and mincing as they go,
and making a tinkling with their feet:

A. M. cir. 3244.
B. C. cir. 760.
Anno Olymp.
Quintæ I.
Ante Urbem
Conditam 7.

* Heb. *deceiving with their eyes*.—† Or, *tripping nicely*.

troublesome for a time, yet it comforteth the sight, and repelleth ill humours.” Vis ejus (stibii) astringe ac refrigerare, principalis autem circa oculos; namque ideo etiam plerique *Platyophthalmion* id appellavere, quoniam in callibepharis mulierum dilatat oculos; et fluxiones inhibet oculorum exulcerationesque. “It is astringent in its virtue, and refrigerant, and to be chiefly employed about the eyes, and it is called *Platyophthalmion*, for being put into those ointments with which women *beautify their eyes*, it dilates them, removes defluxions, and heals any ulcerations that may be about the eyelids.”—*Pliny*, Nat. Hist. xxxiii. 6.

Ille supercilium madida fuligine tactum

Obliqua producit acu, pingitque tremantes

Attollens oculos.

Juv. Sat. ii. 93.

One his eyebrows, tinged with black soot,
Lengthens with an oblique bodkin, and paints,
Lifting up his winking eyes.

“But none of those [Moorish] ladies,” says Dr. *Shaw*, *Travels*, p. 294, fol., “take themselves to be completely dressed, till they have tinged the hair and edges of their eyelids with *alkahol*, the powder of lead ore. This operation is performed by dipping first into the powder a small wooden bodkin of the thickness of a quill; and then drawing it afterwards through the eyelids, over the ball of the eye.” Ezekiel, chap. xxiii. 40, uses the same word in the form of a verb, כָּחַל עֵינָי *cachal eynayik*, “thou didst dress thine eyes with *alkahol*,” which the *Septuagint* render ἐστίβισον τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς σου, “thou didst dress thine eyes with *stibium*,” just as they do when the word פֹּחַח *phuch* is employed: compare 2 Kings ix. 30; Jer. iv. 30. They supposed, therefore, that פֹּחַח *phuch* and כָּחַל *cachal*, or in the Arabic form, *alcohol*, meant the same thing; and probably the mineral used of old for this purpose was the same that is used now; which Dr. *Shaw* (*ibid.* note) says is “a rich lead ore, pounded into an im palpable powder.” *Alcoholados*; the word מִשְׁחָקֶרֶת *meshakkereth* in this place is thus rendered in an old Spanish translation.—*Sanctius*. See also *Russell's* Nat. Hist. of Aleppo, p. 102.

The following inventory, as one may call it, of the wardrobe of a Hebrew lady, must, from its antiquity, and the nature of the subject, have been very obscure even to the most ancient interpreters which we have of it; and from its obscurity must have been also peculiarly liable to the mistakes of transcribers. However it is rather matter of curiosity than of importance; and is indeed, upon the whole, more intelligible and less corrupted than one might have reasonably expected. *Clemens Alexandrinus*, *Pædag.* lib. ii., c. 12, and *Julius Pollux*, lib. vii., c. 22, have each of them preserved from a comedy of *Aristophanes*, now lost, a similar catalogue of the several parts of the dress and ornaments of a Grecian lady; which, though much more

A. M. cir. 3244.
B. C. cir. 760.
Anno Olymp.
Quintæ I.
Ante Urbem
Conditam 7.
17 Therefore the LORD will smite with ^a a scab the crown of the head of the daughters of Zion, and the LORD will ^a discover ^b their secret parts.

^a Dom. xxviii. 24. — ^b Heb. make naked — ^c Chap. xlvii. 2, 3;

capable of illustration from other writers, though of later date, and quoted and transmitted down to us by two different authors, yet seems to be much less intelligible, and considerably more corrupted, than this passage of Isaiah. *Salmasius* has endeavoured, by comparing the two quotations, and by much critical conjecture and learned disquisition, to restore the true reading, and to explain the particulars; with what success, I leave to the determination of the learned reader, whose curiosity shall lead him to compare the passage of the comedian with this of the prophet, and to examine the critic's learned labours upon it. *Exercit. Plinian*, p. 1148; or see *Clem. Alex.* as cited above, edit. Potter, where the passage, as corrected by *Salmasius*, is given.

Nich. Guel. Schroederus, professor of oriental languages in the University of Marburg, has published a very learned and judicious treatise upon this passage of Isaiah. The title of it is, "Commentarius Philologico-Criticus de Vestitu Mulierum Hebræarum ad Iesaii. iii. ver. 16–24. Lugd. Bat. 1745." 4to. As I think no one has handled this subject with so much judgment and ability as this author, I have for the most part followed him, in giving the explanation of the several terms denoting the different parts of dress, of which this passage consists; signifying the reasons of my dissent, where he does not give me full satisfaction.

Bishop Lowth's translation of these verses is the following:—

18. In that day will the Lord take from them the ornaments,
Of the feet-rings, and the net-works, and the crescents;
19. The pendants, and the bracelets, and the veils;
20. The tires, and the fetters, and the zones,
And the perfume-boxes, and the amulets;
21. The rings, and the jewels of the nostrils;
22. The embroidered robes, and the tunics,
And the cloaks, and the little purses,
23. The transparent garments, and the fine linen vests,
And the turbans, and the mantles.
24. And there shall be instead of perfume, a putrid ulcer;
And instead of well-girt raiment, rags;
And instead of hand-dressed hair, baldness;
And instead of a zone, a girdle of sackcloth;
And sun-burnt skin, instead of beauty.

The daughters of Zion—walk] What is meant by these several kinds of action and articles of dress cannot be well conjectured. How our ancestors understood them will appear from the following, which is the translation of these verses in my old MS. Bible:—

16. The daughters of Sion wenten with straight out necks, and in becks (winking) of eegen, geeden and

18 In that day the LORD will take away the bravery of *their* tinkling ornaments *about their feet*, and their ^c cauls, and their ^d round tires like the moon,

Jer. xiii. 22; Nah. ii. 5.—^c Or, net-works.—^d Judges xiii. 21

flappeden with hondis for joye, and geeden; and with theire feet in curpous goping geeden:—17. the Lord schall fully make bald the top of the doughtreis of Sion; and the Lord the her of hem schal naken. And for ounemente schal be schenschip.

18. En that day, the Lord schal den away the ounement of Schoon and hoosis; 19. and beegis. and brochis, and armecrellis, and mytris; 20. and coombis, and ephangs and reberis at the hemmys, and ornament boxis and eereingis; 21. and ryngis and jemmyns in the frount hongynge; 22. and chaunginge clothis, and litil pallis, and schectis, and pryngis; 23. and scheweris, and necke kercheuys, and fyletis, and rokettis; 24. and ther schal be for swot smel, stynter, and for pyrdil, a litil coord; and for crispe her, baldnesse; and for brest bound an heyr.

Some of these things are hard to be understood, though I think this version as good as that of the very learned bishop: but there is little doubt that articles of clothing and dress bore these names in the fourteenth century.

Verse 17. *The Lord will smite*—"Will the Lord humble?" *ταπεινωσει*, Septuagint; and so Syriac and Chaldees. For שפח *sippach* they read שפל *shaphal*. Instead of יהוה *Yehovah*, many MSS. have אדנאי *Adonai*.

Will discover their secret parts—"Expose their nakedness"] It was the barbarous custom of the conquerors of those times to strip their captives naked, and to make them travel in that condition, exposed to the inclemency of the weather; and, the worst of all, to the intolerable heat of the sun. But this to the women was the height of cruelty and indignity; and especially to such as those here described, who had indulged themselves in all manner of delicacies of living, and all the superfluities of ornamental dress; and even whose faces had hardly ever been exposed to the sight of man. This is always mentioned as the hardest part of the lot of captives. Nahum, chap. iii. 5, 6, denouncing the fate of Nineveh, paints it in very strong colours:—

"Behold, I am against thee, saith JEHOVAH, God of hosts:

And I will discover thy skirts upon thy face;
And I will expose thy nakedness to the nations;
And to the kingdoms thy shame.
And I will throw ordures upon thee;
And I will make thee vile, and set thee as a gazing-stock."

Verse 18. *Ornaments about their feet*—"The ornaments of the feet rings"] The late learned Dr. *Hunt*, professor of Hebrew and Arabic in the University of Oxford, has very well explained the word עַכְשָׁ both verb and noun, in his very ingenious Dissertation on Prov. vii. 22, 23. The verb means to skip, to bound, to dance along; and the noun, those ornaments of the feet which the Eastern ladies wore; chains or rings.

A. M. cir. 3244.
B. C. cir. 760.
Anno Olymp.
Quintæ I.
Ante Urbem
Condita 7.

19 The ° chains, and the brace-
lets, and the † mufflers,

20 The bonnets, and the orn-
aments of the legs, and the head-
bands, and the ‡ tablets, and the ear-rings,

° Or, sweet balls.—† Or, spangled ornaments.

which made a tinkling sound as they moved nimbly in walking. *Eugene Roger*, Description de la Terre Sainte, Liv. ii. ch. 2, speaking of the Arabian women, of the first rank in Palestine, says,—"Au lieu de brasselets elles ont de menottes d'argent, qu'elles portent aux poignets et aux pieds; où sont attachez quantité de petits annelets d'argent, qui font un cliquetis comme d'une cymbale, lorsqu'elles cheminent ou se mouvent quelque peu." See *Dr. Hunt's Dissertation*; where he produces other testimonies to the same purpose from authors of travels. Hindoo women of ill fame wear loose ornaments one above another on their ankles, which at every motion make a tinkling noise. See *WARD*.

And their cauls—"the net-works"] I am obliged to differ from the learned *Schroederus* almost at first setting out. He renders the word שביסים *shebisim* by *soliculi*, little ornaments, bullæ, or studs, in shape representing the sun, and so answering to the following word שרינים *saharonim*, lunula, crescents. He supposes the word to be the same with שמיש *shemishim*, the * *yod* in the second syllable making the word diminutive, and the letter מ *mem* being changed for ב *beth*, a letter of the same organ. How just and well founded his authorities for the transmutation of these letters in the Arabic language are, I cannot pretend to judge; but as I know of no such instance in Hebrew, it seems to me a very forced etymology. Being dissatisfied with this account of the matter, I applied to my good friend above mentioned, the late *Dr. Hunt*, who very kindly returned the following answer to my inquiries:—

"I have consulted the Arabic Lexicons, as well MS. as printed, but cannot find שביסים *shebisim* in any of them, nor any thing belonging to it; so that no help is to be had from that language towards clearing up the meaning of this difficult word. But what the Arabic denies, the Syriac perhaps may afford; in which I find the verb ששב *shabas*, to entangle or interweave, an etymology which is equally favourable to our marginal translation, net-works, with שבץ *shabats*, to make checker work, or embroider, (the word by which *Kinchi* and others have explained שבים *shabis*); and has moreover this advantage over it, that the letters ש *sin* and ס *samech* are very frequently put for each other, but צ *tsadi* and ס *samech* scarcely ever. *Aben Ezra* joins שבים *shebisim* and יבשים *achasim*, which immediately precedes it, together; and says that שבים *shabis* was the ornament of the legs, as עכס *eches* was of the feet. שבים חכשט של שוקים כמו עכס של, רגלים—L."

Verse 20. The tablets] The words בתי הנפש *bottey hannephesh*, which we translate tablets, and Bishop *Louth*, perfume boxes, literally signify houses of the soul; and may refer to strong-scented bottles used for pleasure and against fainting; similar to bottles with

21 The rings, and nose-
jewels,

22 The changeable suits of
apparel, ^h and the mantles, and
the wimples, and the crimping-pins,

A. M. cir. 3244.
B. C. cir. 760.
Anno Olymp.
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^h Heb. houses of the soul.—Dan. iii. 21, in the margin.

otto of roses, worn by the ladies of the East to the present time.

Verse 21. Nose-jewels—"The jewels of the nostril."] נזרף *nizmey haaph*. *Schroederus* explains this, as many others do, of jewels, or strings of pearl hanging from the forehead, and reaching to the upper part of the nose; than which nothing can be more ridiculous, as such are seldom seen on an Asiatic face. But it appears from many passages of Holy Scripture that the phrase is to be literally and properly understood of nose-jewels, rings set with jewels hanging from the nostrils, as ear-rings from the ears, by holes bored to receive them.

Ezekiel, enumerating the common ornaments of women of the first rank, has not omitted this particular, and is to be understood in the same manner, chap. xvi. 11, 12. See also Gen. xxiv. 47:—

"And I decked thee with ornaments;
And I put bracelets upon thine hands,
And a chain on thy neck:
And I put a jewel on thy nose,
And ear-rings on thine ears,
And a splendid crown upon thine head."

And in an elegant proverb of Solomon, Prov. xi. 22, there is a manifest allusion to this kind of ornament, which shows it to have been used in his time:—

"As a jewel of gold in the snout of a swine;
So is a woman beautiful, but wanting discretion."

This fashion, however strange it may appear to us, was formerly and is still common in many parts of the East, among women of all ranks. *Paul Lucas*, speaking of a village or clan of wandering people, a little on this side of the Euphrates, says, (2d Voyage du Levant, tom. i., art. 24,) "The women, almost all of them, travel on foot; I saw none handsome among them. They have almost all of them the nose bored; and wear in it a great ring, which makes them still more deformed." But in regard to this custom, better authority cannot be produced than that of *Pietro della Valle*, in the account which he gives of the lady before mentioned, Signora Maani Gioerida, his own wife. The description of her dress, as to the ornamental parts of it, with which he introduces the mention of this particular, will give us some notion of the taste of the Eastern ladies for finery. "The ornaments of gold and of jewels for the head, for the neck, for the arms, for the legs, and for the feet (for they wear rings even on their toes) are indeed, unlike those of the Turks, carried to great excess, but not of great value: for in Bagdad jewels of high price are either not to be had, or are not used; and they wear such only as are of little value, as turquoises, small rubies, emeralds, carbuncles, garnets, pearls, and the like. My spouse dresses herself with all of them according to their fashion; with exception, however, of certain ugly rings

A. M. cir. 3244.
B. C. cir. 760.
Anno Olymp.
Quintæ I.
Ante Urbem
Conditam 7.

23 The glasses, ⁱ and the fine linen, and the hoods, and the veils.

24 And it shall come to pass, that instead of sweet smell there shall be stink: and instead of a girdle a rent; and instead of well-set hair ^k baldness; and instead

Gen. xli. 42 —^k Chap. xxv. 12; Mic. i. 16. — Heb. *night*.

of very large size, set with jewels, which, in truth, very absurdly, it is the custom to wear fastened to one of their nostrils, like buffaloes: an ancient custom, however, in the East, which, as we find in the Holy Scriptures, prevailed among the Hebrew ladies even in the time of Solomon, Prov. xi. 22. These nose-rings, in complaisance to me, she has left off; but I have not yet been able to prevail with her cousin and her sisters to do the same; so fond are they of an old custom, be it ever so absurd, who have been long habituated to it." *Viaggi*, Tom. i., Let. 17.

It is the left nostril that is bored and ornamented with rings and jewels. More than one hundred drawings from life of Eastern ladies lie now before me, and scarcely one is without the nose-jewel: both the arms and wrists are covered with bracelets, arm-circles, &c., as also their legs and feet; the soles of their feet and palms of their hands coloured beautifully red with *henna*, and their hair plaited and ornamented superbly. These beautiful drawings are a fine comment on this chapter.

Verse 23. *The glasses*] The conjunction *vau*, and—AND the glasses, is added here by forty-three of Kennicott's and thirty-four of De Rossi's MSS., and one of my own, ancient, as well as by many editions.

Verse 23. *And the veils*.—"The transparent garments." Τα διαφανή Λακωνικά, *Sept.* A kind of silken dress, transparent, like gauze; worn only by the most elegant women, and such as dressed themselves elegantius quam necesse esset probis, "more elegantly than modest women should." Such garments are worn to the present day; garments that not only show the shape of every part of the body, but the very colour of the skin. This is evidently the case in some scores of drawings of Asiatic females now before me. This sort of garments was afterwards in use among the Greeks. *Prodicus*, in his celebrated fable (*Xenoph. Memorab. Socr. lib. ii.*) exhibits the personage of *Stoich* in this dress: Εσθῆτα δὲ, εἰς ἣν ἀν' ἡμῶν ὅσα ὥρα δύναιτο:—

"Her robe betray'd

Through the clear texture every tender limb,
Height'ning the charms it only seem'd to shade;
And as it flow'd adown so loose and thin,
Her stature show'd more tall, more snowy white her skin."

They were called *multitia* and *coa* (*seil. vestimenta*) by the Romans, from their being invented, or rather introduced into Greece, by one *Pamphila* of the island of Cos. This, like other Grecian fashions, was received at Rome, when luxury began to prevail under the emperors. It was sometimes worn even by the men, but

of a stomacher a girding of sack-cloth; and burning instead of beauty.

25 Thy men shall fall by the sword, and thy ¹mighty in the war.

26 ^m And her gates shall lament and mourn; and she *being* ⁿ desolate ^o shall ^p sit upon the ground.

^m Jer. xiv. 2; Lam. i. 4. —ⁿ Or, *emptied*. —^o Heb. *cleansed*.
^p Lam. ii. 10

looked upon as a mark of extreme effeminacy. See Juvenal, Sat. ii., 65, &c. *Publius Syrus*, who lived when the fashion was first introduced, has given a humorous satirical description of it in two lines, which by chance have been preserved:—

"Æquum est, induere nuptam: ventum textilem?

Palam prostare nudam in nebula linea?"

Verse 24. *Instead of sweet smell*—"perfume." A principal part of the delicacy of the Asiatic ladies consists in the use of baths, and of the richest oils and perfumes; an attention to which is in some degree necessary in those hot countries. Frequent mention is made of the rich ointments of the spouse in the Song of Solomon, Cant. iv. 10, 11:—

"How beautiful are thy breasts, my sister, my spouse!

How much more excellent than wine;

And the odour of thine ointments than all perfumes!

Thy lips drop as the honey-comb, my spouse!

Honey and milk are under thy tongue:

And the odour of thy garments is as the odour of Lebanon."

The preparation for Esther's being introduced to King Ahasuerus was a course of bathing and perfuming for a whole year; "six months with oil of myrrh, and six months with sweet odours;" Esth. ii. 12. See the notes on this place. A diseased and loathsome habit of body, instead of a beautiful skin, softened and made agreeable with all that art could devise, and all that nature, so prodigal in those countries of the richest perfumes, could supply, must have been a punishment the most severe and the most mortifying to the delicacy of these haughty daughters of Sion.

Burning instead of beauty—"A sunburnt skin." *Gaspar Sanctius* thinks the words *כי תחת כי* *ki thachath* an interpolation, because the *Vulgate* has omitted them. The clause *יפי תחת כי* *ki thachath yophi* seems to me rather to be imperfect at the end. Not to mention that *כי* *ki*, taken as a noun for *adustio*, burning, is without example, and very improbable. The passage ends abruptly, and seems to want a fuller conclusion.

In agreement with which opinion, of the defect of the Hebrew text in this place, the *Septuagint*, according to MSS. Pachom. and 1 D. ii., and Marchal., which are of the best authority, express it with the same evident marks of imperfection at the end of the sentence; thus: ταῦτα σοι ἀντὶ καλλωπισμοῦ— The two latter add *δοῦ*. This chasm in the text, from the loss probably of three or four words, seems therefore to be of long standing.

Taking *כי* *ki* in its usual sense, as a particle, and supplying *לך* *lech* from the *σοι* of the *Septuagint*, it might possibly have been originally somewhat in this form:—

כי תחת יפי תהיה לך רעת מראה
marah raath lech thihyeh yophi thachath ki

"Yea, instead of beauty thou shalt have an ill-favoured countenance."

יפי תחת יפי *ki thachath yophi*, (q. תחת *yachath*), "for beauty shall be destroyed." *Syr.* חתת *chathath* or נחת *nachath*.—Dr. DURELL.

"May it not be כהי *cohey*, 'wrinkles instead of beauty?' as from פה *yaphah* is formed יפי *yephi*, *yophi*; from מרה *marah*, מרי *meri*, &c.; so from כהה *cahah*, to be wrinkled, כה *cohey*."—Dr. JUBB. The כי *ki* is wanting in one MS., and has been omitted by several of the ancients.

Verse 25. *Thy mighty men.*] גבורותי *gebura-thech* an ancient MS. has גבוריך *gibborech*. The true reading, from the *Septuagint*, *Vulgate*, *Syriac*, and *Chaldee*, seems to be גבוריך *gibborayich*.

Verse 26. *Sit upon the ground.*] Sitting on the ground was a posture that denoted mourning and deep distress. The prophet Jeremiah (Lam. ii. 8) has given it the first place among many indications of sorrow, in the following elegant description of the same state of distress of his country:—

"The elders of the daughter of Sion sit on the ground, they are silent:

They have cast up dust on their heads; they have girded themselves with sackcloth;

The virgins of Jerusalem have bowed down their heads to the ground."

"We find Judea," says Mr. Addison, (on Medals, Dial. ii,) "on several coins of Vespasian and Titus, in a posture that denotes sorrow and captivity. I need not mention her sitting on the ground, because we have already spoken of the aptness of such a posture to represent an extreme affliction. I fancy the Ro-

mans might have an eye on the customs of the Jewish nation, as well as those of their country, in the several marks of sorrow they have set on this figure. The psalmist describes the Jews lamenting their captivity in the same pensive posture: 'By the waters of Babylon we sat down and wept, when we remembered thee, O Zion.' But what is more remarkable, we find Judea represented as a woman in sorrow sitting on the ground, in a passage of the prophet, that foretells the very captivity recorded on this medal." Mr. Addison, I presume, refers to this place of Isaiah; and therefore must have understood it as foretelling the destruction of Jerusalem and the Jewish nation by the Romans: whereas it seems plainly to relate, in its first and more immediate view at least, to the destruction of the city by Nebuchadnezzar, and the dissolution of the Jewish state under the captivity at Babylon.—L.

Several of the coins mentioned here by Mr. Addison are in my own collection: and to such I have already referred in this work. I shall describe one here. On the obverse a fine head of the emperor *Vespasian* with this legend, *Imperator Julius Caesar Vespasianus Augustus, Pontifex Maximus, Tribunitia Potestate Pater Patriæ, Consul VIII.*

On the reverse a tall palm tree, emblem of the land of *Palestine*, the emperor standing on the left, close to the tree, with a trophy behind him; on the right, Judea under the figure of a female captive sitting on the ground, with her head resting on her hand, the elbow on her knee, weeping. Around is this legend, *Judea Capta. Senatus Consulto*. However this prediction may refer proximately to the destruction of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar, I am fully of opinion that it ultimately refers to the final ruin of the Jewish state by the Romans. And so it has been understood by the general run of the best and most learned interpreters and critics.

CHAPTER IV.

The havoc occasioned by war, and those other calamities which the prophet had been describing in the preceding chapter, are represented as so terribly great that seven women should be left to one man, 1. Great blessedness of the remnant that shall be accounted worthy to escape these judgments, 2-4. The privilege of the Gospel set forth by allusions to the glory and pomp of the Mosaic dispensation, 5, 6.

A. M. cir. 3244.
 B. C. cir. 760.
 Anno Olymp.
 Quintæ I.
 Ante Urbem
 Conditam 7.

AND ^a in that day seven women shall take hold of one man, saying, We will ^b eat our own bread, and wear our own apparel:

only ^c let us be called by thy name, ^d to take away ^e our reproach.

A. M. cir. 3244.
 B. C. cir. 760.
 Anno Olymp.
 Quintæ I.
 Ante Urbem
 Conditam 7.

2 In that day shall ^f the branch

^a Chap. ii. 11, 17.—^b 2 Thess. iii. 12.—^c Heb. let thy name be called upon us.

^d Or, take thou away.—^e Luke i. 25.—^f Jer. xxiii. 5; Zech. iii. 8; vi. 12.

NOTES ON CHAP. IV.

Verse 1. *And seven women*] The division of the chapters has interrupted the prophet's discourse, and broken it off almost in the midst of the sentence. "The numbers slain in battle shall be so great, that seven women shall be left to one man." The prophet has described the greatness of this distress by images and adjuncts the most expressive and forcible. The young women, contrary to their natural modesty,

shall become suitors to the men: they will take hold of them, and use the most pressing importunity to be married. In spite of the natural suggestions of jealousy, they will be content with a share only of the rights of marriage in common with several others; and that on hard conditions, renouncing the legal demands of the wife on the husband, (see Exod. xxi. 10,) and begging only the name and credit of wedlock, and to be freed from the reproach of celibacy. See chap

A. M. cir. 3244.
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Anno Olymp.
Quintæ I.
Ante Urtem
Conditam 7.
of the LORD be ^a beautiful and
glorious, and the fruit of the earth
^b shall be excellent and comely ^c for
them that are escaped of Israel.

3 And it shall come to pass *that he that is left in Zion, and he that remaineth in Jerusalem,* ⁱ shall be called holy, *even every one that is* ^k written ^l among the living in Jerusalem.

4 When ^m the LORD shall have washed away the filth of the daughters of Zion, and shall have purged the blood of Jerusalem from the

^a Heb. *beauty and glory*—^b Heb. *for the escaping of Israel*.
^c Chap. ix. 21.—^k Phil. iv. 3; Rev. iii. 5.—^l Or, *to life*.

liv. 4, 5. Like Marcia, on a different occasion, and in other circumstances:—

Da tantum nomen inane

Connubii: hecat tunulo scripsisse, Catonis

Marcia. LUCAN, ii. 342.

"This happened," says *Kimchi*, "in the days of Ahaz, when Pekah the son of Remaliah slew in Judea one hundred and twenty thousand men in one day; see 2 Chron. xviii. 6. The widows which were left were so numerous that the prophet said, 'They are multiplied beyond the sand of the sea,'" Jer. xv. 8.

In that day] These words are omitted in the *Septuagint*, and MSS.

Verse 2. *The branch of the Lord*—"the branch of *JEHOVAH*" The Messiah of *JEHOVAH*, says the *Chaldee*. And *Kimchi* says, *The Messiah, the Son of David*. The branch is an appropriate title of the Messiah; and the fruit of the land means the great Person to spring from the house of Judah, and is only a parallel expression signifying the same; or perhaps the blessings consequent upon the redemption procured by him. Compare chap. xlv. 8, where the same great event is set forth under similar images, and see the note there.

Them that are escaped of Israel—"the escaped of the house of Israel." A MS. has בית ישראל *beith yisrael*, the house of Israel.

Verse 3. *Written among the living*] That is, whose name stands in the enrolment or register of the people; or every man living, who is a citizen of Jerusalem. See Ezek. xiii. 9, where, "they shall not be written in the writing of the house of Israel," is the same with what immediately goes before, "they shall not be in the assembly of my people." Compare Psa. lxi. 28; lxxvii. 6; Exod. xxxii. 32. To number and register the people was agreeable to the law of Moses, and probably was always practised; being, in sound policy, useful, and even necessary. David's design of numbering the people was of another kind; it was to enrol them for his army. *Michaelis Mo-saisches Recht*, Part. iii., p. 227. See also his *Dis-sert. de Censibus Hebræorum*.

Verse 4. *The spirit of burning*] Means the fire of God's wrath, by which he will prove and purify his people; gathering them into his furnace, in order to

midst thereof by the spirit of judgment, and by the spirit of burning.

5 And the LORD will create upon every dwelling place of Mount Zion, and upon her assemblies, ^a a cloud and smoke by day, and ^b the shining of a flaming fire by night: for ^c upon all the glory shall be ^d a defence.

6 And there shall be a tabernacle for a shadow in the day-time from the heat, and ^e for a place of refuge, and for a covert from storm and from rain.

^a Mal. iii. 2, 3.—^b Exod. xiii. 21.—^c Zech. ii. 5.—^d Or above.—^e Heb. *a covering*, chap. viii. 14.—^f Chap. xxv. 4.

separate the dross from the silver, the bad from the good. The severity of God's judgments, the fiery trial of his servants, Ezekiel (chap. xxii. 18-22) has set forth at large, after his manner, with great boldness of imagery and force of expression. God threatens to gather them into the midst of Jerusalem, as into the furnace; to blow the fire upon them, and to melt them. Malachi, chap. iii. 2, 3, treats the same subject, and represents the same event, under the like images:—

"But who may abide the day of his coming?
And who shall stand when he appeareth?
For he is like the fire of the refiner,
And like the soap of the fullers.
And he shall sit refining and purifying the silver,
And he shall purify the sons of Levi;
And cleanse them like gold, and like silver;
That they may be *JEHOVAH's* ministers,
Presenting unto him an offering in righteousness."

This is an allusion to a chemist purifying metals. He first judges of the state of the ore or adulterated metal. Secondly, he kindles the proper degree of fire, and applies the requisite test; and thus separates the precious from the vile.

Verse 5. *And the Lord will create*—One MS., the *Septuagint*, and the Arabic, have יבא *yabi*, *He shall bring*: the cloud already exists; the Lord will bring it over. This is a blessed promise of the presence of God in all the assemblies of his people.

Every dwelling place—"the station" The Hebrew text has, *every station*: but four MSS. (one ancient) omit כל *col*, *all*; very rightly, as it should seem: for the station was Mount Zion itself, and no other. See Exod. xv. 17. And the *Septuagint*, Arabic, and MSS., add the same word כל *col*, before מקראה *mikraha*, probably right: the word has only changed its place by mistake. מקראה *mikrayeh*, "the place where they were gathered together in their holy assemblies," says *Sal ben Melech*. But twenty-five of *Kennicott's* MSS., and twenty-two of *De Rossi's*, fifty-three editions, besides the *Septuagint*, Syriac, and Arabic, have the word in the plural number.

A cloud and smoke by day] This is a manifest allusion to the pillar of a cloud and of fire, which attended the Israelites in their passage out of Egypt, and to the glory that rested on the tabernacle, Exod.

xiii. 21, xl. 38. The prophet Zechariah, chap. ii. 5, applies the same image to the same purpose:—

“And I will be unto her a wall of fire round about;
And a glory will I be in the midst of her.”

That is, the visible presence of God shall protect her. Which explains the conclusion of this verse of Isaiah; where the *makkaph* between כַּל *col*, and כְּבוֹד *cabod*, connecting the two words in construction, which ought not to be connected, has thrown an obscurity upon the sentence, and misled most of the translators.

[For upon all the glory shall be a defence.] Whatever God creates, he must uphold, or it will fail. Every degree of grace brings with it a degree of power to maintain itself in the soul.

Verse 6. A *tabernacle*] In countries subject to violent tempests, as well as to intolerable heat, a portable tent is a necessary part of a traveller's baggage, for defence and shelter. And to such tents the words of the text make evident allusion. They are to be met with in every part of Arabia and Egypt, and in various other places in the East.

CHAPTER V.

This chapter begins with representing, in a beautiful parable, the tender care of God for his people, and their unworthy returns for his goodness. 1–7. The parable or allegory is then dropped; and the prophet, in plain terms, reproves and threatens them for their wickedness; particularly for their covetousness, 8–10; intemperance, 11; and inattention to the warnings of Providence, 12. Then follows an enumeration of judgments as the necessary consequence. Captivity and famine appear with all their horrors, 13. Hades, or the grave, like a ravenous monster, opens wide its jaws, and swallows down its myriads, 14. Distress lays hold on all ranks, 15; and God is glorified in the execution of his judgments, 16; till the whole place is left desolate, a place for the flocks to range in, 17. The prophet then pauses; and again resumes his subject, reproving them for several other sins, and threatening them with woes and vengeance, 18–24; after which he sums up the whole of his awful denunciation in a very lofty and spirited epiphonema or conclusion. The God of armies, having hitherto corrected to no purpose, is represented with immutable majesty, as only giving a hint, and a swarm of nations hasten to his standard, 25–27. Upon a guilty race, unpitied by heaven or by earth, they execute their commission; and leave the land desolate and dark, without one ray of comfort to cheer the horrid gloom, 28–30.

A. M. cir. 3244.
B. C. cir. 760.
Anno Olymp.
Quinto I.
Ante Urbem
Conditam 7.

NOW will I sing to my well-beloved a song of my beloved touching ^a his vineyard. My well-beloved hath a vineyard in ^b a very fruitful hill.

^a Psa. lxxx. 8; Cant. viii. 12; chap. xxvii. 2; Jer. ii. 21; Matt. xxi. 33; Mark xii. 1; Luke xx. 9.

This chapter likewise stands single and alone, unconnected with the preceding or following. The subject of it is nearly the same with that of the first chapter. It is a general reproof of the Jews for their wickedness; but it exceeds that chapter in force, in severity, in variety, and elegance; and it adds a more express declaration of vengeance by the Babylonian invasion.

NOTES ON CHAP. V.

Verse 1. Now will I sing to my well-beloved a song of my beloved—“Let me sing now a song,” &c.] A MS., respectable for its antiquity, adds the word שִׁיר *shir*, a song, after נָא *na*; which gives so elegant a turn to the sentence by the repetition of it in the next member, and by distinguishing the members so exactly in the style and manner in the Hebrew poetical composition, that I am much inclined to think it genuine.

A song of my beloved—“A song of loves”] דּוֹדִי *dodai*, for דּוֹדִים *dodim*; *status constructus pro absoluto*, as the grammarians say, as Mic. vi. 16; Lam. iii. 14, 66; so Archbishop Secker. Or rather, in all these and the like cases, a mistake of the transcribers, by not observing a small stroke, which in many MSS., is made to supply the *ם mem*, of the plural, thus, דּוֹדִים

2 And he ^c fenced it, and gathered out the stones thereof, and planted it with the choicest vine, and built a tower in the midst of it, and also ^d made a wine press therein: ^e and

A. M. cir. 3244.
B. C. cir. 760.
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^b Heb. the horn of the son of oil.—^c Or, made a wall about it.
^d Heb. *hewed*.—^e Deut. xxxii. 6; chap. i. 2, 3.

dodi. שִׁירַת דּוֹדִים *shirath dodim* is the same with שִׁיר יְרִידָה *shir yedidoth*, Psa. xlv. 1. In this way of understanding it we avoid the great impropriety of making the author of the song, and the person to whom it is addressed, to be the same.

In a very fruitful hill—“On a high and fruitful hill.”] Heb. בֵּקֶרֶן בֶּן שָׁקֵן *bekeren ben shamen*, “on a horn the son of oil.” The expression is highly descriptive and poetical. “He calls the land of Israel a horn, because it is higher than all lands; as the horn is higher than the whole body; and the son of oil, because it is said to be a land flowing with milk and honey.”—*Kimchi* on the place. The parts of animals are, by an easy metaphor, applied to parts of the earth, both in common and poetical language. A promontory is called a cape or head; the Turks call it a nose. “Dorsum immane mari summo;” *Virgil*, a back, or ridge of rocks:—

“Hanc latus angustum jam se cogentis in arcum
Hesperiae tenuem producit in æquora linguam,
Adriacas flexis claudit quæ cornibus undas.”

Lucan, ii. 612, of *Brundisium*, i. e., Βρενναίων, which, in the ancient language of that country, signifies stag's head, says *Strabo*. A horn is a proper and ob-

A. M. cir. 3244.
B. C. cir. 760.
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he looked that it should bring
forth grapes, and it brought forth
wild grapes.

3 And now, O inhabitants of

Jerusalem, and men of Judah,
I judge, I pray you, betwixt me
and my vineyard.

4 What could have been done

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B. C. cir. 760.
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(Romans,

chap. iii. 4.

vious image for a mountain or mountainous country. *Solinus*, cap. viii., says, "Italiam, ubi longius processerit, in cornua duo scindi;" that is, the high ridge of the Alps, which runs through the whole length of it, divides at last into two ridges, one going through Calabria, the other through the country of the Brutii. "Cornwall is called by the inhabitants in the British tongue *Kernaw*, as lessening by degrees like a horn, running out into promontories like so many horns. For the Britons call a horn *corn*, in the plural *kern*."—*Camden*. "And *Sammes* is of opinion, that the country had this name originally from the Phenicians, who traded hither for tin; *keren*, in their language, being a horn."—*Gibson*.

Here the precise idea seems to be that of a high mountain standing by itself; "vertex montis, aut pars montis ab aliis divisa;" which signification, says *I. H. Michaelis*, *Bibl. Hallens.*, Not. in loc., the word has in Arabic.

Judea was in general a mountainous country, whence Moses sometimes calls it The Mountain, "Thou shalt plant them in the mountain of thine inheritance;" *Exod.* xv. 17. "I pray thee, let me go over, and see the good land beyond Jordan; that goodly mountain, and Lebanon;" *Deut.* iii. 25. And in a political and religious view it was detached and separated from all the nations round it. Whoever has considered the descriptions given of Mount Tabor, (see *Reland*, *Palæstin.*; *Eugene Roger*, *Terre Sainte*, p. 64,) and the views of it which are to be seen in books of travels, (*Maunderell*, p. 114; *Egmont* and *Heyman*, vol. ii. p. 25; *Thevenot*, vol. i., p. 429,) its regular conic form rising singly in a plain to a great height, from a base small in proportion, and its beauty and fertility to the very top, will have a good idea of "a horn the son of oil;" and will perhaps be induced to think that the prophet took his image from that mountain.

Verse 2. *And gathered out the stones*—"And he cleared it from the stones"] This was agreeable to the husbandry: "Saxa, summa parte terræ, et vites et arbores lædunt; ima parte refrigerant;" *Columell.* de arb. iii. "Saxosum facile est expedire lectione lapidum;" *Id.* ii. 2. "Lapides, qui supersunt, [al. insuper sunt,] hieme rigent, æstate fervescent; ideoque satis, arbustis, et vitibus nocent;" *Pallad.* i. 6. A piece of ground thus cleared of the stones *Persius*, in his hard way of metaphor, calls "exossatus ager," an *unboned field*; *Sat.* vi. 52.

The choicest vine—"Sorek"] Many of the ancient interpreters, the *Septuagint*, *Aquila*, and *Theod.*, have retained this word as a proper name: I think very rightly. Sorek was a valley lying between Ascalon and Gaza, and running far up eastward in the tribe of Judah. Both Ascalon and Gaza were anciently famous for wine; the former is mentioned as such by *Alexander Trallianus*; the latter by several authors, quoted by *Reland*, *Palæst.*, p. 589 and 986. And it

seems that the upper part of the valley of Sorek, and that of Eshcol, where the spies gathered the single cluster of grapes, which they were obliged to bear between two upon a staff, being both near to Hebron were in the same neighbourhood, and that all this part of the country abounded with rich vineyards. Compare *Num.* xiii. 22, 23; *Judg.* xvi. 3, 4. *P. Nau* supposes Eshcol and Sorek to be only different names for the same valley. *Voyage Nouveau de la Terre Sainte*, lib. iv., chap. 18. See likewise *De Lisle's* posthumous map of the Holy Land. Paris, 1763. See *Bochart*, *Hieroz.* ii., col. 725. *Thevenot*, i. p. 406. *Michaelis* (note on *Judg.* xvi. 4, German translation) thinks it probable, from some circumstances of the history there given, that Sorek was in the tribe of Judah, not in the country of the Philistines.

The vine of Sorek was known to the Israelites, being mentioned by Moses, *Gen.* xlix. 11, before their coming out of Egypt. Egypt was not a wine country. "Throughout this country there are no wines;" *Sandys*, p. 101. At least in very ancient times they had none. *Herodotus*, ii. 77, says it had no vines, and therefore used an artificial wine made of barley. That is not strictly true, for the vines of Egypt are spoken of in Scripture, *Psa.* lxxviii. 47; cv. 33; and see *Gen.* xl. 11, by which it should seem that they drank only the fresh juice pressed from the grape, which was called οἶνος ἀμπελίνος; *Herodot.*, ii. 37. But they had no large vineyards, nor was the country proper for them, being little more than one large plain, annually overflowed by the Nile. The Mareotic in later times is, I think, the only celebrated Egyptian wine which we meet with in history. The vine was formerly, as *Hasselquist* tells us it is now, "cultivated in Egypt for the sake of eating the grapes, not for wine, which is brought from Candia," &c. "They were supplied with wine from Greece, and likewise from Phœnicia," *Herodot.* iii. 6. The vine and the wine of Sorek therefore, which lay near at hand for importation into Egypt, must in all probability have been well known to the Israelites, when they sojourned there. There is something remarkable in the manner in which Moses, *Gen.* xlix. 11, makes mention of it, which, for want of considering this matter, has not been attended to; it is in Jacob's prophecy of the future prosperity of the tribe of Judah:—

"Binding his foal to the vine,
And his ass's colt to his own sorek;
He washeth his raiment in wine,
And his cloak in the blood of grapes."

I take the liberty of rendering שֶׁרֶק *sorekah*, for שֶׁרֶק *soreko*, his sorek, as the Masoretes do by pointing עֵירוֹ *iroh*, for עֵיר *iro*, his foal. עֵיר *ir*, might naturally enough appear in the feminine form; but it is not at all probable that שֶׁרֶק *sorek* ever should. By naming particularly the vine of Sorek, and as the vine

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more to my vineyard, that I have not done in it? wherefore, when I looked that it should bring forth grapes, brought it forth wild

grapes!

ε Luke xiii. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

belonging to Judah, the prophecy intimates the very part of the country which was to fall to the lot of that tribe. Sir John Chardin says, "that at Casbin, a city of Persia, they turn their cattle into the vineyards after the vintage, to browse on the vines." He speaks also of vines in that country so large that he could hardly compass the trunks of them with his arms. Voyages, tom. iii., p. 12, 12mo. This shows that the ass might be securely bound to the vine, and without danger of damaging the tree by browsing on it.

And built a tower in the midst of it] Our Saviour, who has taken the general idea of one of his parables, Matt. xxi. 33, Mark xii. 1, from this of Isaiah, has likewise inserted this circumstance of building a tower; which is generally explained by commentators as designed for the keeper of the vineyard to watch and defend the fruits. But for this purpose it was usual to make a little temporary hut, (Isa. i. 8,) which might serve for the short season while the fruit was ripening, and which was removed afterwards. The tower therefore should rather mean a building of a more permanent nature and use; the farm, as we may call it, of the vineyard, containing all the offices and implements, and the whole apparatus necessary for the culture of the vineyard, and the making of the wine. To which image in the allegory, the situation, the manner of building, the use, and the whole service of the temple, exactly answered. And so the Chaldee paraphrast very rightly expounds it: Et statui eus (Israelitis) ut plantam vineæ selectæ et ædificavi Sanctuarium meum in medio illorum. "And I have appointed the Israelites as a plant of a chosen vine, and I have built my sanctuary in the midst of them." So also Hieron. in loc. Ædificavit quoque turrim in medio ejus; templum videlicet in media civitate. "He built also a tower in the midst of it, viz., his own temple in the midst of the city." That they have still such towers or buildings for use or pleasure, in their gardens in the East, see Harmer's Observations, ii. p. 241.

And also made a wine-press therein.—[And hewed out a lake therein.] This image also our Saviour has preserved in his parable. יֵקֶב yekēb; the Septuagint render it here προλήνιον, and in four other places ὑπολήνιον, Isa. xvi. 10; Joel iii. 13; Hag. ii. 17; Zech. xiv. 10, I think more properly; and this latter word St. Mark uses. It means not the wine-press itself, or calcatorium, which is called גַּת gath, פּוּרָה purah; but what the Romans called lacus, the lake; the large open place or vessel, which by a conduit or spout received the must from the wine-press. In very hot countries it was perhaps necessary, or at least very convenient, to have the lake under ground, or in a cave hewed out of the side of the rock, for coolness, that the heat might not cause too great a fermentation, and sour the must. Vini confectio instituitur

5 And now go to; I will tell you what I will do to my vineyard: ^hI will take away the hedge thereof, and it shall be eaten up; and break down ⁱthe wall

^h Psa. lxxx. 12.—ⁱ Lam. ii. 8.

in cella, vel intima domus camera quadam a venturum ingressu remota. Kempfer, of Shiras wine. Amæn. Exot. p. 376. For the wind, to which that country is subject, would injure the wine. "The wine-presses in Persia," says Sir John Chardin, "are formed by making hollow places in the ground, lined with masons' work." Harmer's Observations, i., p. 392. See a print of one in Kempfer, p. 377. Nonnus describes at large Bacchus hollowing the inside of a rock, and hewing out a place for the wine-press, or rather the lake:—

Και σκοπεῖλος ἐλαχυνε' πεδοσκαφεὺς δὲ σιδηρὸν
Ὠγαλὴν γλῶχινι μυχὸν κοίληντα πέτρης
Λειπρὰς δὲ μετώπα βαθυνομένον κενεῖον
Ἀφρον [f. ακρον] εὐστραδίῳ τοπων ποιήσαντο ληνον
DIONYSIAC. lib. xii., l. 331.

"He pierced the rock; and with the sharpen'd tool Of steel well-temper'd scoop'd its inmost depth: Then smooth'd the front, and form'd the dark recess In just dimensions for the foaming lake."

And he looked—"And he expected"] Jeremiah, chap. ii. 21, uses the same image, and applies it to the same purpose, in an elegant paraphrase of this part of Isaiah's parable, in his flowing and plaintive manner:—

"But I planted thee a sorek, a scion perfectly genuine: How then art thou changed, and become to me the degenerate shoots of the strange vine!"

Wild grapes—"poisonous berries."] בְּשִׁים beushim, not merely useless, unprofitable grapes, such as wild grapes; but grapes offensive to the smell, noxious, poisonous. By the force and intent of the allegory, to good grapes ought to be opposed fruit of a dangerous and pernicious quality; as, in the explication of it, to judgment is opposed tyranny, and to righteousness, oppression. גֶּפֶן gephen, the vine, is a common name or genus, including several species under it; and Moses, to distinguish the true vine, or that from which wine is made, from the rest, calls it, Num. vi., 4, יֵבֶן גֶּפֶן yebēn gephen haiyayin, the wine-vine. Some of the other sorts were of a poisonous quality, as appears from the story related among the miraculous acts of Elisha, 2 Kings iv. 39–41. "And one went out into the field to gather potherbs; and he found a field vine, and he gathered from it wild fruit, his lapful; and he went and shred them into the pot of pottage, for they knew them not. And they poured it out for the men to eat: and it came to pass, as they were eating of the pottage, that they cried out and said, There is death in the pot, O man of God; and they could not eat of it. And he said, Bring meal, (leg. כֶּחָו kechu, nine MSS., one edition,) and he threw it into the pot. And he said, Pour out for the people, that they may eat. And there was nothing hurtful in the pot."

A. M. cir. 3244.
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thereof, and it shall be ^k trodden down.

6 And I will lay it waste : it shall not be pruned nor digged ; but there shall come up briers and thorns : I will also command the clouds that they rain no rain upon it.

7 For the vineyard of the LORD of hosts is the house of Israel, and the men of Judah ^l his pleasant plant : and he looked for judgment, but behold ^m oppression ; for righteousness, but behold a cry.

8 Wo unto them that join ⁿ house to house, that lay field to field, till there be no place, that ^o they may be placed alone in the midst of the earth !

^a Heb. for standing. — ^b Heb. plant of beauties. — ^c Heb. for. — ^d Heb. for. — ^e Ch. xxii. 14. — ^f Or. This is the name, said to be LORD, &c.

From some such sorts of poisonous fruits of the grape kind Moses has taken these strong and highly poetical images, with which he has set forth the future corruption and extreme degeneracy of the Israelites, in an allegory which has a near relation, both in its subject and imagery, to this of Isaiah : Deut. xxxii. 22, 33.

" Their vine is from the vine of Sodom,
And from the fields of Gomorrah :
Their grapes are grapes of gall ;
Their clusters are bitter :
Their wine is the poison of dragons,
And the cruel venom of aspics."

" I am inclined to believe," says *Hasselquist*, " that the prophet here, Isa. v. 2-4, means the hoary nightshade, *solanum incanum* ; because it is common in Egypt, Palestine, and the East ; and the Arabian name agrees well with it. The Arabs call it *anab el dib*, i. e., *wolf grapes*. The באושים *beushim*, says *Rab. Chai*, is a well known species of the vine, and the worst of all sorts. The prophet could not have found a plant more opposite to the vine than this ; for it grows much in the vineyards, and is very pernicious to them ; wherefore they root it out : it likewise resembles a vine by its shrubby stalk ;" *Travels*, p. 289. See also *Michaelis*, *Questions aux Voyageurs Danois*, No. 64.

Verse 3. *Inhabitants*] שבי *yoshebey*, in the plural number ; three MSS., (two ancient,) and so likewise the *Septuagint* and *Vulgate*.

Verse 6. *There shall come up briers and thorns*— " The thorn shall spring up in it"] One MS. has בשמיר *beshamir*. The true reading seems to be שכיב *bo shamir*, which is confirmed by the *Septuagint*, *Syriac*, and *Vulgate*.

Verse 7. *And he looked for judgment*] The *paronomasia*, or play on the words, in this place, is very remarkable ; *mishpat*, *mishpach*, *tsedakah*, *tseakah*. There are many examples of it in the other prophets, but Isaiah seems peculiarly fond of it. See chap.

9 ^p In ^q mine ears, said the LORD of hosts, ^r Of a truth many houses shall be desolate, even great and fair, without inhabitant.

10 Yea, ten acres of vineyard shall yield one ^s bath, and the seed of a homer shall yield an ephah.

11 ^t Wo unto them that rise up early in the morning, that they may follow strong drink ; that continue until night, till wine ^u inflame them !

12 And ^v the harp, and the viol, the tabret, and pipe, and wine, are in their feasts : but ^w they regard not the work of the LORD, neither consider the operation of his hands.

^x Heb. If not, &c. — See Ezek. xlv. 11. — ^y Prov. xxiii. 29, 30 ; Eccles. x. 16 ; Job 22. — ^z Or, pursue them. — ^a Amos vi. 6, 6. — ^b JOSEPHUS 27. Psa. xxviii. 5

xxii. 6, xxiv. 17, xxxii. 7, xxxviii. 1, lvii. 6, lxi. 3, lxx. 11, 12. Rabbi *David Kimchi* has noticed the *paronomasia* here : he expected משפט *mishpat*, judgment, but behold משפח *mishpach*, oppression ; he expected צדקה *tsedakah*, righteousness, but behold צעקה *tseakah*, a cry. The rabbins esteem it a great beauty ; their term for it is צחות הלשון *tsachoth hallashon*, elegance of language.

Oppression—"tyranny."] משפח *mishpach*, from שפח *shaphach*, servum fecit, Arab. *Houbigant* : שפחה *shaphchah* is *serva*, a handmaid, or female slave. מכפח *mischpach*, eighteen MSS.

Verse 8. *Wo unto them that—lay field to field*—" You who lay field unto field"] Read תקריבו *takribu*, in the second person ; to answer to the verb following. So *Vulgate*.

Verse 9. *In mine ears*—" To mine ear"] The sentence in the Hebrew text seems to be imperfect in this place, as likewise in chap. xxii. 14, where the very same sense seems to be required as here. See the note there ; and compare 1 Sam. ix. 15. In this place the *Septuagint* supply the word ακουσθη, and the *Syriac* אשתמע *eshtama*, auditus est JEHOVAH in auribus meis, i. e., נגלה *niglah*, as in chap. xxii. 14.

Many houses] This has reference to what was said in the preceding verse : " In vain are ye so intent upon joining house to house, and field to field ; your houses shall be left uninhabited, and your fields shall become desolate and barren ; so that a vineyard of ten acres shall produce but one bath (not eight gallons) of wine, and the husbandman shall reap but a tenth part of the seed which he has sown." *Kimchi* says this means such an extent of vineyard as would require ten yoke of oxen to plough in one day.

Verse 11. *Wo unto them that rise up early*] There is a likeness between this and the following passage of the prophet Amos, chap. vi. 3-6, who probably wrote before Isaiah. If the latter be the copier, he seems hardly to have equalled the elegance of the original :—

A. M. cir. 3244.
B. C. cir. 760.
Anno Olymp.
Quinta I.
Ante Urbem
Conditam 7.

A. M. cir. 3244.
B. C. cir. 760.
Anno Olymp.
Quintæ I.
Ante Urbem
Conditam 7.

13 * Therefore my people are
gone into captivity, * because
they have no knowledge: and
their honourable men are fa-

mished, and their multitude dried up with thirst.

14 Therefore hell hath enlarged herself, and opened her mouth without measure: and their glory, and their multitude, and their pomp, and he that rejoiceth, shall descend into it.

15 And * the mean man shall be brought down, and the mighty man shall be humbled,

and the eyes of the lofty shall
be humbled:

16 But the LORD of hosts
shall be exalted in judgment,
and ^b God ^c that is holy shall be sanctified
in righteousness.

17 Then shall the lambs feed after their manner, and the waste places of ^d the fat ones shall strangers eat.

18 Wo unto them that draw iniquity with cords of vanity, and sin as it were with a cart-
rope:

A. M. cir. 3244
B. C. cir. 760.
Anno Olymp.
Quintæ I.
Ante Urbem
Conditam 7.

* Hos. iv. 6.—* Chap. i. 3: Luke xix. 41.—* Heb. their glory are men of famine.

^a Chap. ii. 9, 11, 17.—^b Or, the holy God.—^c Heb. the God the holy.—^d Chap. x. 16.

"Ye that put far away the evil day,
And affect the seat of violence;
Who lie upon beds of ivory,
And stretch yourselves upon your couches;
And eat the lambs from the flock,
And calves from the midst of the stall;
Who chant to the sound of the viol,
And like David invent for yourselves instruments of music;
Who quaff wine in large bowls,
And are anointed with the choicest ointments:
But are not grieved for the affliction of Joseph."

Kimchi says, "they consider not the heavens nor their hosts: they pray not the morning nor the evening prayer unto the Lord."

Follow strong drink] *Theodoret* and *Chrysostom* on this place, both Syrians, and unexceptionable witnesses in what belongs to their own country, inform us that שכר *shechar* (*aukera* in the Greek of both Testaments, rendered by us by the general term *strong drink*) meant properly *palm wine*, or date wine, which was and is still much in use in the Eastern countries. Judea was famous for the abundance and excellence of its palm trees; and consequently had plenty of this wine. "Fiunt (vina) et e pomis; primumque e palmis, quo Parthi et Indi utuntur, et oriens totus: maturarum modio in aquæ congiis tribus macerato expressoque." *Plin. lib. xiv. 19.* "Ab his *cariotæ* [palmæ] maxime celebrantur; et cibo quidem, sed et succo, uberrimæ. Ex quibus præcipua vina orienti; iniqua capit, unde pomo nomen." *Id. xiii. 9.* *Kapos* signifies *stupefaction*: and in Hebrew likewise the wine has its name from its remarkably *inebriating* quality.

Verse 13. *And their honourable men*—"And the nobles"] These verses have likewise a reference to the two preceding. They that indulged in feasting and drinking shall perish with hunger and thirst; and Hades shall indulge his appetite as much as they had done, and devour them all. The image is strong and expressive in the highest degree. *Habakkuk*, chap. ii. 5, uses the same image with great force:—"the ambitious and avaricious conqueror

"Enlargeth his appetite like Hades;
And he is like Death, and will never be satisfied."

But, in *Isaiah*, Hades is introduced to much greater advantage, in person; and placed before our eyes in the form of a ravenous monster, opening wide his immeasurable jaws, and swallowing them all together: "Therefore Sheol hath dilated her soul, she hath opened her mouth beyond limit." Destruction expects more than a common meal, when God visits Jerusalem for her iniquities. This seems to refer to the ruin brought on the Jews by the Romans. Our blessed Lord repeats this parable, and applies it to this very transaction, *Matt. xxi. 33.*

Verse 17. *The lambs*—"And the kids"] גורים *gerim*, "strangers." The *Septuagint* read, more agreeably to the design of the prophet, כרים *carim*, *apves*, "the lambs." גורים *gedayim*, "the kids," *Dr. Durell*; nearer to the present reading: and so *Archbishop Secker*. The meaning is, their luxurious habitations shall be so entirely destroyed as to become a pasture for flocks.

After their manner—"Without restraint"] כרובם *kedobram*, secundum ductum eorum; i. e., suo ipsorum ductu; as their own will shall lead them.

Verse 18. *With a cart-rope*—"As a long cable"] The *Septuagint*, *Aquila*, *Sym.*, and *Theod.*, for כחלי *bechaley*, read כחלי *kechaley*, כח, *kechay*, or *kechayim*; and the *Septuagint*, instead of שׂוּף *shaw*, read some other word signifying *long*; שׂוּף *shaw*, *κακμωσ*; and so likewise the *Syriac*, ארכא *arecha*. *Houbigant* conjectures that the word which the *Septuagint* had in their copies was שׂוּף *sarua*, which is used *Lev. xxi. 18, xxii. 23*, for something in an animal body superfluous, lengthened beyond its natural measure. And he explains it of sin added to sin, and one sin drawing on another, till the whole comes to an enormous length and magnitude; compared to the work of a rope-maker still increasing and lengthening his rope, with the continued addition of new materials. "Eos propheta similes facit homini restiario, qui funem torquet, canabæ addita et contorta, eadem iterans, donec funem in longum duxerit, neque eum liceat protrahi longius." "An evil inclination," says *Kimchi* on this place, from the ancient rabbins, "is at the beginning like a fine hair-string, but at the finishing like a thick cart-rope." By a long progression in iniquity, and a continued accumulation of sin, men arrive at length to the highest degree of wickedness; bidding open defiance to God,

A. M. cir. 3244.
B. C. cir. 760.
Anno Olymp.
Quintæ I.
Ante Urbem
Conditam 7.

19 ° That say, Let him make speed, and hasten his work, that we may see it: and let the counsel of the Holy One of

Israel draw nigh and come, that we may know it!

20 Wo unto them ^f that call evil good, and good evil; that put darkness for light, and light for darkness; that put bitter for sweet, and sweet for bitter!

21 Wo unto them that are ^g wise in their own eyes, and prudent ^h in their own sight!

22 ⁱ Wo unto them that are mighty to drink wine, and men of strength to mingle strong drink:

23 Which ^k justify the wicked for reward,

^e Chap. xvi. 5. Jer. xvi. 15. Amos i. 15; 2 Pet. iii. 3. 4. ^f Heb. *that say concerning evil. It is good, &c.* — Prov. iii. 7. Rom. i. 22. ^g *They hate their face.* — Verse 11. ^h Prov. xvi. 15; xiv. 24.

and scoffing at his threatened judgments, as it is finely expressed in the next verse. The *Chaldee* paraphrast explains it in the same manner, of wickedness increasing from small beginnings, till it arrives to a great magnitude. — L.

I believe neither the rabbins nor Bishop *Louth* have hit on the true meaning of this place; the prophet seems to refer to *idol sacrifices*. The victims they offered were splendidly decked out for the sacrifice. Their horns and hoofs were often gilded, and their heads dressed out with fillets and garlands. The *cords of vanity* may refer to the silken strings by which they were led to the altar, some of which were unusually thick. The offering for iniquity was adorned with fillets and garlands; the sin-offering with silken cords, like unto cart-ropes. *Pride*, in their acts of *humiliation*, had the upper hand.

Verse 19. *Let the counsel of the Holy One*] *Tryphiodorus* has an expression something like this: —

— ἡτοιμασθε βουλήν.

ΤΡΥΦ. II *Evid.* 239.

Because the counsel of Jupiter was come.

"This expression, ἡτοιμασθε βουλήν, is, I believe, something uncommon; but it is exactly paralleled and explained by a passage in *Isaiah*, chap. v. 19. The *Septuagint* has expressed it in the very same words with *Tryphiodorus*: καὶ ἐτοίμασαν τὴν βουλήν τοῦ ἁγίου Ἰσραὴλ, ἵνα γινώσκουσιν." — *Morick's antiq.* ad loc.

Verse 22. *Mighty to drink wine*] "They show not," says *Kimchi*, "their strength in combating their enemies, but in drunkenness and debauchery."

Verse 23. *The righteous*] צדיק *tsaddik*, singular, *Sept.*, *Vulg.*, and 2 editions.

Verse 24. *The flame*—"The tongue of fire"] "The flame, because it is in the shape of a tongue; and so it is called metaphorically." *Sal. ben Melec*. The metaphor is so exceedingly obvious, as well as beautiful, that one may wonder that it has not been more

and take away the righteousness of the righteous from him!

24 Therefore ^l as ^m the fire devoureth the stubble, and the

flame consumeth the chaff, so ⁿ their root shall be as rottenness, and their blossom shall go up as dust: because they have cast away the law of the LORD of hosts, and despised the word of the Holy One of Israel.

25 ° Therefore is the anger of the LORD kindled against his people, and he hath stretched forth his hand against them, and hath smitten them: and ^p the hills did tremble, and their carcasses were ^q torn in the midst of the streets. ^r For all this his anger is not turned away, but his hand is stretched out still.

^l Exod. xv. 7. — Heb. *the tongue of fire.* — Job xviii. 16; Hos. ix. 16; Amos ii. 9. — 2 Kings xxii. 13, 17. — Jer. iv. 24. — Or, *as dung.* — Lev. xxvi. 14, &c.; chap. ix. 12, 17. 21; x. 4.

frequently used. Virgil very elegantly intimates, rather than expresses, the image: —

Ecce levis summo de vertice visus Iuli
Fundere lumen apex; tactuque innoxia molli
Lambere flamma comas, et circum tempora pasci.
Æn. ii. 682.

"Strange to relate! from young Iulus' head
A *lambent flame* arose, which gently spread
Around his brows, and on his temples fed."

And more boldly of *Ætna* darting out flames from its top. —

Interdumque atram prorumpit ad æthera nubem,
Turbine fumantem piceo, et candente favilla:
Attollique globos flammaram, et sidera lambit.
Æn. iii. 574.

"By turns a pitchy cloud she rolls on high,
By turns hot embers from her entrails fly,
And flakes of mountain flames, that lick the sky."

The *disparted tongues*, as it were of fire, Acts ii. 3, which appeared at the descent of the Holy Spirit, on the apostles, give the same idea; that is, of flames shooting diversely into pyramidal forms, or points, like tongues. It may be farther observed that the prophet in this place has given the metaphor its full force, in applying it to the action of fire in eating up and devouring whatever comes in its way, like a ravenous animal whose tongue is principally employed in taking in his food or prey; which image Moses has strongly exhibited in an expressive comparison: "And Moab said to the elders of Midian, Now shall this collection of people lick up all that are round about us, as the ox licketh up the grass of the field," Num. xxii. 4. See also 1 Kings xviii. 38.

Their root shall be as rottenness] כמק *cammak*, like *mak*; whence probably our word *muck*, dung, was derived.

Verse 25. *The hills did tremble*—"And the mountains trembled"] Probably referring to the great earth-

A. M. cir. 3244.
B. C. cir. 760.
Anno Olymp.
Quintæ 1.
Ante Urbem
Conditam 7.

26 * And he will lift up an
ensign to the nations from far,
and will 'hiss unto them from
the end of the earth: and,

behold, ' they shall come with speed
swiftly:

27 None shall be weary nor stumble among
them; none shall slumber nor sleep; neither
' shall the girdle of their loins be loosed, nor
the latchet of their shoes be broken:

28 * Whose arrows are sharp, and all their
bows bent, their horses' hoofs shall be counted

* Chap. xi. 12.—† Chap. vii. 18.—" Deut. xxviii. 49; Psa.
lxviii. 8; Mal. i. 11.—" Joel ii. 7.—" Dan. v. 6.—" Jer.
v. 16.

quakes in the days of Uzziah king of Judah, in or not
long before the time of the prophet himself, recorded
as a remarkable era in the title of the prophecies of
Amos, chap. i. 1, and by Zechariah, chap. xiv. 5.

Verse 26. *He will—hiss—*"He will hist"] "The
metaphor is taken from the practice of those that keep
bees, who draw them out of their hives into the fields,
and lead them back again, *συριγασαι*, by a hiss or a
whistle."—*Cyril*, on this place; and to the same purpose
Theodore, ib. In chap. vii. 18, the metaphor is
more apparent, by being carried farther, where the hos-
tile armies are expressed by the fly and the bee:—

"JEHOVAH shall hist the fly

That is in the utmost parts of Egypt;

And the bee, that is in the land of Assyria."

On which place see Deut. i. 44; Psa. cxviii. 12; and
God calls the locusts his great army, Joel ii. 25;
Exod. xxiii. 28. See Huet, *Quest. Ahet.* ii. 12. שרק
sharak or *shrak*, he shall whistle for them, call loud and
shrill; he shall *shriek*, and they (their enemies) shall
come at his call.

With speed] This refers to the nineteenth verse. As
the scoffers had challenged God to make speed, and to
hasten his work of vengeance, so now God assures them
that with speed and swiftly it shall come.

Verse 27. *Now—among them*] *Kinehi* has well
illustrated this continued exaggeration or hyperbole,
as he rightly calls it, to the following effect: "Through
the greatness of their courage, they shall not be fa-
tigated with their march; nor shall they stumble though
they march with the utmost speed: they shall not
slumber by day, nor sleep by night; neither shall they
ungird their armour, or put off their sandals to take
their rest. Their arms shall be always in readiness,
their arrows sharpened, and their bows bent. The
hoofs of their horses are hard as a rock. They shall
not fail, or need to be shod with iron: the wheels of
their carriages shall move as rapidly as a whirlwind."

Neither shall the girdle] The Eastern people, wear-
ing long and loose garments, were unfit for action or
business of any kind, without girding their clothes
about them. When their business was finished they
took off their girdles. A girdle therefore denotes
strength and activity; and to unloose the girdle is to
deprive of strength, to render unfit for action. God

like flint, and their wheels like
a whirlwind:

29 Their roaring shall be like
a lion, they shall roar like young

lions: yea, they shall roar, and lay hold of the
prey, and shall carry it away safe, and none
shall deliver it.

30 And in that day they shall roar against
them like the roaring of the sea: and if one
' look unto the land, behold darkness and
sorrow, * and the ^b light is darkened in the
heavens thereof.

† Chap. viii. 22; Jer. iv. 23; Lam. iii. 2; Ezek. xxxii. 7, 8.
"Or, distress.—" Or, when it is light it shall be dark in the de-
structions thereof.—" Ezek. xxxii. 8, in the margin.

promises to unloose the loins of kings before Cyrus,
chap. xlv. 1. The girdle is so essential a part of a
soldier's accoutrement, being the last that he puts on to
make himself ready for action, that to be girded, *ζων-
νυσθαι*, with the Greeks means to be completely armed
and ready for battle:—

Ἀτρεΐδης δ' ἐβόησεν, ἰδε ζωννύσθαι ἀνῶν

Ἀργείους.

Iliad, xi. 15.

Το δὲ ἐφ' ὧναι τα ὅπλα ἐκαλον οἱ παλαιοὶ ζωννύσθαι.
Pausan. Bæot. It is used in the same manner by the
Hebrews: "Let not him that girdeth himself boast
as he that unlooseth his girdle," 1 Kings xx. 11; that
is, triumph not before the war is finished.

Verse 28. *Their horses' hoofs shall be counted like
flint*—"The hoofs of their horses shall be counted as
adamant"] The shoeing of horses with iron plates nail-
ed to the hoof is quite a modern practice, and was un-
known to the ancients, as appears from the silence of
the Greek and Roman writers, especially those that
treat of horse medicine, who could not have passed over
a matter so obvious and of such importance that
now the whole science takes its name from it, being
called by us farriery. The horse-shoes of leather
and iron which are mentioned; the silver and gold
shoes with which Nero and Poppæa shod their mules,
used occasionally to preserve the hoofs of delicate cat-
tle, or for vanity, were of a very different kind; they
enclosed the whole hoof as in a case, or as a shoe
does a man's foot, and were bound or tied on. For
this reason the strength, firmness and solidity of a
horse's hoof was of much greater importance with them
than with us, and was esteemed one of the first praises
of a fine horse. Xenophon says that a good horse's
hoof is hard, hollow, and sounds upon the ground like
a cymbal. Hence the *χαλκοπόδες ἵπποι*, of Homer,
and Virgil's *solido graviter sonat ungula cornu*. And
Xenophon gives directions for hardening the horses'
hoofs by making the pavement on which he stands in
the stable with round-headed stones. For want of this
artificial defence to the foot which our horses have,
Amos, chap. vi. 12, speaks of it as a thing as much
impracticable to make horses run upon a hard rock as
to plough up the same rock with oxen:—

"Shall horses run upon a rock?

Shall one plough it up with oxen?"

These circumstances must be taken into consideration in order to give us a full notion of the propriety and force of the image by which the prophet sets forth the strength and excellence of the Babylonish cavalry, which made a great part of the strength of the Assyrian army. Xenop. Cyrop. lib. ii.

Like a whirlwind כסופה *cassupiah, like the stormy blast.* Here sense and sound are well connected.

Verse 30. *If one look unto the land, &c.*—"And these shall look to the heaven upward, and down to the earth" וְנִבְּטוּ לְאֶרֶץ *venibbat laarets.* Καὶ ἐμβέβηται εἰς τὴν γῆν. So the *Septuagint*, according to the Vatican and Alexandrian copies; but the Complutensian and Aldine editions have it more fully, thus:—Καὶ ἐμβέβηται εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν ἄνω, καὶ κάτω; and the *Arabic* from the *Septuagint*, as if it had stood thus:—Καὶ ἐμβέβηται εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν, καὶ εἰς τὴν γῆν κάτω, both of which are plainly defective; the words εἰς τὴν γῆν, *unto the earth*, being wanted in the former, and the word ἄνω, *above*, in the latter. But an ancient *Coptic* version from the *Septuagint*, supposed to be of the second century, some fragments of which are preserved in the library of St. Germain des Prez at Paris, completes the sentence; for, according to

this version, it stood thus in the *Septuagint*:—Καὶ ἐμβέβηται εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν ἄνω, καὶ εἰς τὴν γῆν κάτω; "And they shall look unto the heavens above and unto the earth beneath," and so it stands in the *Septuagint* MSS., Pachom. and i. D. ii., according to which they must have read their Hebrew text in this manner:—וְנִבְּטוּ לַשָּׁמַיִם לְעִלְיָהּ וְלָאֶרֶץ לְכַנָּה. This is probably the true reading, with which I have made the translation agree. Compare chap. viii. 22; where the same sense is expressed in regard to both particulars, which are here equally and highly proper, the looking *upwards*, as well as *down to the earth*: but the form of expression is varied. I believe the Hebrew text in that place to be right, though not so full as I suppose it was originally here; and that of the *Septuagint* there to be redundant, being as full as the *Coptic* version and MSS. Pachom. and i. D. v. represent it in this place, from which I suppose it has been interpolated.

Darkness—"The gloomy vapour" [The *Syriac* and *Vulgate* seem to have read בִּיעָרְפָּלָה *beearphalach*; but *Jarchi* explains the present reading as signifying *darkness*; and possibly the *Syriac* and *Vulgate* may have understood it in the same manner.

CHAPTER VI.

This chapter, by a particular designation of Isaiah to the prophetic office, 1-8, introduces, with great solemnity, a declaration of the whole tenor of the Divine conduct in reference to his people, who, on account of their unbelief and impenitence, should for a very long period be given up to a judicial blindness and hardness of heart, 9, 10; and visited with such calamities as would issue in the total desolation of their country, and their general dispersion, 11, 12. The prophet adds, however, that under their repeated dispersions, (by the Chaldeans, Romans, &c.) a small remnant would be preserved as a seed from which will be raised a people, in whom will be fulfilled all the Divine promises, 13.

A. M. 3245.
B. C. 759.
Anno Olymp.
Quintæ 2.
Ante Christum
Conditam 6.

IN the year that ^a King Uzziah died I ^bsaw also the Lord sitting upon a throne, high and lifted up, and ^chis train filled

the temple.

2 Above it stood the seraphims: each one had six wings; with twain he covered his face, and ^dwith twain he covered his feet, and with twain he did fly.

A. M. 3245.
B. C. 759.
Anno Olymp.
Quintæ 2.
Ante Christum
Conditam 6.

^a 2 Kings xv. 7. — ^b 1 Kings xvii. 19, John xii. 11; R (v. iv. 2) — ^c Or, the skirts thereof. — ^d Ezek. i. 11.

As this vision seems to contain a solemn designation of Isaiah to the prophetic office, it is by most interpreters thought to be the first in order of his prophecies. But this perhaps may not be so; for Isaiah is said, in the general title of his prophecies, to have prophesied in the time of Uzziah, whose acts, first and last, he wrote, 2 Chron. xxvi. 22; which is usually done by a contemporary prophet; and the phrase, *in the year that Uzziah died*, probably means after the death of Uzziah; as the same phrase (chap. xiv. 28) means after the death of Ahaz. Not that Isaiah's prophecies are placed in exact order of time. Chapters ii., iii., iv., v., seem by internal marks to be antecedent to chap. i.; they suit the time of Uzziah, or the former part of Jotham's reign; whereas chap. i. can hardly be earlier than the last years of Jotham. See note on chap. i. 7, and ii. 1. This might be a new designation, to introduce more solemnly a general dedication of the whole course of God's dispensations

in regard to his people and the fates of the nation; which are even now still depending, and will not be fully accomplished till the final restoration of Israel.

In this vision the ideas are taken in general from royal majesty, as displayed by the monarchs of the East; for the prophet could not represent the ineffable presence of God by any other than sensible and earthly images. The particular scenery of it is taken from the temple. God is represented as seated on his throne above the ark, in the most holy place, where the glory appeared above the cherubim, surrounded by his attendant ministers. This is called by God himself "the place of his throne, and the place of the soles of his feet," Ezek. xliii. 7. "A glorious throne exalted of old, is the place of our sanctuary," saith the prophet Jeremiah, chap. xvii. 12. The very posture of sitting is a mark of state and solemnity: Sed et ipsum verbum *sedere* regni significat potestatem, saith *Jerome*, Comment. in Eph. i. 20. See note on chap.

A. M. 3245.
B. C. 759.
Anno Olymp.
Quinta 2.
Ante Urbem
Condita 6.

3 And ^e one cried unto another, and said, 'Holy, holy, holy, is the LORD of hosts: ^g the ^h whole earth is full of

his glory.

* Heb. *this cried to this*.—† Rev. iv. 8.—‡ Heb. *his glory is the fulness of the whole earth*.—§ Psal. lxxii. 19.

iii. 2. St. John, who has taken many sublime images from the prophets of the Old Testament, and in particular from Isaiah, hath exhibited the same scenery, drawn out into a greater number of particulars; Rev. iv.

The veil, separating the most holy place from the holy or outermost part of the temple, is here supposed to be taken away; for the prophet, to whom the whole is exhibited, is manifestly placed by the altar of burnt-offering, at the entrance of the temple, (compare Ezek. xliii. 5, 6,) which was filled with the train of the robe, the spreading and overflowing of the Divine glory. The Lord upon the throne, according to St. John, (chap. xii. 41,) was Christ; and the vision related to his future kingdom, when the veil of separation was to be removed, and the whole earth was to be filled with the glory of God, revealed to all mankind: which is likewise implied in the hymn of the seraphim, the design of which is, saith *Jerome* on the place, *Ut mysterium Trinitatis in una Divinitate demonstrant; et nequaquam templum Judaicum, sicut prius, sed omnem terram illius gloria plenam esse testentur; "That they may point out the mystery of the Trinity in one Godhead; and that the Jewish temple alone should not be, as formerly, the place of the Divine glory, for the whole earth should be filled with it."* It relates, indeed, primarily to the prophet's own time, and the obduration of the Jews of that age, and their punishment by the Babylonish captivity; but extends in its full latitude to the age of Messiah, and the blindness of the Jews to the Gospel, (see Matt. xiii. 14; John xii. 40; Acts xxviii. 26; Rom. xi. 8,) the desolation of their country by the Romans, and their being rejected by God. That nevertheless a holy seed—a remnant, should be preserved; and that the nation should spread out and flourish again from the old stock.—L.

NOTES ON CHAP. VI.

Verse 1. *The Lord*] Fifty-one MSS. of *Kennicott's*, and fifty-four of *De Rossi's*, and one edition; in the 8th verse, forty-four MSS. of *Kennicott's*, and forty-six of *De Rossi's*, and one edition; and in the 11th verse, thirty-three MSS. of *Kennicott's*, and many of *De Rossi's*, and one edition, for אֲדֹנָי *Adonai*, "the Lord," read יהוה "*Yehovah*," which is probably the true reading; (compare ver. 6;) as in many other places, in which the superstition of the Jews has substituted יהוה *Adonai* for יהוה *Yehovah*. One of my own MSS., a very ancient and large folio, to which the points and the masora have been added by a later hand, has יהוה *Yehovah* in the 1st and 8th verses, in the teeth of the masora, which orders it in both places to be read אֲדֹנָי *Adonai*.

Verse 2. *Above it stood the seraphim*] שֵׁרָפִים *seraphim*, from שָׂרַף *seraph*, to burn. He saw, says *Kim-*

4 And the posts of the ⁱ door moved at the voice of him that cried, and ^k the house was filled with smoke.

5 ^l Then said I, *Wo is me!* for I am

^l Heb. *thresholds*.—^k Exod. xl. 34: 1 Kings viii. 10.—† Exod. iv. 10; vi. 30; Judg. vi. 22; xiii. 22; Jer. i. 6.

chi, the angels as flames of fire, that the depravity of that generation might be exhibited, which was worthy of being totally burnt up.

He covered his feet—"He covereth his feet"] By the *feet* the Hebrews mean all the lower parts of the body. But the people of the East generally wearing long robes, reaching to the ground, and covering the lower parts of the body down to the feet, it may hence have been thought want of respect and decency to appear in public and on solemn occasions with even the feet themselves uncovered. *Kempfer*, speaking of the king of Persia giving audience, says, *Rex in medio supremi atrii cruribus more patrio inflexis sedebat: corpus tunica investiebat flava, ad suras cum staret protensa; discubentibus vero pedes discalceatos pro urbanitate patria operiens*.—*Amœn*. Exot. p. 227. "The king sat on the floor cross-legged, as is the custom of the country. He was covered with a yellow garment, which reached down to the feet when standing, but covered the feet for decency when sitting with his slippers off." Sir *John Chardin's* MS. note on this place of Isaiah is as follows: *Grande marque de respect en orient de se cacher les pieds, quand on est assis, et de baisser le visage. Quand le souverain se montre en Chine et à Japon, chacun se jette le visage contre terre, et il n'est pas permis de regarder le roi; "It is a great mark of respect in the East to cover the feet, and to bow down the head in the presence of the king."*

Verse 3. *Holy, holy, holy*] This hymn, performed by the seraphim, divided into two choirs, the one singing responsively to the other, which *Gregory Nazianzen*, *Carm.* 18, very elegantly calls Συμφωνον, αντιφωνον, ἀντιφωνον, is formed upon the practice of alternate singing, which prevailed in the Jewish Church from the time of Moses, whose ode at the Red Sea was thus performed, (see Exod. xv. 20, 21,) to that of Ezra, under whom the priests and Levites sung alternately,

"O praise JEHOVAH, for he is gracious;

For his mercy endureth for ever;"

Ezra iii. 11. See *De Sac. Poes. Hebr. Præl.* xix., at the beginning.

Verse 5. *Wo is me! for I am undone*] נִדְמֵיתִי *nidmeythi*, I am become dumb. There is something exceedingly affecting in this complaint. I am a man of unclean lips; I cannot say, Holy, holy, holy! which the seraphs exclaim. They are holy; I am not so: they see God, and live; I have seen him, and must die, because I am unholly. Only the pure in heart shall see God; and they only can live in his presence for ever. Reader, lay this to heart; and instead of boasting of thy excellence, and trusting in thy might, or comforting thyself in thy comparative innocence, thou wilt also be dumb before him, because thou hast

A. M. 3245.
B. C. 759.
Anno Olymp.
Quintæ 2.
Ante Urbem
Conditam 6.

undone; because I am a man of unclean lips, and I dwell in the midst of a people of unclean lips; for mine eyes have

seen the King, the LORD of hosts.

6 Then flew one of the seraphims unto me, having a live coal in his hand, which he had taken with the tongs from off the altar:

7 And he laid it upon my mouth, and said, Lo, this hath touched thy lips; and thine iniquity is taken away, and thy sin purged.

8 Also I heard the voice of the Lord, saying, Whom shall I send, and who will go for

^m Heb. cut off — ⁿ Heb. and in his hand a live coal. — ^o Rev. viii. 3. — ^p Heb. caused it to touch. — ^q See Jer. i. 9; Dan. x. 16. — ^r Gen. i. 26; iii. 22; xi. 7. — ^s Heb. Behold me. — ^t Ch. xliii. 8; Matt. xiii. 14; Mark iv. 12; Luke xiii. 10; John xii.

been a man of unclean lips, and because thou hast still an unclean heart.

I am undone — "I am struck dumb" נִדְמַיִתִּי *nid-meythi*, twenty-eight MSS. (five ancient) and three editions. — I understand it as from דָּבַח *dum* or דָּבַח *damam*, *silere*, "to be silent;" and so it is rendered by the Syriac, Vulgate, Symmachus, and by some of the Jewish interpreters, *apud* Sal. b. Melec. The rendering of the Syriac is תָּוִיר אָנִי *tavir ani*, *stupens*, *attonitus sum*, "I am amazed." He immediately gives the reason why he was struck dumb: because he was a man of polluted lips, and dwelt among a people of polluted lips; and was unworthy, either to join the seraphim in singing praises to God, or to be the messenger of God to his people. Compare Exod. iv. 10; vi. 12; Jer. i. 6.

Verse 6. A live coal] The word of prophecy, which was put into the mouth of the prophet.

From off the altar] That is, from the altar of burnt-offerings, before the door of the temple, on which the fire that came down at first from heaven (Lev. ix. 24; 2 Chron. vii. 1) was perpetually burning. It was never to be extinguished, Lev. vi. 12, 13.

Verse 9. And he said] וְהָיָה לִי לִשְׁמָעָא *me. two* MSS. and the Syriac. Thirteen MSS. have רָאָה *raah*, in the regular form.

Verse 10. Make the heart of this people fat — "Gross]" The prophet speaks of the event, the fact as it would actually happen, not of God's purpose and act by his ministry. The prophets are in other places said to perform the thing which they only foretell: —

"Lo! I have given thee a charge this day
Over the nations, and over the kingdoms;
To pluck up, and to pull down;
To destroy, and to demolish;
To build, and to plant."

Jer. i. 10.

And Ezekiel says, "When I came to destroy the city;" that is, as it is rendered in the margin of our version, "when I came to prophesy that the city should be destroyed;" chap. xliii. 3. To hear, and not understand; to see, and not perceive; is a com-

us? Then said I, Here am I; send me.

9 And he said, Go, and tell this people, Hear ye indeed, but understand not; and see ye indeed, but perceive not.

10 Make the heart of this people fat, and make their ears heavy, and shut their eyes: lest they see with their eyes, and hear with their ears, and understand with their heart, and convert, and be healed.

11 Then said I, Lord, how long? And he answered, Until the cities be wasted without inhabitant, and the houses without man, and the land be utterly desolate,

40; Acts xxviii. 26; Rom. xi. 8. — ¹ Or, without ceasing, &c. — ² Heb. hear ye in hearing, &c. — ³ Heb. in seeing — ⁴ Psalm cxix. 70; chap. lxiii. 17. — ⁵ Jer. v. 21. — ⁶ Mic. iii. 12. — ⁷ Heb. desolate with desolation.

mon saying in many languages. Demosthenes uses it, and expressly calls it a proverb: ὥστε τοῦ της παροιμίας ἀποκρίσας πῶς ἐκείνους, καὶ ἀποκρίσας πῶς ἀκούουσιν; *Contræ Aristogit. l. sub. fin.* The prophet, by the bold figure in the sentiment above mentioned, and the elegant form and construction of the sentence, has raised it from a common proverb into a beautiful *maskal*, and given it the sublime air of poetry.

Or the words may be understood thus, according to the Hebrew idiom: "Ye certainly hear, but do not understand; ye certainly see, but do not acknowledge." Seeing this is the case, make the heart of this people fat — declare it to be stupid and senseless; and remove from them the means of salvation, which they have so long abused.

There is a saying precisely like this in *Æschylus* : —

— *ἄλλοις ἐλπίσιν ἰσχυροῦς μαρτυρῶν.*
Κῆρυγες οὐκ ἔχουσιν. *Æsch. Prom. Vinct. 456.*

"Seeing, they saw in vain; and hearing, they did not understand."

And shut — "Close up]" הָשָׁה *hasha*. This word *Sal. ben Melec* explains to this sense, in which it is hardly used elsewhere, on the authority of *Onkelos*. He says it means closing up the eyes, so that one cannot see; that the root is שָׁוַן *shava*, by which word the Targum has rendered the word טָח *tach*, Lev. xiv. 42, וְטָח אֶת בֵּיתוֹ *vetach eth beith*, "and shall plaster the house." And the word טָח *tach* is used in the same sense, Isa. xlv. 18. So that it signifies to close up the eyes by some matter spread upon the lids. Mr. Harmer very ingeniously applies to this passage a practice of sealing up the eyes as a ceremony, or as a kind of punishment used in the East, from which the image may possibly be taken. *Observ. ii. 278.*

With their heart — "With their hearts]" וּבְלִבָּבִי *u-blebabi*, fifteen MSS. of Kennicott's and fourteen of *De Rossi's*, and two editions, with the *Septuagint*, *Syriac*, *Chaldee*, and *Vulgate*.

And be healed — "And I should heal]" וְאִרְפָּא *veer-pa*, *Septuagint*, *Vulgate*. So likewise Matt. xiii. 14; John xii. 40; Acts xxviii. 27.

A. M. 3245.
B. C. 759.
Anno Olymp.
Quintæ 2.
Ante Urbem
Conditam 6.

12 ^b And the Lord have removed men far away, and *there* be a great forsaking in the midst of the land.

13 But yet in it *shall be* a tenth, ^c and it

shall return, and shall be eaten : as a teil tree, and as an oak, whose ^d substance is in them, when they cast *their leaves* : so ^e the holy seed *shall be* the substance thereof

A. M. 3245.
B. C. 759.
Anno Olymp.
Quintæ 2.
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^b 2 Kings xxv. 21.—^c Or, when it is returned, and hath been brousd.

^d Or, stock or stem.—^e Ezra ix. 2 ; Mal. ii. 13 ; Romans xi. 5.

Verse 11. *Be utterly desolate*—"Be left"] For תִּשְׁחָח *tishach*, the Septuagint and Vulgate read תִּשְׁחָח *tishshaer*.

Verse 13. *A tenth*] This passage, though somewhat obscure, and variously explained by various interpreters, has, I think, been made so clear by the accomplishment of the prophecy, that there remains little room to doubt of the sense of it. When Nebuchadnezzar had carried away the greater and better part of the people into captivity, there was yet a tenth remaining in the land, the poorer sort left to be vine-dressers and husbandmen, under Gedaliah, 2 Kings xxv. 12, 22, and the dispersed Jews gathered themselves together, and returned to him, Jer. xl. 12 ; yet even these, fleeing into Egypt after the death of Gedaliah, contrary to the warning of God given by the prophet Jeremiah, miserably perished there. Again, in the subsequent and more remarkable completion of the prophecy in the destruction of Jerusalem and the dissolution of the commonwealth by the Romans, when the Jews, after the loss of above a million of men, had increased from the scanty residue that was left of them,

and had become very numerous again in their country ; Hadrian, provoked by their rebellious behaviour, slew above half a million more of them, and a second time almost extirpated the nation. Yet after these signal and almost universal destructions of that nation, and after so many other repeated exterminations and massacres of them in different times and on various occasions since, we yet see, with astonishment, that the stock still remains, from which God, according to his promise frequently given by his prophets, will cause his people to shoot forth again, and to flourish.—L.

A tenth, עֲשֵׂרִית *asiriyah*. The meaning, says Kimchi, of this word is, there shall yet be in the land *ten kings* from the time of declaring this prophecy. The names of the ten kings are Jotham, Ahaz, Hezekiah, Manasseh, Amon, Josiah, Jehoahaz, Jehoiachin, Jehoiakim, and Zedekiah ; then there shall be a general consumption, the people shall be carried into captivity, and Jerusalem shall be destroyed.

For בָּנִים *bam*, in them, above seventy MSS., eleven of Kennicot's, and thirty-four of De Rossi's, read בָּה *bah*, in it ; and so the Septuagint.

CHAPTER VII.

The king of Judah and the royal family being in the utmost consternation on receiving accounts of the invasion of the kings of Syria and Israel, the prophet is sent to assure them that God would make good his promises to David and his house ; so that, although they might be corrected, they could not be destroyed, while these prophecies remained to be accomplished, 1-9. The Lord gives Ahaz a sign that the confederacy against Judah shall be broken, which sign strikingly points out the miraculous conception of the Messiah, who was to spring from the tribe of Judah, 10-16. Prediction of very heavy calamities which the Assyrians would inflict upon the land of Judea, 17-25.

A. M. cir. 3262.
B. C. cir. 742.
Anno Olymp.
Nonæ 3.
Ante Urbem
Conditam 12.

AND it came to pass in the days of ^a Ahaz the son of Jotham, the son of Uzziash, king of Judah, *that* Rezin the king of

Syria, and ^b Pekah the son of Remaliah, king of Israel, went up toward Jerusalem to war against it, but could not prevail against it.

A. M. cir. 3262.
B. C. cir. 742.
Anno Olymp.
Nonæ 3.
Ante Urbem
Conditam 12.

^a 2 Kings xvi. 5 ; 2 Chron xxiii. 5, 6.

^b 2 Kings xv. 25, 30, 37.

The confederacy of Rezin, king of Syria, and Pekah, king of Israel, against the kingdom of Judah, was formed in the time of Jotham ; and perhaps the effects of it were felt in the latter part of his reign ; see 2 Kings xv. 37, and note on chap. i. 7-9. However, in the very beginning of the reign of Ahaz, they jointly invaded Judah with a powerful army, and threatened to destroy or to dethrone the house of David. The king and royal family being in the utmost consternation on receiving advices of their designs, Isaiah is sent to them to support and comfort them in their present distress, by assuring them that God would make good his promises to David and his house. This makes the

subject of this, and the following, and the beginning of the ninth chapters, in which there are many and great difficulties.

Chap. vii. begins with an historical account of the occasion of this prophecy ; and then follows, ver. 4-16, a prediction of the ill success of the designs of the Israelites and Syrians against Judah ; and from thence to the end of the chapter, a denunciation of the calamities to be brought upon the king and people of Judah by the Assyrians, whom they had now hired to assist them. Chap. viii. has a pretty close connection with the foregoing ; it contains a confirmation of the prophecy before given of the approaching destruction

A. M. cir. 3262.
B. C. cir. 742.
Anno Olymp.
Nonæ 3.
Ante Urbem
Conditam 12.

2 And it was told the house of David, saying, Syria ^a is confederate with Ephraim. And his heart was moved, and the heart

of his people, as the trees of the wood are moved with the wind.

3 Then said the LORD unto Isaiah, Go forth now to meet Ahaz, thou, ^d and ^e Shearjashub thy son, at the end of the ^f conduit of the upper pool in the ^g highway of the fuller's field;

4 And say unto him, Take heed and be quiet; fear not, ^h neither be faint-hearted for the two tails of these smoking firebrands, for the fierce anger of Rezin with Syria, and of the son of Remaliah.

5 Because Syria, Ephraim, and the son of

^c Heb. *resteth on Ephraim*.—^a Chap. x. 21.—^b That is, *The remnant shall return*. see ch. vi. 13; x. 21.—^d 2 Kings xviii. 17; chap. xxxvi. 2.—^e Or, *causeway*.—^f Heb. *let not thy heart be*

Remaliah, have taken evil counsel against thee, saying,

6 Let us go up against Judah, and ⁱ vex it, and let us make a

breach therein for us, and set a king in the midst of it, *even* the son of Tabeal;

7 Thus saith the Lord God, ^k It shall not stand, neither shall it come to pass.

8 ^l For the head of Syria *is* Damascus, and the head of Damascus *is* Rezin: and within threescore and five years shall Ephraim be broken, ^m that it be not a people.

9 And the head of Ephraim *is* Samaria, and the head of Samaria *is* Remaliah's son. ⁿ If ^o ye will not believe, surely ye shall not be established.

tender.—ⁱ Or, *waken*.—^k Prov. xxi. 30; chapter viii. 10.
^l 2 Sam. viii. 6.—^m Heb. *from a people*.—ⁿ See 2 Chron. xx. 20
^o Or, *Do ye not believe?* it is because ye are not stable.

of the kingdoms of Israel and Syria by the Assyrians, of the denunciation of the invasion of Judah by the same Assyrians. Verses 9, 10, give a repeated general assurance, that all the designs of the enemies of God's people shall be in the end disappointed, and brought to naught; ver. 11, &c., admonitions and threatenings, (I do not attempt a more particular explanation of this very difficult part,) concluding with an illustrious prophecy, chap. ix. 1-6, of the manifestation of Messiah, the transcendent dignity of his character, and the universality and eternal duration of his kingdom.

NOTES ON CHAP. VII.

Verse 3. *Now*] נא *na*, is omitted by two MSS., the *Septuagint*, *Syriac*, *Arabic*, and *Vulgate*.

Verse 4. The *Syriac* omits וְאֵרַם *vearam*, "and Syria:" the *Vulgate* reads מֶלֶךְ אֲרָם *melech aram*, "king of Syria:" one or the other seems to be the true reading. I prefer the former: or, instead of וְאֵרַם *vearam* *uben*, read בֶּן יַפְכָּח *vepehach ben*, and *pehach son*, MS.

Verse 5. *Because*—*Remaliah*] All these words are omitted by one MS. and the *Syriac*; a part of them also by the *Septuagint*.

Verses 8, 9. *For the head of Syria, &c.*]

"Though the head of Syria be Damascus,
And the head of Damascus Rezin;
Yet within threescore and five years
Ephraim shall be broken, that he be no more a
people:
And the head of Ephraim be Samaria;
And the head of Samaria Remaliah's son.

"Here are six lines, or three distichs, the order of which seems to have been disturbed by a transposition, occasioned by three of the lines beginning with the same word וְרֹאשׁ *verosh*, "and the head," which three lines ought not to have been separated by any other line intervening; but a copyist, having written the first

of them, and casting his eye on the *third*, might easily proceed to write after the *first* line beginning with וְרֹאשׁ *verosh*, that which ought to have followed the *third* line beginning with וְרֹאשׁ *verosh*. Then finding his mistake, to preserve the beauty of his copy, added at the end the distich which should have been in the middle; making that the second distich, which ought to have been the third. For the order as it now stands is preposterous: the destruction of Ephraim is denounced, and then their grandeur is set forth; whereas naturally the representation of the grandeur of Ephraim should precede that of their destruction. And the destruction of Ephraim has no coherence with the grandeur of Syria, simply as such, which it now follows: but it naturally and properly follows the grandeur of Ephraim, joined to that of Syria their ally.

"The arrangement then of the whole sentence seems originally to have been thus:—

Though the head of Syria be Damascus;
And the head of Damascus Rezin;
And the head of Ephraim be Samaria,
And the head of Samaria Remaliah's son
Yet within threescore and five years

Ephraim shall be broken that he be no more a people."

DR. JUBB.

Threescore and five years] It was sixty-five years from the beginning of the reign of Ahaz, when this prophecy was delivered, to the total depopulation of the kingdom of Israel by Esarhaddon, who carried away the remains of the *ten* tribes which had been left by Tiglath-pileser, and Shalmaneser, and who planted the country with new inhabitants. That the country was not wholly stripped of its inhabitants by Shalmaneser appears from many passages of the history of Josiah, where Israelites are mentioned as still remaining there, 2 Chron. xxxiv. 6, 7, 33; xxxv. 18; 2 Kings xxiii. 19, 20. This seems to be the best explanation of the chronological difficulty in this place, which has much embarrassed the commentators: see *Usserii Annal.*

A. M. cir. 3262.
B. C. cir. 742.
Anno Olym.
Nona. 3.
Ante Urhem
Conditam 12.

10 ^p Moreover the LORD spake again unto Ahaz, saying,

11 ^a Ask thee a sign of the LORD thy God; ^r ask it either in

the depth, or in the height above.

12 But Ahaz said, I will not ask, neither will I tempt the LORD.

13 And he said, Hear ye now, O house of David, *Is it a small thing for you to weary*

^p Heb. And the LORD added to speak.—^r Judg. vi. 36, &c.; Matt. xii. 33.—^a Or, make thy petition deep.—^s Matt. i. 23; Luke i. 31, 34.

V. T. ad an. 3327, and Sir I. Newton, Chronol. p. 283.

"That the last deportation of Israel by Esarhaddon was in the *sixty-fifth* year after the *second* of Ahaz, is probable for the following reasons: The Jews, in *Seder Olam Rabba*, and the Talmudists, in *D. Kimchi* on Ezek. iv., say, that Manasseh king of Judah was carried to Babylon by the king of Assyria's captains, 2 Chron. xxxiii. 11, in the *twenty-second* year of his reign; that is, before Christ 676, according to Dr. Blair's tables. And they are probably right in this. It could not be much earlier; as the king of Assyria was not king of Babylon till 680, *ibid.* As Esarhaddon was then in the neighbourhood of Samaria, it is highly probable that he did then carry away the last remains of Israel, and brought those strangers thither who mention him as their founder, Ezra iv. 2. But this year is just the *sixty-fifth* from the *second* of Ahaz, which was 740 before Christ. Now the carrying away the remains of Israel, who, till then, though their kingdom was destroyed *forty-five* years before, and though small in number, might yet keep up some form of being a people, by living according to their own laws, entirely put an end to the people of Israel, as a people separate from all others: for from this time they never returned to their own country in a body, but were confounded with the people of Judah in the captivity; and the whole people, the *ten tribes* included, were called Jews."—DR. JUBB. Two MSS. have *twenty-five* instead of *sixty-five*; and two others omit the word *five*, reading only *sixty*.

If ye will not believe—"If ye believe not"] "This clause is very much illustrated by considering the captivity of Manasseh as happening at the same time with this predicted final ruin of Ephraim as a people. The near connection of the two facts makes the prediction of the one naturally to cohere with the prediction of the other. And the words are well suited to this event in the history of the people of Judah: 'If ye believe not, ye shall not be established;' that is, unless ye believe this prophecy of the destruction of Israel, ye Jews also, as well as the people of Israel, shall not remain established as a kingdom and people; ye also shall be visited with punishment at the same time: as our Saviour told the Jews in his time, 'Unless ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish;' intimating their destruction by the Romans: to which also, as well as to the captivity of Manasseh, and to the Babylonish captivity, the views of the prophet might here extend. The

men, but will ye weary my God also?

14 Therefore the LORD himself shall give you a sign; ^s Behold, a virgin shall conceive, and bear ^a a son, and ^u shall call his name ^v Immanuel.

15 Butter and honey shall he eat, that he may know to refuse the evil, and choose the good.

^t Chap. ix. 6.—^u Or, thou. O ^v יְהוָה, shalt call; see Genesis iv. 1, 25; xvi. 11; xxix. 32; xxx. 6, 8; 1 Sam. iv. 21.—^{ch} viii. 9.

close connection of this threat to the Jews with the prophecy of the destruction of Israel, is another strong proof that the order of the preceding lines above proposed is right."—DR. JUBB.

"If ye believe not in me."—The exhortation of Jehoshaphat, 2 Chron. xx. 20, to his people, when God had promised to them, by the prophet Jahaziel, victory over the Moabites and Ammonites, is very like this both in sense and expression, and seems to be delivered in verse:

"Hear me, O Judah; and ye inhabitants of Jerusalem;

Believe in JEHOVAH your God, and ye shall be established:

Believe his prophets, and ye shall prosper."

Where both the sense and construction render very probable a conjecture of Archbishop Secker on this place; that instead of ^כ ki, we should read ^ב bi. "If ye will not believe in me, ye shall not be established." So likewise Dr. Durell. The Chaldee has, "If ye will not believe in the words of the prophet;" which seems to be a paraphrase of the reading here proposed. In favour of which it may be farther observed, that in one MS. ^כ ki is upon a rasure; and another for the last ^{לא} lo reads ^{ולא} velo, which would properly follow ^ב bi, but could not follow ^כ ki.

Some translate thus, and paraphrase thus: If ye will not believe, surely ye shall not be established. Or, If ye do not give credit, it is because ye are unfaithful. Ye have not been faithful to the grace already given: therefore ye are now incapable of crediting my promises.

Verse 11. In the depth—"Go deep to the grave"] So Aquila, Symmachus, Theodotion, and the Vulgate

Verse 14. The Lord—JEHOVAH"] For אֲדֹנָי Adonai, twenty-five of Kennicott's MSS., nine ancient, and fourteen of De Rossi's, read יהוה Yehovah. And so ver. 20, eighteen MSS.

Immanuel.] For עֲמָנוּאֵל Immanuel, many MSS. and editions have אֱלֹהֵי עֲמָנוּ El, God with us.

Verse 15. That he may know—"When he shall know"] "Though so much has been written on this important passage, there is an obscurity and inconsequence which still attends it, in the general run of all the interpretations given to it by the most learned. And this obscure incoherence is given to it by the false rendering of a Hebrew particle, viz., ל, ^{le}, יִרְעֶינּוּ ^{ir'eynu} ledato. This has been generally rendered, either 'th

A. M. cir. 3262.
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16 ^w For before the child shall know to refuse the evil, and choose the good, the land that thou abhorrest shall be forsaken

of ^x both her kings.

^w See chap. viii. 4.—^x 2 Kings xv. 30; xvi. 9.

he may know,' or 'till he know.' It is capable of either version, without doubt; but either of these versions makes ver. 15 incoherent and inconsistent with ver. 16. For ver. 16 plainly means to give a reason for the assertion in ver. 15, because it is subjoined to it by the particle ^{כי} *ki*, for. But it is no reason why a child should eat butter and honey *till* he was at an age to distinguish, that *before* that time the land of his nativity should be free from its enemies. This latter supposition indeed implies what is inconsistent with the preceding assertion. For it implies, that in part of that time of the infancy spoken of the land should not be free from enemies, and consequently these species of delicate food could not be attainable, as they are in times of peace. The other version, 'that he may know,' has no meaning at all; for what sense is there in asserting, that a child shall eat butter and honey *that* he may know to refuse evil and choose good? Is there any such effect in this food? Surely not. Besides, the child is thus represented to eat those things, which only a state of peace produces, during its whole infancy, inconsistently with ver. 16, which promises a relief from enemies only before the *end* of this infancy: implying plainly, that part of it would be passed in distressful times of war and siege, which was the state of things when the prophecy was delivered.

"But all these objections are cut off, and a clear, coherent sense is given to this passage, by giving another sense to the particle ^ל *le*, which never occurred to me till I saw it in *Harmer's* Observat., vol. i., p. 299. See how coherent the words of the prophet run, with how natural a connection one clause follows another, by properly rendering this one particle: 'Behold this Virgin shall conceive and bear a Son, and thou shalt call his name Immanuel; butter and honey shall he eat, *when* he shall know to refuse evil, and choose good. For before this child shall know to refuse evil and choose good, the land shall be desolate, by whose two kings thou art distressed.' Thus ver. 16 subjoins a plain reason why the child should eat butter and honey, the food of plentiful times, *when* he came to a distinguishing age; viz., because before that time the country of the two kings, who now distressed Judea, should be desolated; and so Judea should recover that plenty which attends peace. That this rendering, which gives perspicuity and rational connection to the passage, is according to the use of the Hebrew particle, is certain. Thus ^{בקר} *lipnoth boker*, 'at the appearing of morning, or when morning appeared,' Exod. xiv. 27; ^{לעת האכל} *leeth haachel*, 'at meal-time, or when it was time to eat,' Ruth ii. 14. In the same manner, ^{לדעתו} *ledato*, 'at his knowing, that is, *when* he knows.'

"*Harmer* (*ibid.*) has clearly shown that these articles of food are delicacies in the East, and, as such, denote a state of plenty. See also Josh. v. 6. They therefore naturally express the plenty of the country,

17 ^y The LORD shall bring upon thee, and upon thy people, and upon thy father's house, days that have not come from the day that ^z Ephraim departed from

A. M. cir. 3262.
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^y 2 Chron. xxviii. 19 — ^z 1 Kings xii. 16.

as a mark of peace restored to it. Indeed, in ver. 22 it expresses a plenty arising from the thinness of the people; but that it signifies, ver. 15, a plenty arising from deliverance from war then present, is evident; because otherwise there is no expression of this deliverance. And that a deliverance was intended to be here expressed is plain, from calling the child which should be born *Immanuel*, God with us. It is plain, also, because it is before given to the prophet in charge to make a declaration of the deliverance, ver. 3-7; and it is there made; and this prophecy must undoubtedly be conformable to that in this matter."—*Dr. Jubb.*

The circumstance of the child's eating butter and honey is explained by *Jarchi*, as denoting a state of plenty: "Butter and honey shall this child eat, because our land shall be full of all good." *Comment in locum.* The infant Jupiter, says *Callimachus*, was tenderly nursed with goat's milk and honey. Hymn. in Jov. 48. *Homer*, of the orphan daughters of Pandarus:—

Κοιμισαν δὲ δὴ Δαρδανίῃ
Τέρμα, καὶ μελίσσι γάλακτι, καὶ ἰδέει οἶνον.
ODYS. xx., 68

"Venus in tender delicacy rears
With honey, milk, and wine, their infant years."
POPE.

Τροπὸς τῶν ἐνδείξεων: "This is a description of delicate food," says *Eustathius* on the place.

Agreeably to the observations communicated by the learned person above mentioned, which perfectly well explain the historical sense of this much disputed passage, not excluding a higher secondary sense, the obvious and literal meaning of the prophecy is this: "that within the time that a young woman, now a virgin, should conceive and bring forth a child, and that child should arrive at such an age as to distinguish between good and evil, that is, within a few years, (compare chap. viii. 4.) the enemies of Judah should be destroyed." But the prophecy is introduced in so solemn a manner; the sign is so marked, as a sign selected and given by God himself, after Ahaz had rejected the offer of any sign of his own choosing out of the whole compass of nature; the terms of the prophecy are so peculiar, and the name of the child so expressive, containing in them much more than the circumstances of the birth of a common child required, or even admitted; that we may easily suppose that, in minds prepared by the general expectation of a great Deliverer to spring from the house of David, they raised hopes far beyond what the present occasion suggested; especially when it was found, that in the subsequent prophecy, delivered immediately afterward, this child, called Immanuel, is treated as the Lord and Prince of the land of Judah. Who could this be,

A. M. cir. 3262. Judah; even the king of As-
 B. C. cir. 742. syria.
 Anno Olymp. 18 And it shall come to pass
 Nonæ 3. Ante Urbem in that day, that the LORD^a shall
 Conditam 12.

^a Isaiah,

hiss for the fly that is in the
 uttermost part of the rivers of
 Egypt, and for the bee that is in
 the land of Assyria.

A. M. cir. 3262.
 B. C. cir. 742.
 Anno Olymp.
 Nonæ 3.
 Ante Urbem
 Conditam 12.

chap. v. 26.

other than the heir of the throne of David; under which character a great and even a Divine person had been promised? No one of that age answered to this character except Hezekiah; but he was certainly born nine or ten years before the delivery of this prophecy. That this was so understood at that time is collected, I think, with great probability, from a passage of Micah, a prophet contemporary with Isaiah, but who began to prophesy after him; and who, as I have already observed, imitated him, and sometimes used his expressions. Micah, having delivered that remarkable prophecy which determines the place of the birth of Messiah, "the Ruler of God's people, whose goings forth have been of old, from everlasting;" that it should be Bethlehem Ephratah; adds immediately, that nevertheless, in the mean time, God would deliver his people into the hands of their enemies: "He will give them up, till she, who is to bear a child, shall bring forth," Mic. v. 3. This obviously and plainly refers to some known prophecy concerning a woman to bring forth a child; and seems much more properly applicable to this passage of Isaiah than to any others of the same prophet, to which some interpreters have applied it. St. Matthew, therefore, in applying this prophecy to the birth of Christ, does it, not merely in the way of accommodating the words of the prophet to a suitable case not in the prophet's view, but takes it in its strictest, clearest, and most important sense; and applies it according to the original design and principal intention of the prophet.—L.

After all this learned criticism, I think something is still wanting to diffuse the proper light over this important prophecy. On Matt. i. 23 I have given what I judge to be the true meaning and right application of the whole passage, as there quoted by the evangelist, the substance of which it will be necessary to repeat here:—

At the time referred to, the kingdom of Judah, under the government of Ahaz, was reduced very low. *Pekah*, king of Israel, had slain in Judea one hundred and twenty thousand persons in one day; and carried away captives two hundred thousand, including women and children, together with much spoil. To add to their distress, *Rezin*, king of Syria, being confederate with *Pekah*, had taken *Elath*, a fortified city of Judah, and carried the inhabitants away captive to Damascus. In this critical conjuncture, need we wonder that Ahaz was afraid that the enemies who were now united against him must prevail, destroy Jerusalem, end the kingdom of Judah, and annihilate the family of David? To meet and remove this fear, apparently well grounded, Isaiah is sent from the Lord to Ahaz, swallowed up now both by sorrow and by unbelief, in order to assure him that the counsels of his enemies should not stand; and that they should be utterly discomfited. To encourage Ahaz, he commands him to ask a sign or miracle, which should be a pledge in hand, that God should,

in due time, fulfil the predictions of his servant, as related in the context. On Ahaz humbly refusing to ask any sign, it is immediately added, "Therefore the Lord himself shall give you a sign; Behold, a virgin shall conceive and bear a son; and shall call his name Immanuel. Butter and honey shall he eat," &c. Both the Divine and human nature of our Lord, as well as the miraculous conception, appear to be pointed out in the prophecy quoted here by the evangelist: He shall be called עִמָּנוּאֵל IMMANUEL; literally, *The strong God with us*: similar to those words in the New Testament: *The word which was God—was made flesh, and dwelt among us, full of grace and truth*; John i. 1, 14. And *God was manifested in the flesh*, 1 Tim. iii. 16. So that we are to understand *God with us* to imply, *God incarnated—God in human nature*. This seems farther evident from the words of the prophet, ver. 15: *Butter and honey shall he eat—he shall be truly man—grow up and be nourished in a human natural way*; which refers to his being WITH us, i. e., incarnated. To which the prophet adds, *That he may know to refuse the evil, and choose the good*; or rather, *According to his knowledge, לְרֵעוּ, ledato, reprobating the evil, and choosing the good*; this refers to him as God, and is the same idea given by this prophet, chap. liii. 11: *By (or in) his knowledge, בְּרֵעוּ bedato, (the knowledge of Christ crucified,) shall my righteous servant justify many; for he shall bear their offences*. Now this union of the Divine and human nature is termed a sign or miracle, אֵימֹת, i. e., something which exceeds the power of nature to produce. And this miraculous union was to be brought about in a miraculous way: *Behold, a virgin shall conceive*: the word is very emphatic, הָעַלְמָה *ha-almah*, *the virgin*; the only one that ever was, or ever shall be, a mother in this way. But the Jews, and some called *Christians*, who have espoused their desperate cause, assert that "the word עַלְמָה *almah* does not signify a virgin only; for it is applied Prov. xxx. 19 to signify a young married woman." I answer, that this latter text is no proof of the contrary doctrine: the words עַלְמָה וְנַרְוִי *derech geber bealmah*, *the way of a man with a maid*, cannot be proved to mean that for which it is produced. Besides, one of De Rossi's MSS. reads בְּעַלְמָיו *bealmav*, *the way of a strong or stout man (geber) in his youth*; and in this reading the Syriac, Septuagint, Vulgate, and Arabic agree; which are followed by the first version in the English language, as it stands in a MS. in my own possession: *the wife of a man in his warring youth*: so that this place, the only one that can with any probability of success be produced, were the interpretation contended for correct, which I am by no means disposed to admit, proves nothing. Besides, the consent of so many versions in the opposite meaning deprives it of much of its influence in this question.

The word עַלְמָה *almah*, comes from עָלַם *alam*, to ~~be~~

A. M. cir. 3262.
B. C. cir. 742.
Anno Olymp.
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19 And they shall come, and shall rest all of them in the desolate valleys, and in ^b the holes of the rocks, and upon

all thorns, and upon all ^c bushes.

A. M. cir. 3262.
B. C. cir. 742.
Anno Olymp.
Nonæ 3.
Ante Urbem
Conditam 12.

20 In the same day shall the LORD shave with a ^d razor that is

^b Chap. ii. 19; Jer xvi. 16 — ^c Or, commendable trees.

^d 2 Kings xvi. 7, 8; 2 Chron. xxviii. 20, 21; see Ezek. v. 1.

hid, be concealed: and we are told, that “virgins were so called, because they were *concealed* or *closely kept up* in their fathers’ houses till the time of their marriage.” This is not correct: see the case of Rebecca, Gen. xxiv. 43, and my note there; that of Rachel, Gen. xxix. 6, 9, and the note there also; and see the case of Miriam, the sister of Moses, Exod. ii. 8, and also the Chaldee paraphrase on Lam. i. 4, where the *virgins* are represented as *going out* in the dance. And see also the whole history of *Ruth*. This being *concealed* or *kept at home*, on which so much stress is laid, is purely fanciful; for we find that young *unmarried* women drew water, kept sheep, gleaned publicly in the fields, &c., &c., and the same works they perform among the Turcomans to the present day. This reason, therefore, does not account for the radical meaning of the word; and we must seek it elsewhere. Another well-known and often-used root in the Hebrew tongue will cast light on this subject. This is גלה *galah*, which signifies to *reveal*, *make manifest*, or *uncover*; and is often applied to matrimonial connections in different parts of the Mosaic law: גלם *alam*, therefore, may be considered as implying the *concealment* of the *virgin*, as *such*, till lawful marriage had taken place. A virgin was not called קלטה *almah*, because she was concealed by being kept at home in her father’s house, which is not true; but, *literally* and *physically*, because as a *woman* she had not been *uncovered*—she had not known man. This fully applies to the blessed virgin, see Luke i. 34. “How can this be, seeing *I know no man*?” And this text throws much light on the subject before us. This also is in perfect agreement with the ancient prophecy, “The seed of the woman shall bruise the head of the serpent,” Gen. iii. 15; for the person who was to destroy the work of the devil was to be the progeny of the *woman*, without any concurrence of the *man*. And hence the text in Genesis speaks as fully of the *virgin state* of the person from whom *Christ*, according to the flesh, should come, as that in the *prophet*, or this in the *evangelist*. According to the original promise there was to be a *seed*, a *human being*, who should destroy sin: but this *seed* or *human being*, must come from the *woman* ALONE; and no *woman* ALONE could produce such a human being without being a *virgin*. Hence, *A virgin shall bear a son*, is the very spirit and meaning of the original text, independently of the *illustration* given by the prophet; and the *fact* recorded by the evangelist is the proof of the whole. But how could that be a *sign* to *Ahaz*, which was to take place so many hundreds of years after? I answer, the meaning of the prophet is plain: not only *Rezin* and *Pekah* should be unsuccessful against Jerusalem at *that time*, which was the fact; but Jerusalem, Judea, and the house of David should be both preserved, notwithstanding their depressed state, and the multitude of their adversaries, till the time should come when a *virgin should bear a son*.

This is a most remarkable circumstance—the house of David could never fail, till a virgin should conceive and bear a son—nor did it: but when that incredible and miraculous fact did take place, the kingdom and house of David became extinct! This is an irrefragable confutation of every argument a Jew can offer in vindication of his opposition to the Gospel of Christ. Either the prophecy in Isaiah has been fulfilled, or the kingdom and house of David are yet standing. But the kingdom of David, we know, is destroyed: and where is the man, Jew or Gentile, that can show us a single descendant of David on the face of the earth? The prophecy could not fail: the kingdom and house of David have failed; the *virgin*, therefore, must have brought forth her son, and this son is Jesus, the Christ. Thus Moses, Isaiah, and Matthew concur: and facts the most unequivocal have confirmed the whole! Behold the wisdom and providence of God!

Notwithstanding what has been said above, it may be asked, In what sense could this name, *Immanuel*, be applied to Jesus Christ, if he be not truly and properly GOD? Could the Spirit of truth ever design that Christians should receive him as an *angel* or a *mere man*; and yet, in the very beginning of the Gospel history, apply a character to him which belongs only to the most high God? Surely no. In what sense, then, is Christ GOD with us? Jesus is called *Immanuel*, or *God with us*, in his *incarnation*; God united to our nature; *God with man*, God in man; *God with us*, by his continual *protection*; *God with us*, by the influences of his *Holy Spirit*, in the *holy sacrament*, in the *preaching* of his word, in *private prayer*. And *God with us*, through every action of our life, that we begin, continue, and end in his name. He is *God with us*, to *comfort*, *enlighten*, *protect*, and *defend us*, in every time of *temptation* and *trial*, in the hour of *death*, in the day of *judgment*; and *God with us* and *in us*, and *we with* and *in him*, to all eternity.

Verse 17. *The Lord shall bring*—“But יהוהאחז *vaiyabi*, from the Septuagint, ἀλλὰ ἐπαγεῖ ὁ θεός, to mark the transition to a new subject.

Even the king of Assyria.] *Houbigant* supposes these words to have been a marginal gloss, brought into the text by mistake; and so likewise *Archbishop Secker*. Besides their having no force or effect here, they do not join well in construction with the words preceding, as may be seen by the strange manner in which the ancient interpreters have taken them; and they very inelegantly forestall the mention of the king of Assyria, which comes in with great propriety in the 20th verse. I have therefore taken the liberty of omitting them in the translation.

Verse 18. *Hiss for the fly*—“*Hist the fly*”] See note on chap. v. 26.

Egypt, and—Assyria.] *Sennacherib*, *Esarhaddon*,

A. M. cir. 3262.
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hired, *namely*, by them beyond the river, by the king of Assyria, the head, and the hair of the feet: and it shall also consume the beard.

21 And it shall come to pass in that day, that a man shall nourish a young cow, and two sheep :

22 And it shall come to pass, for the abundance of milk that they shall give that he shall eat ^e butter : for butter and honey shall every one eat that is left ^f in the land.

23 And it shall come to pass in that day,

that every place shall be, where there were a thousand vines at a thousand silverlings, ^g it shall *even* be for briers and thorns.

24 With ^h arrows and with bows shall *men* come thither ; because all the land shall become briers and thorns.

25 And *on* all hills that shall be digged with the mattock, there shall not come thither the fear of briers and thorns : but it shall be for the sending forth of oxen, and for the treading of lesser cattle.

A. M. cir. 3262.
B. C. cir. 742.
Anno Olymp.
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^e Deut. xxxii. 11.—^f Heb. in the midst of the land.

^g Chap. v. 6.—^h Jer. i. 14.

Pharao-necho, and Nebuchadnezzar, who one after another desolated Judea.

Verse 19. *Holes of the rocks*—"Caverns"] So the *Septuagint*, *Syriac*, and *Vulgate*, whence *Houbigant* supposes the true reading to be הנחללים *hannachalolim*. One of my oldest MSS. reads הנחלולים *hannachalolim*.

Verse 20. *The river*] That is, the Euphrates: הנהר *hanahar*. So read the *Septuagint* and two MSS.

Shall the Lord shave with a razor that is hired—"JEHOVAH shall shave by the hired razor"] To shave with the hired razor the head, the feet, and the beard, is an expression highly parabolical, to denote the utter devastation of the country from one end to the other ; and the plundering of the people, from the highest to the lowest, by the Assyrians, whom God employed as his instrument to punish the Jews. Ahaz himself, in the first place, hired the king of Assyria to come to help him against the Syrians, by a present made to him of all the treasures of the temple, as well as his own. And God himself considered the great nations, whom he thus employed as his mercenaries ; and paid them their wages. Thus he paid Nebuchadnezzar for his services against Tyre, by the conquest of Egypt, Ezek. xxix. 18–20. The hairs of the head are those of the highest order in the state ; those of the feet, or the lower parts, are the common people ; the beard is the king, the high priest, the very supreme in dignity and majesty. The Eastern people have always held the beard in the highest veneration, and have been extremely jealous of its honour. To pluck a man's beard is an instance of the greatest indignity that can be offered. See Isa. i. 6. The king of the Ammonites, to show the utmost contempt of David, "cut off half the beards of his servants, and the men were greatly ashamed ; and David bade them tarry at Jericho till their beards were grown," 2 Sam. x. 4, 5. *Niebuhr*, *Arabie*, p. 275, gives a modern instance of the very same kind of insult. "The Turks," says *Thevenot*, "greatly esteem a man who has a fine beard ; it is a very great affront to take a man by his beard, unless it be to kiss it, they swear by the beard." *Voyages*, i., p. 57. *D'Arvieux* gives a remarkable instance of an Arab, who, having received a wound in his jaw, chose to hazard his life, rather

than suffer his surgeon to take off his beard. *Memoires*, tom. iii., p. 214. See also *Niebuhr*, *Arabie*, p. 61.

The remaining verses of this chapter, 21–25, contain an elegant and very expressive description of a country depopulated, and left to run wild, from its adjuncts and circumstances : the vineyards and cornfields, before well cultivated, now overrun with briers and thorns ; much grass, so that the few cattle that are left, a young cow and two sheep, have their full range, and abundant pasture, so as to yield milk in plenty to the scanty family of the owner ; the thinly scattered people living, not on corn, wine, and oil, the produce of cultivation ; but on milk and honey, the gifts of nature ; and the whole land given up to the wild beasts, so that the miserable inhabitants are forced to go out armed with bows and arrows, either to defend themselves against the wild beasts, or to supply themselves with necessary food by hunting.

A VERY judicious friend has sent me the following observations on the preceding prophecy, which I think worthy of being laid before the reader ; though they are in some respects different from my own view of the subject.

"To establish the primary and literal meaning of a passage of Scripture is evidently laying the true foundation for any subsequent views or improvements from it.

"The kingdom of Judah, under the government of Ahaz, was reduced very low. Pekah, king of Israel, had slain in Judea *one hundred and twenty thousand* in one day ; and carried away captive *two hundred thousand*, including women and children, with much spoil. To add to this distress, Rezin, king of Syria, being confederate with Pekah, had taken Elath, a fortified city of Judah, and carried the inhabitants to Damascus. I think it may also be gathered from the *sixth* verse of chap. viii., that the kings of Syria and Israel had a considerable party in the land of Judea, who, regardless of the Divine appointment and promises, were disposed to favour the elevation of Tabeal, a stranger, to the throne of David.

"In this critical conjuncture of affairs, Isaiah was sent with a message of mercy, and a promise of deliverance, to Ahaz. He was commanded to take with him *Shearjashub*, his son, whose name contained a pro-

mise respecting the captives lately made by Pekah, whose return from Samaria, effected by the expostulation of the prophet Oded and the concurrence of the princes of Ephraim, was now promised as a pledge of the Divine interposition offered to Ahaz in favour of the house of David. And as a farther token of this preservation, notwithstanding the incredulity of Ahaz, Isaiah was directed to predict the birth of another son which should be born to him within the space of a year, and to be named *Immanuel*, signifying thereby the protection of God to the land of Judah and family of David at this present conjuncture, with reference to the promise of the Messiah who was to spring from that family, and be born in that land. Compare chap. viii. 8. Hence Isaiah testifies, chap. viii. 18: 'Behold, I and the children whom the Lord hath given me are for signs and for types in Israel.' Compare Zech. iii. 8: 'Thy companions are men of sign and type:' see Dr. Louth on this verse. The message of Divine displeasure against Israel is in like manner expressed by the names the prophet Hosea was directed to give his children; see Hos. i. and ii.

"Concerning this child, who was to be named Immanuel, the prophet was commissioned to declare, that notwithstanding the present scarcity prevailing in the land from its being harassed by war, yet within the space of time wherein this child should be of age to discern good and evil, both these hostile kings, viz., of Israel and Syria, should be cut off; and the country enjoy such plenty, that butter and honey, food accounted of peculiar delicacy, should be a common repast. See *Harmer's Observations*, vol. p. 299.

"To this it may be objected that Isaiah's son was not named Immanuel, but *Maher-shalal-hash-baz*; the signification of which bore a threatening aspect, instead of a consolatory one. To this I think a satisfactory answer may be given. Ahaz, by his unbelief and disregard of the message of mercy sent to him from God, (for instead of depending upon it he sent and made a treaty with the king of Assyria,) drew upon himself the Divine displeasure, which was expressed by the change of the child's name, and the declaration that though Damascus and Samaria should, according to the former prediction, fall before the king of Assyria, yet that this very power, i. e., Assyria, in whom Ahaz trusted for deliverance, (see 2 Kings xvi. 7, &c.,) should afterwards come against Judah, and 'fill the breadth of the land,' which was accomplished in the following reign, when Jerusalem was so endangered as to be delivered only by miracle. The sixth and seventh verses of chap. viii. indicate, I think, as I before observed, that the kings of Syria and Israel had many adherents in Judah, who are said to refuse the peaceful waters of Shiloh or Siloam, *him that is to be sent*, who ought to have been their confidence, typified by the fountain at the foot of Mount Zion, whose stream watered the city of Jerusalem; and therefore, since the splendour of victory, rather than the blessings of peace, was the object of their admiration, compared to a swelling river which overflowed its banks, God threatens to chastise them by the victorious armies of Ashur. The prophet at the same time addresses words of consolation to such of the people who yet feared and trusted in Jehovah, whom he instructs and

comforts with the assurance (ver. 10) that they shall prove the fulfilment of the promise contained in the name Immanuel.

"But it may still be objected, that according to this interpretation of the *fourteenth* verse of chap. vii. nothing miraculous occurs, which is readily admitted; but the objection rests upon the supposition that something miraculous was intended; whereas the word *אוֹת* *oth*, 'sign,' does by no means generally imply a miracle, but most commonly an emblematic representation, (see Ezek. iv. 3-12; xi; xx. 20; Zech. vi. 14,) either by actions or names, of some future event either promised or threatened. Exod. iii. 12; 1 Sam. ii. 34; 2 Kings xix. 29; Jer. xlv. 29, 30, are all examples of a future event given as a sign or token of something else which is also future. The birth of Isaiah's son was indeed typical of him whose name he was, at first, appointed to bear, viz., Immanuel, even as Oshea the son of Nun had his name changed to Jehoshua, the same with Jesus, of whom he was an eminent type. Hence the prophet, in the ninth chapter, breaks forth into a strain of exultation: 'To us a child is born;' after which follow denunciations against Rezin and the kingdom of Israel, which are succeeded by declarations, that when Assyria had completed the appointed chastisement upon Judah and Jerusalem, that empire should be destroyed. The whole of the tenth chapter is a very remarkable prophecy, and was probably delivered about the time of Sennacherib's invasion.

"But still it will be urged, that St. Matthew, when relating the miraculous conception of our Lord, says, 'Now all this was done that it might be fulfilled which was spoken of the Lord by the prophet,' &c. To this it may readily be answered, that what was spoken by the prophet was indeed now fulfilled in a higher, more important, and also in a more literal sense, than the primary fulfilment could afford, which derived all its value from its connection with this event, to which it ultimately referred.

"In like manner the prophecy of Isaiah, contained in the second chapter, received a complete fulfilment in our Saviour's honouring Capernaum with his residence, and preaching throughout Galilee; though there appears reason to interpret the passage as having a primary respect to the reformation wrought by Hezekiah, and which, at the eve of the dissolution of the kingdom of Israel by the captivity of the ten tribes, extended to the tribes of Asher and Zebulun, and many of the inhabitants of Ephraim and Manasseh, who were hereby stirred up to destroy idolatry in their country. See 2 Chron. xxxi. 1. And without doubt the great deliverance wrought afterwards for Judah by the miraculous destruction of Sennacherib's army, and the recovery of Hezekiah in so critical a conjuncture from a sickness which had been declared to be unto death, contributed not a little to revive the fear of God in that part of Israel which, through their defection from the house of David, had grievously departed from the temple and worship of the true God; and as Galilee lay contiguous to countries inhabited by Gentiles, they had probably sunk deeper into idolatry than the southern part of Israel.

"In several passages of St. Matthew's Gospel, our translation conveys the idea of things being done in

order to fulfil certain prophecies; but I apprehend that if the words *iva και όπως* were rendered as simply denoting the event, so that and thus was fulfilled, the sense would be much clearer. For it is obvious that our Lord did not speak in parables or ride into Jerusalem previously to his last passover, simply for the purpose of fulfilling the predictions recorded, but also from other motives; and in chap. ii. the evangelist only remarks that the circumstance of our Lord's return from Egypt corresponded with the prophet Hosea's relation of that part of the history of the Israelites. So in the twenty-third verse Joseph dwelt at Nazareth because he was directed so to do by God himself; and the sacred historian, having respect to the effect afterwards produced, (see John vii. 41, 42, 52,) remarks that this abode in Nazareth was a means of fulfilling

those predictions of the prophets which indicate the contempt and neglect with which by many the Messiah should be treated. Galilee was considered by the inhabitants of Judea as a degraded place, chiefly from its vicinity to the Gentiles; and Nazareth seems to have been *proverbially contemptible*; and from the account given of the spirit and conduct of the inhabitants by the evangelists, not without reason."—E. M. B.

To my correspondent, as well as to many learned men, there appears some difficulty in the text; but I really think this is quite done away by that mode of interpretation which I have already adopted; and as far as the miraculous conception is concerned, the whole is set in the clearest and strongest light, and the objections and cavils of the Jews entirely destroyed.

CHAPTER VIII.

Prediction respecting the conquest of Syria and Israel by the Assyrians, 1-4. Israel, for rejecting the gentle stream of Shiloah, near Jerusalem, is threatened to be overflowed by the great river of Assyria, manifestly alluding by this strong figure to the conquests of Tiglath-pileser and Shalmaneser over that kingdom, 5-7. The invasion of the kingdom of Judah by the Assyrians under Sennacherib foretold, 8. The prophet assures the Israelites and Syrians that their hostile attempts against Judah shall be frustrated, 9, 10. Exhortation not to be afraid of the wrath of man, but to fear the displeasure of God, 11-13. Judgments which shall overtake those who put no confidence in Jehovah, 14, 15. The prophet proceeds to warn his countrymen against idolatry, divination, and the like sinful practices, exhorting them to seek direction from the word of God, professing in a beautiful apostrophe that this was his own pious resolution. And to enforce this counsel, and strengthen their faith, he points to his children, whose symbolic names were signs or pledges of the Divine promises, 16-20. Judgments of God against the finally impenitent, 21, 22.

A. M. cir. 3262.
B. C. cir. 742.
Anno Olym.
Nonæ 3.
A. U. C. 12.

MOREOVER the LORD said unto me, Take thee a great roll, and ^a write in it with a man's

pen concerning ^b Maher-shalal-hash-baz.

2 And I took unto me faithful

A. M. cir. 3262.
B. C. cir. 742.
Anno Olym.
Nonæ 3.
A. U. C. 12.

^a Chap. xxx. 8. Hal. ii. 2. — ^b Heb. in making speed

to the spoil he hasteneth the prey, or make speed, &c.

The prophecy of the foregoing chapter relates directly to the kingdom of Judah only: the first part of it promises them deliverance from the united invasion of the Israelites and Syrians; the latter part, from ver. 17, denounces the desolation to be brought upon the kingdom of Judah by the Assyrians. The *sixth, seventh, and eighth* verses of this chapter seem to take in both the kingdoms of Israel and Judah. "This people that refuseth the waters of Shiloah," may be meant of both: the Israelites despised the kingdom of Judah, which they had deserted, and now attempted to destroy; the people of Judah, from a consideration of their own weakness, and a distrust of God's promises, being reduced to despair, applied to the Assyrians for assistance against the two confederate kings. But how could it be said of Judah, that they rejoiced in Rezin, and the son of Remaliah, the enemies confederated against them? If some of the people were inclined to revolt to the enemy, (which however does not clearly appear from any part of the history or the prophecy,) yet there was nothing like a tendency to a general defection. This, therefore, must be understood of Israel. The prophet denounces the Assyrian invasion, which should overwhelm the whole kingdom of Israel under Tiglath-pileser, and Shalmaneser; and the subsequent

invasion of Judah by the same power under Sennacherib, which would bring them into the most imminent danger, like a flood reaching to the neck, in which a man can but just keep his head above water. The two next verses, 9 and 10, are addressed by the prophet, as a subject of the kingdom of Judah, to the Israelites and Syrians, and perhaps to all the enemies of God's people; assuring them that their attempts against that kingdom shall be fruitless; for that the promised Immanuel, to whom he alludes by using his name to express the signification of it, *for God is with us*, shall be the defence of the house of David, and deliver the kingdom of Judah out of their hands. He then proceeds to warn the people of Judah against idolatry, divination, and the like forbidden practices; to which they were much inclined, and which would soon bring down God's judgments upon Israel. The prophecy concludes at the *sixth* verse of chap. ix. with promises of blessings in future times by the coming of the great deliverer already pointed out by the name of Immanuel, whose person and character is set forth in terms the most ample and magnificent.

And here it may be observed that it is almost the constant practice of the prophet to connect in like manner deliverances temporal with spiritual. Thus the

A. M. cir. 3262.
B C cir. 742.
Anno Olymp.
Nonæ 3.
Ante Urbem
Conditam 12.

witnesses to record, * Uriah the priest, and Zechariah the son of Jeberechiah.

Condition 12. 3 And I ^d went unto the prophetess; and she conceived, and bare a son. Then said the LORD to me, Call his name Maher-shalal-hash-baz.

4 * For before the child shall have knowledge to cry, My father and my mother, ^f the ^e riches of Damascus and the spoil of Samaria shall be taken away before the king of Assyria.

^c 2 Kings xvi. 10. — ^d Heb. *approached unto* — ^e See ch. vii. 16. — ^f Or, *he that is before the king of Assyria shall take away the*

eleventh chapter, setting forth the kingdom of Messiah, is closely connected with the *tenth*, which foretells the destruction of Sennacherib. So likewise the destruction of nations, enemies to God, in the *thirty-fourth* chapter, introduces the flourishing state of the kingdom of Christ in the *thirty-fifth*. And thus the chapters from xl. to xlix. inclusive, plainly relating to the deliverance from the captivity of Babylon, do in some parts plainly relate to the greater deliverance by Christ.

NOTES ON CHAP. VIII.

Verse 1. *Take thee a great roll*—"Take unto thee a large mirror"] The word גלילון *gillayon* is not regularly formed from גלל *galal*, to roll, but from גלה *galah*, as פדגון *padgon*, from פדה *padah*, כלילון *kallayon* from כלה *calah*, נקילון *naklayon* from נקה *nalah*, עילון *elyon* from עלה *alah*, &c., the *yod* supplying the place of the radical ה *he*. The word *galah* signifies to show, to reveal; properly, as *Schroederus* says, (De Vestitu Mulier. Hebr. p. 294.), to render clear and bright by rubbing; to polish. גלילון *gillayon*, therefore, according to this derivation, is not a roll or volume: but may very well signify a polished tablet of metal, such as was anciently used for a mirror. The Chaldee paraphrast renders it by לוּחַ *luach*, a tablet, and the same word, though somewhat differently pointed, the Chaldee paraphrast and the rabbins render a mirror, chap. iii. 23. The mirrors of the Israelitish women were made of brass finely polished, Exod. xxxviii. 8, from which place it likewise appears that what they used were little hand mirrors which they carried with them even when they assembled at the door of the tabernacle. I have a metalline mirror found in Herculaneum, which is not above three inches square. The prophet is commanded to take a mirror, or brazen polished tablet, not like these little hand mirrors, but a large one; large enough for him to engrave upon it in deep and lasting characters, אנוש *becheret enosh*, with a workman's graving tool, the prophecy which he was to deliver. חֶרֶט *cheret* in this place certainly signifies an instrument to write or engrave with: but חַרִּית *charit*, the same word, only differing a little in the form, means something belonging to a lady's dress, chap. iii. 22, (where however five MSS. leave out the *yod*, whereby only it differs from the word in this place,) either a crising-pin, which might be not unlike a graving tool, as some will have it, or a purse, as others infer from 2 Kings v. 23.

5 The LORD spake also unto me again, saying,

6 Forasmuch as this people ^{et. annuū}
refuseth the waters of ^{Romah, Regis} ^{Roman., 13.} ^h Shiloah
that go softly, and rejoice ⁱ in Rezin and Re-
maliah's son ;

7 Now therefore, behold, the LORD bringeth up upon them the waters of the river, strong and many, *even* ^k the king of Assyria, and all his glory: and he shall come up over all his channels, and go over all his banks:

riches, &c.—^a 2 Kings xv. 29; xvi. 9; chap. xvii. 3.—^b Neh. iii. 15; John ix. 7.—^c Chap. vii. 1, 2, 6.—^d Chap. x. 12.

It may therefore be called here *cheret enosh*, a workman's instrument, to distinguish it from *cheret ishshah*, an instrument of the same name, used by the women. In this manner he was to record the prophecy of the destruction of Damascus and Samaria by the Assyrians; the subject and sum of which prophecy is here expressed with great brevity in four words, *maher shalal hash baz*; i. e., *to hasten the spoil, to take quickly the prey*; which are afterwards applied as the name of the prophet's son, who was made a sign of the speedy completion of it; *Maher-shalal-hash-baz*; *Haste-to-the-spoil, Quick-to-the-prey*. And that it might be done with the greater solemnity, and to preclude all doubt of the real delivery of the prophecy before the event, he calls witnesses to attest the recording of it.

The prophet is commanded to take a great roll, and yet *four words* only are to be written in it. כהר שלל *maher shalal hash baz*, *Make haste to the spoil; fall upon the prey.* The great volume points out the land of Judea; and the few words the small number of inhabitants, after the *ten tribes* were carried into captivity.

The words were to be written with a *man's pen*; i. e., though the prophecy be given in the *visions* of God, yet the writing must be real; the words must be transcribed on the great roll, that they may be read and publicly consulted. Or, *cherot enosh*, *the pen* or *graver* of the weak miserable man, may refer to the already condemned Assyrians, who though they should be the instruments of chastening Damascus and Samaria, should themselves shortly be overthrown. The four words may be considered as the commission given to the Assyrians to destroy and spoil the cities. *Make haste to the spoil; Fall upon the prey, &c.*

Verse 4. *For before the child*] For my father and my mother, one MS. and the Vulgate have his father and his mother. The prophecy was accordingly accomplished within three years; when Tiglath-pileser, king of Assyria, went up against Damascus and took it, and carried the people of it captive to Kir, and slew Rezin, and also took the Reubenites and the Gadites, and the half-tribe of Manasseh, and carried them captive to Assyria, 2 Kings xv. 29; xvi. 9; Chron. v. 26.

Verse 6. *Forasmuch as this people refuseth*—"Because this people have rejected"] The gentle waters

A. M. cir. 3263.
B. C. cir. 741.
Olymp. IX. 4.
cir. annum
Romulæ, Regis
Romani. 13.

A. M. cir. 3263. 8 And he shall pass through
B. C. cir. 741. Judah; he shall overflow and go
Olymp. IX. 4. over, ¹ he shall reach *even* to the
cir. annum neck; and ^m the stretching out
Romuli, Regis of his wings shall fill the breadth of thy
Roman., 13. land, O ⁿ Immanuel.

9 ^o Associate yourselves, O ye people, ^p and ye shall be broken in pieces; and give ear, all ye of far countries: gird yourselves, and ye shall be broken in pieces; gird yourselves, and ye shall be broken in pieces.

¹ Chap. xxx. 28.—^m Heb. the fulness of the breadth of thy land shall be the stretchings out of his wings.—ⁿ Chapter vii. 14. "Joel ii. 9, 11.—^p Or, yet.

of Shiloah, a small fountain and brook just without Jerusalem, which supplied a pool within the city for the use of the inhabitants, is an apt emblem of the state of the kingdom and house of David, much reduced in its apparent strength, yet supported by the blessing of God; and is finely contrasted with the waters of the Euphrates, great, rapid, and impetuous; the image of the Babylonian empire, which God threatens to bring down like a mighty flood upon all these apostates of both kingdoms, as a punishment for their manifold iniquities, and their contemptuous disregard of his promises. The brook and the river are put for the kingdoms to which they belong, and the different states of which respectively they most aptly represent. *Juvenal*, inveighing against the corruption of Rome by the importation of Asiatic manners, says, with great elegance, that "the Orontes has been long discharging itself into the Tiber:—"

Jampridem Syrus in Tiberim defluxit Orontes.

And *Virgil*, to express the submission of some of the Eastern countries to the Roman arms, says:—

Euphrates ibat jam mollior undis.

Æn. viii. 726.

"The waters of the Euphrates now flowed more humble and gently."

But the happy contrast between the brook and the river gives a peculiar beauty to this passage of the prophet, with which the simple figure in the Roman poets, however beautiful, yet uncontrasted, cannot contend.

Verse 8. *He shall reach even to the neck*] He compares Jerusalem, says *Kimchi*, to the head of the human body. As when the waters come up to a man's neck, he is very near drowning, (for a little increase of them would go over his head,) so the king of Assyria coming up to Jerusalem was like a flood reaching to the neck—the whole country was overflowed, and the capital was in imminent danger. Accordingly the *Chaldee* renders *reaching to the neck* by *reaching to Jerusalem*.

Verse 9. *Associate yourselves*—"Know ye this"] God by his prophet plainly declares to the confederate adversaries of Judah, and bids them regard and attend to his declaration, that all their efforts shall be in vain. The present reading, רעו *rou*, is subject to many difficulties; I follow that of the *Septuagint*, רעו *deu*, אדעו.

10 ^a Take counsel together, and it shall come to naught; speak the word, ^r and it shall not stand: ^s for God is with us.

11 For the LORD spake thus to me ^t with a strong hand, and instructed me that I should not walk in the way of this people, saying,

12 Say ye not, A confederacy, to all them to whom ^u this people shall say, A confederacy; ^v neither fear ye their fear, nor be afraid.

^a Job v. 12.—^r Chap. vii. 7.—^s Chap. vii. 14; Acts v. 39, 39; Rom. viii. 13.—^t Heb. in strength of hand.—^u Ch. vii. 2. ^v 1 Pet. iii. 14, 15.

Archbishop *Secker* approves this reading. רעו *deu*, know ye this, is parallel and synonymous to ראונו *haazinu*, give ear to it, in the next line. The *Septuagint* have likewise very well paraphrased the conclusion of this verse: "When ye have strengthened yourselves, ye shall be broken; and though ye again strengthen yourselves, again shall ye be broken;" taking חתו *chottu* as meaning the same with נשברו *ye shall be broken*.

Verse 11. *With a strong hand*—"As taking me by the hand"] *Eleven MSS.*, (two ancient, of *Kenrick's*, thirty-four of *De Rossi's*, and seven editions, read כחוקת *kechezkath*; and so *Symmachus*, the *Syriac*, and *Vulgate*. Or rather with a strong hand, that is, with a strong and powerful influence of the prophetic Spirit.

Verse 12. *Say ye not, A confederacy*—"Say ye not, It is holy"] קשר *kesher*. Both the reading and the sense of this word are doubtful. The *Septuagint* manifestly read קשה *kashah*; for they render it by ακληγον, *hard*. The *Syriac* and *Chaldee* render it מרדא *merda*, כרור *merod*, rebellion. How they came by this sense of the word, or what they read in their copies, is not so clear. But the worst of it is, that neither of these readings or renderings gives any clear sense in this place. For why should God forbid his faithful servants to say with the unbelieving Jews, It is hard; or, There is a rebellion; or, as our translators render it, a confederacy? And how can this be called "walking in the way of this people?" ver. 11, which usually means, following their example, joining with them in religious worship. Or what confederacy do they mean? The union of the kingdoms of Syria and Israel against Judah? That was properly a league between two independent states, not an unlawful conspiracy of one part against another in the same state; this is the meaning of the word קשר *kesher*. For want of any satisfactory interpretation of this place that I can meet with, I adopt a conjecture of Archbishop *Secker*, which he proposes with great diffidence, and even seems immediately to give up, as being destitute of any authority to support it. I will give it in his own words:—"Videri potest ex cap. v. 16, et hujus cap. 13, 14, 19, legendum קדש *kadosh*, eadem sententia, qua אלהינו *Eloheynu*, Hos. xiv. 3 Sed nihil necesse est. Vide enim Jer. xi. 9; Ezek. xxii. 25. Optime tamen sic responderent huic versiculo versiculi 13, 14." The passages of *Jeremiah*

A. M. cir. 3263.
B. C. cir. 741.
Olymp. IX. 4.
cir. annum
Romuli, Regis
Roman., 13.

13 ^w Sanctify the LORD of hosts himself; and ^z let him be your fear, and let him be your dread.

14 And ^y he shall be for a sanctuary; but for ^z a stone of stumbling and for a rock of offence to both the houses of Israel, for a gin and for a snare to the inhabitants of Jerusalem.

15 And many among them shall ^a stumble, and fall, and be broken, and be snared, and be taken.

16 Bind up the testimony, seal the law among my disciples.

17 And I will wait upon the LORD, that

^w Num. xx. 12.—^z Psa. lxxvi. 7; Luke xii. 5.—^y Ezek. xi. 16.—^a Chap. xxviii. 16; Luke ii. 31; Rom. ix. 33; 1 Pet. ii. 8.—^b Matt. xxi. 44; Luke xx. 18; Rom. ix. 32; xi. 25.
^b Chap. liv. 8.

and Ezekiel above referred to seem to me not at all to clear up the sense of the word קשר *kesher* in this place. But the context greatly favours the conjecture here given, and makes it highly probable: "Walk not in the way of this people; call not their idols holy, nor fear ye the object of their fear;" (that is, the *sebagbara*, or gods of the idolaters; for so *fear* here signifies, to wit, the thing feared. So God is called "The fear of Isaac," Gen. xxxi. 42, 53;) "but look up to JEHOVAH as your Holy One; and let him be your fear, and let him be your dread; and he shall be a holy Refuge unto you." Here there is a harmony and consistency running through the whole sentence; and the latter part naturally arises out of the former, and answers to it. Idolatry, however, is full of fears. The superstitious fears of the Hindoos are very numerous. They fear death, bad spirits generally, and hobgoblins of all descriptions. They fear also the cries of jackalls, owls, crows, cats, asses, vultures, dogs, lizards, &c. They also dread different sights in the air, and are alarmed at various dreams. See WARD'S Customs. Observe that the difference between קשר *kesher* and קדש *kadosh* is chiefly in the transposition of the two last letters, for the letters ר *resh* and ד *daleth* are hardly distinguishable in some copies, printed as well as MS.; so that the mistake, in respect of the letters themselves, is a very easy and a very common one.—L.

Verse 14. And he shall be for a sanctuary—"And he shall be unto you a sanctuary"] The word לכם *lahem*, unto you, absolutely necessary, as I conceive, to the sense, is lost in this place: it is preserved by the *Vulgate*, "et erit vobis in sanctificationem." The *Septuagint* have it in the singular number: *εσται σοι εως ανωσπου*, it shall be to thee. Or else, instead of קשר *kesher*, a snare, we must read קשקש *meshesh*, a snare, which would then be repeated without any propriety or elegance, at the end of the verse. The *Chaldee* reads instead of it כשפט *mishpat*, judgment; for he renders it by פורען *purean*, which word frequently answers to כשפט *mishpat* in his paraphrase. One MS. has instead of קשקש *mishpat* קקש *mikdash* uleeben, להם *lahem* *teeben*, which clears the sense and construction.

^b hideth his face from the house of Jacob, and I ^c will look for him.

18 ^d Behold, I and the children whom the LORD hath given me ^e are

for signs and for wonders in Israel from the LORD of hosts, which dwelleth in Mount Zion.

19 And when they shall say unto you, ^f Seek unto them that have familiar spirits, and unto wizards ^g that peep, and that mutter should not a people seek unto their God? for the living ^h to the dead?

20 ⁱ To the law and to the testimony: if they speak not according to this word, it is because ^k there is ^l no light in them.

^c Hab. ii. 3; Luke ii. 25. 39.—^d Heb. ii. 13.—^e Psa. lxxi. 7; Zech. iii. 8.—^f 1 Sam. xxviii. 8; chap. xix. 3.—^g Chap. xxix. 4.—^h Psa. cvi. 28.—ⁱ Luke xvi. 29.—^k Mic. iii. 6.
^l Heb. no morning.

But the reading of the *Vulgate* is, I think, the best remedy to this difficulty; and is in some degree authorized by להם *lahem*, the reading of the MS. above mentioned.

Verse 16. Among my disciples. בלכרי *belimmudai*. The *Septuagint* render it *τοις μαθηταις*. Bishop Chandler, *Defence of Christianity*, p. 308, thinks they read כלומר, that it be not understood, and approves of this reading.—Abp. Secker.

Verse 18. Lord of hosts. אלהי צבאות *Elohey tsebaoth*, God of hosts.

Verse 19. Should not a people seek—"Should they seek?" After ידורש *yidrosch*, the *Septuagint*, repeating the word, read הירדש *hayidrosch*: *Οὐκ εὐδοκῶντες ὁμιλεῖν τοῖς νεκροῖς καὶ τοῖς πνεύμασι τῶν νεκρῶν*; Should not a nation seek unto its God? Why should you seek unto the dead concerning the living? and this repetition of the verb seems necessary to the sense; and, as *Procopius* on the place observes, it strongly expresses the prophet's indignation at their folly.

Verse 20. To the law and to the testimony—"Unto the command, and unto the testimony." "Is not תעודה *teudah* here the attested prophecy, ver. 1-4? and perhaps תורה *torah* the command, ver. 11-15? for it means sometimes a particular, and even a human, command; see Prov. vi. 20, and vii. 1, 2, where it is ordered to be hid, that is, secretly kept."—Abp. Secker. So *Deschamps*, in his translation, or rather paraphrase, understands it: "Tenons nous à l'instrument authentique mis en dépôt par ordre du Seigneur," "Let us stick to the authentic instrument, laid up by the command of the Lord." If this be right, the *sixteenth* verse must be understood in the same manner.

Because there is no light in them—"In which there is no obscurity." שחר *shachor*, as an adjective, frequently signifies dark, obscure; and the noun שחר *shachar* signifies darkness, gloominess, Joel ii. 2, if we may judge by the context:—

"A day of darkness and obscurity;
Of cloud, and of thick vapour;

A. M. cir. 3263.
B. C. cir. 741.
Olymp. IX. 4.
cir. annum
Romuli, Regis
Roman., 13.

21 And they shall pass through
it, hardly bestead and hungry :
and it shall come to pass, that
when they shall be hungry, they
shall fret themselves, and ^m curse their king

^m Rev. xvi. 11.

As the gloom spread upon the mountains :
A people mighty and numerous."

Where the *gloom*, שחר *shachar*, seems to be the same with the cloud and thick vapour mentioned in the line preceding. See Lam. iv. 8, and Job xxx. 30. See this meaning of the word שחר *shachar* well supported in *Christ. Muller. Sat. Observat. Phil. p. 53, Lugd. Bat. 1752.* The morning seems to have been an idea wholly incongruous in the passage of Joel; and in this of Isaiah the words in which there is no morning (for so it ought to be rendered if שחר *shachar* in this place signifies, according to its usual sense, *morning*) seem to give no meaning at all. "It is because there is no light in them," says our translation. If there be any sense in these words, it is not the sense of the original; which cannot justly be so translated. *Qui n'a rien d'obscur*, "which has no obscurity."—*Deschamps.* The reading of the *Septuagint* and *Syriac*, שחוד *shochad*, *gift*, affords no assistance towards the clearing up of any of this difficult place. *R. D. Kimchi* says this was the form of an oath: "By the law and by the testimony such and such things are so." Now if they had sworn this falsely, it is because there is no light, no illumination, שחר *shachar*, no scruple of conscience, in them.

Verse 21. *Hardly bestead*—"Distressed"] Instead of נכשה *niksheh*, distressed, the *Vulgate*, *Chaldee*, and *Symmachus* manifestly read נכשל *nichshal*, *stumbling*, tottering through weakness, ready to fall; a sense which suits very well with the place.

And look upward—"And he shall cast his eyes upward."] The learned professor *Michaelis*, treating of this place (Not. in de Sacr. Poës. Hebr. Præl. ix.) refers to a passage in the Koran which is similar to it. As it is a very celebrated passage, and on many accounts remarkable, I shall give it here at large, with the same author's farther remarks upon it in another place of his writings. It must be noted here that the learned professor renders נבט *nibbat*, רבית *hibbit*, in this and the parallel place, chap. v. 30, which I translate *he look-*

and their God, and look upward.

22 And ^a they shall look unto
the earth; and behold trouble
and darkness, ^o dimness of an-
guish; and they shall be driven to darkness.

ⁿ Chap. v. 30.—^o Chap. ix. 1.

eth, by it *thundereth*, from *Schultens*, Orig. Ling. Hebr. Lib. i. cap. 2, of the justness of which rendering I much doubt. This brings the image of Isaiah more near in one circumstance to that of *Mohammed* than it appears to be in my translation:—

"*Labid*, contemporary with *Mohammed*, the last of the seven Arabian poets who had the honour of having their poems, one of each, hung up in the entrance of the temple of Mecca, struck with the sublimity of a passage in the Koran, became a convert to Mohammedism; for he concluded that no man could write in such a manner unless he were Divinely inspired.

"One must have a curiosity to examine a passage which had so great an effect upon *Labid*. It is, I must own, the finest that I know in the whole Koran: but I do not think it will have a second time the like effect, so as to tempt any one of my readers to submit to circumcision. It is in the second chapter, where he is speaking of certain apostates from the faith. 'They are like,' saith he, 'to a man who kindles a light. As soon as it begins to shine, God takes from them the light, and leaves them in darkness that they see nothing. They are deaf, dumb, and blind; and return not into the right way. Or they fare as when a cloud, full of darkness, thunder, and lightning, covers the heaven. When it bursteth, they stop their ears with their fingers, with deadly fear; and God hath the unbelievers in his power. The lightning almost robbeth them of their eyes: as often as it flasheth they go on by its light; and when it vanisheth in darkness, they stand still. If God pleased, they would retain neither hearing nor sight.' That the thought is beautiful, no one will deny; and *Labid*, who had probably a mind to flatter *Mohammed*, was lucky in finding a passage in the Koran so little abounding in poetical beauties, to which his conversion might with any propriety be ascribed. It was well that he went no farther; otherwise his taste for poetry might have made him again an infidel." *Michaelis*, Erpenii Arabische Grammatik abgekürzt, Vorrede, s. 32.

CHAPTER IX.

This chapter contains an illustrious prophecy of the Messiah. He is represented under the glorious figure of the sun, or light, rising on a benighted world, and diffusing joy and gladness wherever he sheds his beams, 1-3. His conquests are astonishing and miraculous, as in the day of Midian; and the peace which they procure is to be permanent, as denoted by the burning of all the implements of war, 4, 5. The person and character of this great Deliverer are then set forth in the most magnificent terms which the language of mankind could furnish, 6. The extent of his kingdom is declared to be universal, and the duration of it eternal, 7. The prophet foretells most awful calamities which were ready to fall upon the Israelites on account of their manifold impieties, 8-21.

A. M. cir. 3264.
B. C. cir. 710.
Olymp. X. 1.
cir. annum
Romuli, Regis
Roman., 14.

NEVERTHELESS ^a the dim-
ness shall not be such as
was in her vexation, when at the
^b first he lightly afflicted the land
of Zebulun, and the land of Naphtali, and
^c afterward did more grievously afflict her by
the way of the sea, beyond Jordan, in Galilee
^d of the nations.

2 ^e The people that walked in darkness have
seen a great light: they that dwell in the land
of the shadow of death, upon them hath the
light shined.

^a Chap. viii. 22. — ^b 2 Kings xv. 29; 2 Chron. xvi. 4. — ^c Lev.
xxvii. 24; 2 Kings xviii. 5, 6; 1 Chron. v. 26. — ^d Or, *popu-
lous*. — ^e Matt. iv. 16; Eph. v. 8, 14. — ^f Or, *to him*. — ^g Judg.
v. 30.

NOTES ON CHAP. IX.

Verse 1. *Dimness*—"Accumulated darkness"]
Either מוֹדַדִּים *modaddah*, fem. to agree with אֶפְלָה
aphlah; or אֶפְלֵי הַמִּדְּבָר *aphlei hammedbar*, allud-
ing perhaps to the palpable Egyptian darkness, Exod.
x. 21.

The land of Zebulun] Zebulun, Naphtali, Manas-
seh, that is, the country of Galilee all round the sea of
Tennesareth, were the parts that principally suffered
in the first Assyrian invasion under Tiglath-pileser;
see 2 Kings xv. 29; 1 Chron. v. 26. And they were
the first that enjoyed the blessings of Christ's preach-
ing the Gospel, and exhibiting his miraculous works
among them. See *Mede's Works*, p. 101, and 457.
This, which makes the *twenty-third* verse of chap. viii.
in the Hebrew, is the *first* verse in chap. ix. in our
authorized version. Bishop *Louth* follows the division
in the Hebrew.

Verse 3. And *not increased the joy*—"Thou hast
increased their joy"] *Eleven MSS.* of *Kennicott's* and
six of *De Rossi's*, two ancient, read לוֹ *lo*, it, according
to the Masoretical correction, instead of לֹא *lo*, *not*. To
the same purpose the *Targum* and *Syriac*.

The joy in harvest] כְּשֶׁמֶת בִּקְצִיר *kesemeth bakkatsir*
katsir. For בִּקְצִיר *bakkatsir* one MS. of *Kennicott's* and
one of *De Rossi's* have קֶצֶר *katsir*, and another
הַקֶּצֶר *hakkatsir*, "the harvest;" one of which seems to be the
true reading, as the noun preceding is *in regimine*.

Verse 5. *Every battle of the warrior*—"The greaves
of the armed warrior"] כְּאֵן כְּאֵן *seon soen*. This
word, occurring only in this place, is of very doubtful
signification. *Schindler* fairly tells us that we may
guess at it by the context. The Jews have explained
it, by guess I believe, as signifying *battle*, *conflict*:
the *Vulgate* renders it *violenta predatio*. But it seems
as if something was rather meant which was capable
of becoming fuel for the fire, together with the gar-
ments mentioned in the same sentence. In *Syriac*
the word, as a noun, signifies a *shoe*, or a *sandal*, as a
learned friend suggested to me some years ago. See
Luke xv. 22; Acts xii. 8. I take it, therefore, to
mean that part of the armour which covered the legs
and feet; and I would render the two words in Latin
by *caliga caligati*. The burning of heaps of armour,
gathered from the field of battle, as an offering made

3 Thou hast multiplied the
nation, and ⁱ not increased the
joy: they joy before thee accord-
ing to the joy in harvest, and as
men rejoice ^g when they divide the spoil.

4 ^h For thou hast broken the yoke of his
burden, and the ⁱ staff of his shoulder, the rod
of his oppressor, as in the day of ^h Midian.

5 ¹ For every battle of the warrior *is* with
confused noise, and garments rolled in blood;
^m but ⁿ *this* shall be with burning and ^o fuel
of fire.

^b Or, *When thou breakest*. — Chap. x. 5; xiv. 5. — ^c Judg. vii.
22. Psa. lxxxiii. 9, chap. x. 26. — ^d Or, *When the whole battle of the
warrior was*, &c. — ^e Chap. lxxv. 12, 16. — ^f Or, *and it was*, &c.
^g Heb. *meat*.

to the god supposed to be the giver of victory, was a
custom that prevailed among some heathen nations;
and the Romans used it as an emblem of peace, which
perfectly well suits with the design of the prophet in
this place. A medal struck by *Vespasian* on finishing
his wars both at home and abroad represents the god-
dess Peace holding an olive branch in one hand, and,
with a lighted torch in the other, setting fire to a heap
of armour. *Virgil* mentions the custom:—

"Cum primæ ædem Præneste sub ipsa
Stravi, scutorumque incendi victor æceros."

Æn. lib. viii., ver. 561.

"Would heaven, (said he,) my strength and youth
recall,

Such as I was beneath Præneste's wall—

Then when I made the foremost foes retire,

And set whole heaps of conquered shields on fire."

DRYDEN.

See *Addison* on Medals, Series ii. 18. And there are
notices of some such practice among the Israelites, and
other nations of the most early times. God promises
to Joshua victory over the kings of Canaan. "To-
morrow I will deliver them up all slain before Israel:
thou shalt hough their horses, and burn their chariots
with fire," Josh. xi. 6. See also Nahum ii. 13. And
the psalmist employs this image to express complete
victory, and the perfect establishment of peace:—

"He maketh wars to cease, even to the end of the
land:

He breaketh the bow, and cutteth the spear in
sunder;

And burneth the chariots in the fire."—Psa. xli. 9.

גְּלוּלוֹת *agaloth*, properly *plaustra*, *impedimenta*, the *bag-
gage-wagons*: which however the *Septuagint* and *Vul-
gate* render *scuta*, "shields;" and the *Chaldee*, "round
shields," to show the propriety of that sense of the
word from the etymology; which, if admitted, makes
the image the same with that used by the Romans.

Ezekiel, chap. xxxix. 8–10, in his bold manner, has
carried this image to a degree of amplification which I
think hardly any other of the Hebrew poets would have
attempted. He describes the burning of the arms of the
enemy, in consequence of the complete victory to be
obtained by the Israelites over Gog and Magog:—

A. M. cir. 3964.
B. C. cir. 740.
Olymp. X. 1.
cir. annum
Romuli, Regis
Roman., 14.

6 ^P For unto us a child is born,
unto us a ^Q son is given: and
^r the government shall be upon
his shoulder: and his name shall
be called ^s Wonderful, Counsellor, ^t The
mighty God, The everlasting Father, The
^v Prince of Peace.

^p Chap. vii. 14; Luke ii. 11.—^q John iii. 16.—^r Matt. xxviii.
18; 1 Cor. xv. 25.—^s Judg. xiii. 18.

“Behold, it is come to pass, and it is done,

Saith the Lord JEHOVAH.

This is the day of which I spoke:

And the inhabitants of the cities of Israel shall go
forth,

And shall set on fire the armour, and the shield,

And the buckler, and the bow, and the arrows,

And the clubs, and the lances;

And they shall set them on fire for seven years.

And they shall not bear wood from the field;

Neither shall they hew from the forest:

For of the armour shall they make their fires;

And they shall spoil their spoilers,

And they shall plunder their plunderers.”

R. D. Kimchi, on this verse, says this refers simply to the destruction of the Assyrians. Other battles are fought man against man, and spear against spear; and the garments are rolled in blood through the wounds given and received: but this was with burning, for the angel of the Lord smote them by night, and there was neither sword nor violent commotion, nor blood; they were food for the fire, for the angel of the Lord consumed them.

Verse 6. *The government shall be upon his shoulder*] That is, the ensign of government; the sceptre, the sword, the key, or the like, which was borne upon or hung from the shoulder. See note on chap. xxii. 22.

And his name shall be called] אל גִּבּוֹר *El gibbor*, the prevailing or conquering God.

The everlasting Father—“The Father of the everlasting age”] Or אֲבִי עֵד *Abi ad*, the Father of eternity. The *Septuagint* have μεγαλης βουλης Αγγελος, “the Messenger of the Great Counsel.” But instead of אֲבִי עֵד *Abi ad*, a MS. of *De Rossi* has אֲבִיעֵר *Abreer*, the *helping Father*; evidently the corruption of some Jew, who did not like such an evidence in favour of the Christian Messiah.

Prince of Peace] שָׁלוֹם *sar shalom*, the Prince of prosperity, the Giver of all blessings.

A MS. of the *thirteenth century* in *Kennicott's* collection has a remarkable addition here. “He shall be a *stumbling-block*, הַמְכַשֵּׁל; the government is on his shoulder.” This reading is nowhere else acknowledged, as far as I know.

Verse 7. *Of the increase*] In the common *Hebrew* Bibles, and in many MSS., this word is written with the close or final לְסוּמְרָה. But in *twelve* of *Kennicott's* MSS., and *twelve* of *De Rossi's*, it is written with the open מֵמ *mem*; but here it is supposed to contain mysteries, viz., that Jerusalem shall be *shut up*, *closed*, and *confined*, till the days of the Messiah.

This is an illustrious prophecy of the *incarnation* of

7 Of the increase of *his* government and peace ^v *there shall be* no end, upon the throne of David, and upon his kingdom, to order it, and to establish it with judgment and with justice from henceforth even for ever. The ^w zeal of the LORD of hosts will perform this.

A. M. cir. 3264
B. C. cir. 740.
Olymp. X. 1.
cir. annum
Romuli, Regis
Roman., 14.

^t Tit. ii. 13.—^u Eph. ii. 14.—^v Dan. ii. 44; Luke i. 32, 33.
^w 2 Kings xix. 31; chap. xxxvii. 32.

Christ, with an enumeration of those *characters* in which he stands most nearly related to mankind as their Saviour; and of others by which his infinite *majesty* and *Godhead* are shown. He shall appear as a *child*, *born of a woman*, born as a Jew, *under the law*, but not in the way of ordinary generation. He is a *Son given*—the human nature, in which the fulness of the Godhead was to dwell, being produced by the creative energy of the Holy Ghost in the womb of the Virgin. See Matt. i. 20, 21, 23, 25, and Luke i. 35, and Isa. vii. 14, and the notes on those passages. As being *God manifested in the flesh*, he was *wonderful* in his conception, birth, preaching, miracles, sufferings, death, resurrection, and ascension; *wonderful* in his person, and *wonderful* in his working. He is the *Counsellor* that expounds the law; shows its origin, nature, and claims; instructs, pleads for the guilty; and ever appears in the presence of God for men. He is the *mighty God*; God essentially and *efficiently prevailing* against his enemies, and destroying ours. He is the *Father of eternity*; the Origin of all being, and the Cause of the existence, and particularly the Father, of the spirits of all flesh. The *Prince of peace*—not only the *Author* of peace, and the Dispenser of peace, but also he that *rules by peace*, whose rule tends always to *perfection*, and produces *prosperity*. *Of the increase of his government*—this Prince has a *government*, for he has all power both in heaven and in earth; and his government *increases*, and is daily more and more *extended*, and will continue till all things are put under his feet. His kingdom is *ordered*—every act of government regulated according to wisdom and goodness; is *established* so securely as not to be overthrown; and administered in *judgment* and *justice*, so as to manifest his wisdom, righteousness, goodness, and truth. Reader, *such* is that Jesus who came into the world to save sinners! Trust in HIM!

Chap. ix. 8—chap. x. 4. This whole passage reduced to its proper and entire form, and healed of the dislocation which it suffers by the absurd division of the chapters, makes a distinct prophecy, and a just poem, remarkable for the regularity of its disposition and the elegance of its plan. It has no relation to the preceding or following prophecy; though the parts, violently torn asunder, have been, on the one side and the other, patched on to them. Those relate principally to the kingdom of Judah; this is addressed exclusively to the kingdom of Israel. The subject of it is a denunciation of vengeance awaiting their crimes. It is divided into *four* parts, each threatening the particular punishment of some grievous offence—of their pride, of their perseverance in their vices, of their in-

A. M. cir. 3266.
B. C. cir. 738.
Olymp. X. 3.
cir. annum
Romuli, Regis
Roman., 16.

8 The Lord sent a word into
Jacob, and it hath lighted upon
Israel.

9 And all the people shall
know, *even* Ephraim and the inhabitant of
Samaria, that say in the pride and stoutness
of heart,

10 The bricks are fallen down, but we will
build with hewn stones: the sycamores are
cut down, but we will change *them into* cedars.

11 Therefore the LORD shall set up the

* Heb. *mingle*.—† Heb. *with whole mouth*.

piety, and of their injustice. To which is added a
general denunciation of a farther reserve of Divine
wrath, contained in a distich, before used by the pro-
phet on a like occasion, chap. v. 25, and here repeated
after each part. This makes the intercalary verse of
the poem; or, as we call it, the burden of the song.

"Post hoc comma (cap. ix. 4) interponitur spatium
unius lineæ, in Cod. 2 et 3: idemque observatur in
245, in quo nullum est spatium ad finem capitis ix."
Kennicott, Var. Lect.

"After this clause (chap. ix. 4) is interposed the
space of one line in Cod. 2 and 3. The same is
likewise observed in Cod. 245, in which no space ex-
ists at the end of chap. ix."

Verse 8. *Lord*—"JEHOVAH"] For אֲדֹנָי *Adonai*,
thirty MSS. of *Kennicott's*, and many of *De Rossi's*,
and three editions, read יְהוָה *Yehovah*.

Verse 9. *Pride and stoutness of heart*—"Carry
themselves haughtily"] יָדְעוּ *veyadeu*, "and they shall
know;" so ours and the Versions in general. But
what is it that they shall know? The verb stands
destitute of its object; and the sense is imperfect.
The *Chaldee* is the only one, as far as I can find, that
expresses it otherwise. He renders the verb in this
place by וְאִתְרַבְּבוּ *veithrababu*, "they exalt them-
selves, or carry themselves haughtily; the same word
by which he renders גָּבְהוּ *gabehu*, chap. iii. 16. He
seems, therefore, in this place to have read יִגְבְּהוּ *vai-
yigbehu*, which agrees perfectly well with what fol-
lows, and clears up the difficulty. Archbishop *Secker*
conjectured יִדְבְּרוּ *vayedabberu*, referring it to לִמְרֹר
lemor, in the next verse, which shows that he was not
satisfied with the present reading. *Houbigant* reads
יִצְיְרוּ *vaiyereu*, *et pravi facti sunt*, in they are become
wicked, which is found in a MS.; but I prefer the
reading of the *Chaldee*, which suits much better with
the context.

Houbigant approves of this reading; but it is utterly
unsupported by any evidence from antiquity: it is a
mere mistake of ר *resh* for ד *daleth*; and I am sur-
prised that it should be favoured by *Houbigant*.

Verse 10. *The bricks*] "The eastern bricks," says
Sir *John Chardin*, (see *Harner's* Observ. I., p. 176.)
"are only clay well moistened with water, and mixed
with straw, and dried in the sun." So that their
walls are commonly no better than our mud walls; see
Maunderell, p. 124. That straw was a necessary part
in the composition of this sort of bricks, to make the

adversaries of Rezin against him, and *join his enemies together;

12 The Syrians before and the
Philistines behind; and they shall
devour Israel † with open mouth. * For all
this his anger is not turned away, but his hand
is stretched out still.

13 For † the people turneth not unto him
that smiteth them, neither do they seek the
LORD of hosts.

14 Therefore the LORD will cut off from

* Chap. v. 25; x. 4; Jer. iv. 8.—† Jer. v. 3; Hos. vii. 10.

parts of the clay adhere together, appears from *Exod.* v.
These bricks are properly opposed to hewn stone, so
greatly superior in beauty and durability. The
sycamores, which, as *Jerome* on the place says, are
timber of little worth, with equal propriety are opposed
to the cedars. "As the grain and texture of the
sycamore is remarkably coarse and spongy, it could
therefore stand in no competition at all (as it is ob-
served, *Isa.* ix. 10) with the cedar, for beauty and
ornament."—*Shaw*, Supplement to Travels, p. 96.
We meet with the same opposition of cedars to sycam-
ores, 1 Kings x. 27, where Solomon is said to have
made silver as the stones, and cedars as the sycamores
in the vale for abundance. By this *mashal*, or figura-
tive and sententious speech, they boast that they shall
easily be able to repair their present losses, suffered
perhaps by the first Assyrian invasion under Tiglath
pileser; and to bring their affairs to a more flourishing
condition than ever.

Some of the bricks mentioned above lie before me.
They were brought from the site of ancient Babylon.
The straw is visible, kneaded with the clay; they are
very hard, and evidently were dried in the sun; for
they are very easily dissolved in water.

Verse 11. *The adversaries of Rezin against him*—
"The princes of Retsin against him"] For צָרֵי *tsarei*,
enemies, *Houbigant*, by conjecture, reads שָׂרֵי *sarei*,
princes; which is confirmed by *thirty* of *Kennicott's*
and *De Rossi's* MSS., (two ancient,) one of my own,
ancient; and nine more have צ *tsaddi*, upon a rasure,
and therefore had probably at first יִשָּׂרֵי *sarei*. The
princes of Retsin, the late ally of Israel, that is, the
Syrians, expressly named in the next verse, shall now
be excited against Israel.

The *Septuagint* in this place give us another varia-
tion; for רִצְיִן *Retsin*, they read הַר צִיּוֹן *har tsiyon*,
מֹנֶט *Mount Sion*, of which this may be the sense;
but JEHOVAH shall set up the adversaries of Mount Sion
against him, (i. e., against Israel,) and will strengthen
his enemies together; the Syrians, the Philistines,
who are called the adversaries of Mount Sion. See
Simonis Lex. in voce סַכַּח *sachach*.

Verse 12. *With open mouth*—"On every side." פֶּה
בְּכָל פֶּה *bechol peh*, in every corner, in every part of
their country, pursuing them to the remotest extremi-
ties, and the most retired parts. So the *Chaldee*
אֵת בְּכָל אֵת *bechol athar*, in every place.

Verse 14. *In one day.*] *Thirteen* MSS. of *Kenni-*

A. M. cir. 3266. Israel head and tail, branch and
B. C. cir. 738. rush, ^b in one day.
Olymp. X. 3.
cir. annum
Romuli, Regis
Roman., 16. 15 The ancient and honoura-
ble, he is the head; and the pro-
phet that teacheth lies, he is the tail.

16 For ^a the ^d leaders of this people cause them to err; and ^e they that are led of them are ^f destroyed.

17 Therefore the Lord ^g shall have no joy in their young men, neither shall have mercy on their fatherless and widows: ^h for every one is a hypocrite and an evil doer, and every mouth speaketh ⁱ folly. ^k For all this his anger is not turned away, but his hand is stretched out still.

18 For wickedness ^l burneth as the fire: it

^b Chap. x. 17; Rev. xviii. 8.—^c Chap. iii. 12.—^d Or, they that call them blessed.—^e Or, they that are called blessed of them.
^f Heb. swallowed up.—^g Psa. cxlvii. 10, 11.—^h Mic. vii. 2.
ⁱ Or, villany.

cott and De Rossi read בֵּינִי beyoni, in a day; and another has a rasure in the place of the letter ^j beth.

Verse 17. The Lord—"יְהוָה" For אֲדֹנָי Adonai, a great number of MSS. read יְהוָה Yehovah.

Verse 18. For wickedness] Wickedness rageth like a fire, destroying and laying waste the nation; but it shall be its own destruction, by bringing down the fire of God's wrath, which shall burn up the briers and the thorns; that is, the wicked themselves. Briers and thorns are an image frequently applied in Scripture, when set on fire, to the rage of the wicked; violent, yet impotent, and of no long continuance. "They are extinct as the fire of thorns," Psa. cxviii. 12. To the wicked themselves, as useless and unprofitable, proper objects of God's wrath, to be burned up, or driven away by the wind. "As thorns cut up they shall be consumed in the fire," Isa. xxxiii. 12. Both these ideas seem to be joined in Psa. lvi. 9:—

"Before your pots shall feel the thorn,

As well the green as the dry, the tempest shall bear them away."

The green and the dry is a proverbial expression, meaning all sorts of them, good and bad, great and small, &c. So Ezekiel: "Behold, I will kindle a fire, and it shall devour every green tree, and every dry tree," chap. xx. 47. D'Herbelot quotes a Persian poet describing a pestilence under the image of a conflagration: "This was a lightning that, falling upon a

shall devour the briers and thorns, and shall kindle in the thickets of the forest, and they shall mount up like the lifting up of smoke.

19 Through the wrath of the Lord of hosts is ^m the land darkened, and the people shall be as the ⁿ fuel of the fire: ^o no man shall spare his brother.

20 And he shall ^p snatch on the right hand, and be hungry; and he shall eat on the left hand, ^q and they shall not be satisfied: ^r they shall eat every man the flesh of his own arm:

21 Manasseh, Ephraim; and Ephraim, Manasseh: and they together shall be against Judah. ^s For all this his anger is not turned away, but his hand is stretched out still.

^t Ver. 12, 21; chap. v. 25; x. 4.—^u Chap. x. 17; Mal. iv. 1.
^v Chap. viii. 22.—^w Heb. meat.—^x Mic. vii. 2, 6.—^y Heb. cut.
^z Lev. xxvi. 26.—^{aa} Chap. xlix. 26; Jer. xix. 9.—^{ab} Ver. 12, 17; chap. v. 25; x. 4.

forest, consumed there the green wood with the dry." See Harmer's Observations, Vol. II., p. 187.

Verse 20. The flesh of his own arm—"The flesh of his neighbour"] "Του βραχίονος του ἀδελφου αυτου, the Septuagint Alexand. Duplex versio, quarum altera legitur reo, quæ vox extat, Jer. vi. 21. Nam re, ἀδελφός, Gen. xliii. 33. Recte ni fallor."—SECKER. I add to this excellent remark, that the Chaldee manifestly reads reo, his neighbour, not zeroo, his arm; for he renders it by קריביו hari-beyh, his neighbour. And Jeremiah has the very same expression: ואיש בשר ירעהו יאכלו veish besar reehu yochelu, "and every one shall eat the flesh of his neighbour," chap. xix. 9. This observation, I think, gives the true reading and sense of this place: and the context strongly confirms it by explaining the general idea by particular instances, in the following verse: "Every man shall devour the flesh of his neighbour;" that is, they shall harass and destroy one another. "Manasseh shall destroy Ephraim, and Ephraim, Manasseh;" which two tribes were most closely connected both in blood and situation as brothers and neighbours; "and both of them in the midst of their own dissensions shall agree in preying upon Judah." The common reading, "shall devour the flesh of his own arm," in connexion with what follows, seems to make either an inconsistency, or an anticlimax; whereas by this correction the following verse becomes an elegant illustration of the foregoing.—L.

CHAPTER X.

God's judgments against oppressive rulers, 1-4. The prophet foretells the invasion of Sennacherib, and the destruction of his army. That mighty monarch is represented as a rod in the hand of God to correct his people for their sins; and his ambitious purposes, contrary to his own intentions, are made subservient to the great designs of Providence, 5-11. Having accomplished this work, the Almighty takes account of his impious vauntings, 12-14: and threatens utter destruction to the small and great of his army, represented by the thorns, and the glory of the forest, 15-19. This leads the prophet to comfort his country-

men with the promise of this signal interposition of God in their favour. 20-27. Brief description of the march of Sennacherib towards Jerusalem, and of the alarm and terror which he spread every where as he hastened forward, 28-32. The spirit and rapidity of the description is admirably suited to the subject. The affrighted people are seen fleeing, and the eager invader pursuing; the cries of one city are heard by those of another; and groan swiftly succeeds to groan, till at length the rod is lifted over the last citadel. In this critical situation, however, the promise of a Divine interposition is seasonably renewed. The scene instantly changes; the uplifted arm of this mighty conqueror is at once arrested and laid low by the hand of heaven; the forest of Lebanon, (a figure by which the immense Assyrian host is elegantly pointed out,) is hewn down by the axe of the Divine vengeance; and the mind is equally pleased with the equity of the judgment, and the beauty and majesty of the description, 33, 34.

A. M. cir. 3291.
B. C. cir. 713.
Olymp. XVI. 4.
cir. annum
Nunæ Pompilii
R. Roman., 3.

WO unto them that ^adecree
unrighteous decrees, and
^bthat write grievousness which
they have prescribed;

2 To turn aside the needy from judgment, and to take away the right from the poor of my people, that widows may be their prey, and that they may rob the fatherless!

3 And ^cwhat will ye do in ^dthe day of visitation, and in the desolation which shall come from far? to whom will ye flee for help? and where will ye leave your glory?

4 Without me they shall bow down under the prisoners, and they shall fall under the slain. ^eFor all this his anger is not turned away, but his hand is stretched out still.

5 ^fO ^gAssyrian, ^hthe rod of mine anger, ⁱand the staff in their hand is mine indignation.

6 I will send him against ^ka hypocritical nation, and against the people of my wrath will I ^lgive him a charge, to take the spoil, and to take the prey, and ^mto tread them down like the mire of the streets.

^a Psa. lvi. 2: xiv. 20.—^b Or, to the writers that write grievousness.—^c Job xxxi. 14.—^d Hos. ix. 7: Luke xix. 44.
^e Chap. v. 25; ix. 12, 17, 21.—^f Or, *Wo to the Assyrian*.
^g Heb. *Asscher*—^h Jer. li. 20.—ⁱ Or, *though*—^k Chap. xix. 17.—^l Jer. xxxiv. 22.—^m Heb. *to lay them a treading*

NOTES ON CHAP. X.

Verse 2. *My people*] Instead of *ammi*, my people, many MSS., and one of my own, ancient, read *ammi*, his people. But this is manifestly a corruption.

Verse 4. *Without me*] That is, without my aid: they shall be taken captive even by the captives, and shall be subdued even by the vanquished. "The *god* בלתי *bilti* is a pronoun, as in Hos. xiii. 4."—*Kimchi* on the place. One MS. has לבלתי *lebilti*.

As the people had hitherto lived *without God* in worship and obedience; so they should now be *without* his help, and should perish in their transgressions.

Verse 5. *O Assyrian*—"Ho to the Assyrian"] Here begins a new and distinct prophecy, continued to the end of the *twelfth* chapter: and it appears from ver. 9-11 of this chapter, that this prophecy was delivered after the taking of Samaria by Shalmaneser; which was in the sixth year of the reign of Hezekiah: and as the former part of it foretells the invasion of Sennacherib, and the destruction of his army, which makes

7 ^aHowbeit he meaneth not so, A. M. cir. 3291
neither doth his heart think so; B. C. cir. 713
but it is in his heart to destroy Olymp. XVI. 4
and cut off nations not a few. cir. annum
Nunæ Pompilii
R. Roman., 3.

8 ^bFor he saith, *Are not my princes altogether kings?*

9 *Is not* ^cCalno ^das Carchemish? *is not* Hamath as Arpad? *is not* Samaria as ^eDamascus?

10 As my hand hath found the kingdoms of the idols, and whose graven images did excel them of Jerusalem and of Samaria;

11 Shall I not, as I have done unto Samaria and her idols, so do to Jerusalem and her idols?

12 Wherefore it shall come to pass, *that* when the Lord hath performed his whole work ^aupon Mount Zion, and on Jerusalem, ^bI will ^cpunish the fruit ^dof the stout heart of the king of Assyria, and the glory of his high looks.

13 ^eFor he saith, By the strength of my hand I have done *it*, and by my wisdom; for

^a Gen. i. 20; Mic. iv. 12.—^b 2 Kings xviii. 24, 33, &c.: xix. 10, &c.—^c Amos vi. 2.—^d 2 Chron. xxxv. 20.—^e 2 Kings xvi. 9.—^f 2 Kings xix. 31.—^g Jer. l. 18.—^h Heb. *visit upon*.
ⁱ Heb. *of the greatness of the heart*.—^j Isa. xxxvii. 24, Ezek. xxviii. 4, &c.; Dan. iv. 30.

the whole subject of this chapter, it must have been delivered before the *fourteenth* of the same reign.

The staff in their hand—"The staff in whose hand"] The word הוא *hu*, the staff *itself*, in this place seems to embarrass the sentence. I omit it on the authority of the Alexandrine copy of the *Septuagint*: nine MSS., (two ancient,) and one of my own, ancient, for וטפה הוא *umatteh hu*, read וטפה *mattehu*, his staff. Archbishop Secker was not satisfied with the present reading. He proposes another method of clearing up the sense, by reading ביום *beyom*, in the day, instead of ביום *beyadam*, in their hand: "And he is a staff *in* the day of mine indignation."

Verse 12. *The Lord*—"JEHOVAH"] Adonai, fourteen MSS. and three editions read יהוה *Yehovah*.

The fruit—"The effect"] "פרי *peri*, f. תשבה *tsebbi*. vid. xiii. 19, *sed confer*, Prov. i. 31; xxxi. 16, 31."—SECKER. The Chaldean renders the word פרי *peri* by עֲבָדָה *obadeh*, works; which seems to be the true sense; and I have followed it.—L.

Verse 13. *Like a valiant man*—"Strongly seated."

A. M. cir. 3291. I am prudent: and I have re-
B. C. cir. 713. moved the bounds of the people,
Olymp. XVI. 4. and have robbed their treasures,
cir. annum
Nume Pompilii, and I have put down the inhabi-
R. Roman., 3. tants ^x like a valiant man :

14 And ^y my hand hath found as a nest the riches of the people : and as one gathereth eggs *that are left*, have I gathered all the earth ; and there was none that moved the wing, or opened the mouth, or peeped.

15 Shall ^z the axe boast itself against him that heweth therewith ? or shall the saw magnify itself against him that shaketh it ? ^a as if the rod should shake *itself* against them that lift it up, or as if the staff should lift up ^b *itself*, as if it were no wood.

16 Therefore shall the Lord, the Lord of hosts, send among his ^c fat ones leanness ; and under his glory he shall kindle a burning like the burning of a fire.

^a Or, like many people. — Jer. xxxi. 25. — Jer. li. 20.
^b Or, as if a rod should shake them that lift it up. — Or, that which is not wood. — Chap. v. 17. — Chap. ix. 18 ; xxvii. 4.

Twelve MSS. agree with the Keri in reading כביר *kabbir*, without the *aleph*. And *Sal. ben Melec* and *Kimchi* thus explain it : “ them who dwelled in a great and strong place I have brought down to the ground.”

Verse 15. *No wood*—“ Its master.”] I have here given the meaning, without attempting to keep to the expression of the original, לו לא *lo ets*, “ the no-wood ;” that which is not wood like itself, but of a quite different and superior nature. The Hebrews have a peculiar way of joining the negative particle לו *lo* to a noun, to signify in a strong manner a total negation of the thing expressed by the noun.

“ How hast thou given help (ללא כח *lelo choach*) to the no-strength ?

And saved the arm (לו לא עז *lo oz*) of the no-power ?
How hast, thou given counsel (ללא חכמה *lelo chochmah*) to the no-wisdom ?” Job xxvi. 2, 3.

That is, to the man totally deprived of strength, power, and wisdom.

“ Ye that rejoice (ללא דבר *lelo dabar*) in no-thing.”
Amos vi. 13.

That is, in your fancied strength, which is none at all, a mere nonentity.

“ For I am God, (ולא איש *velo ish*), and no-man ;
The Holy One in the midst of thee, yet do frequent cities.” Hos. xi. 9.

“ And the Assyrian shall fall by a sword (ולא איש *lo ish*) of no-man ;
And a sword of (לא אדם *lo adam*) no-mortal, shall devour him.” Isa. xxxi. 8.

“ Wherefore do ye weigh out your silver (כלא לחם *belo lechem*) for the no-bread.” Isa. lv. 2.

17 And the light of Israel shall be for a fire, and his Holy One for a flame : ^d and it shall burn and devour his thorns and his briars in one day ;

18 And shall consume the glory of his forest, and of ^e his fruitful field, ^f both soul and body ; and they shall be as when a standard bearer fainteth.

19 And the rest of the trees of his forest shall be ^g few, that a child may write them.

20 And it shall come to pass in that day, *that the remnant of Israel*, and such as are escaped of the house of Jacob, ^h shall no more again stay upon him that smote them ; but shall stay upon the Lord, the Holy One of Israel, in truth.

21 ⁱ The remnant shall return, *even* the remnant of Jacob, unto the mighty God.

22 ^k For though thy people Israel be as the

^e 2 Kings xix. 23. — ^f Heb. from the soul, and even to the flesh.
^g Heb. number. — ^h See 2 Kings xvi. 7 ; 2 Chron. xxviii. 30.
ⁱ Chap. vii. 3. — ^k Rom. ix. 27.

So here לו לא *lo ets* means him who is far from being an inert piece of wood, but is an animated and active being ; not an instrument, but an agent.

Verse 16. *The Lord*—“ JEHOVAH.”] For אדוני *Adonai*, fifty-two MSS., eleven editions, and two of my own, ancient, read יהוה *Yehovah*, as in other cases.

And under his glory] That is, all that he could boast of as great and strong in his army, (*Sal. ben Melec* in *loc.*) expressed afterwards, ver. 18, by the glory of his forest, and of his fruitful field.

Verse 17. *And it shall burn and devour his thorns*—“ And he shall burn and consume his thorn.”] The briars and thorns are the common people ; the glory of his forest are the nobles and those of highest rank and importance. See note on chap. ix. 17, and compare Ezek. xx. 47. The fire of God’s wrath shall destroy them, both great and small ; it shall consume them *from the soul to the flesh* ; a proverbial expression ; *soul and body*, as we say ; it shall consume them entirely and altogether ; and the few that escape shall be looked upon as having escaped from the most imminent danger ; “ as a firebrand plucked out of the fire,” Amos iv. 11 ; ὡς ἡνὶα πῦρος, *so as by fire*, 1 Cor. iii. 15 ; as a man when a house is burning is forced to make his escape by running through the midst of the fire.

I follow here the reading of the *Septuagint*, κκκ *kemush* noses. ὡς ὁ φεγγων ἀπὸ φλογος καταμένης, *as he who flees from the burning flame*. Symmachus also renders the latter word by φεγγων, *flying*.

Verse 21. *The remnant shall return*—unto the mighty God.] אל גביר *El gibbor*, the mighty or conquering God ; the Messiah, the same person mentioned in ver. 6 of the preceding chapter.

Verse 22. *For though thy people Israel*] I have endeavoured to keep to the letter of the text as nearly

A. M. cir. 3291.
B. C. cir. 713.
Olymp. XVI. 4.
cir. annum
Nunæ Pompili,
R. Roman., 3.
sand of the sea, ¹ yet a remnant
of them shall return: ² the con-
sumption decreed shall overflow
with righteousness.

23 ^P For the Lord God of hosts shall make
a consumption, even determined, in the midst
of all the land.

24 Therefore thus saith the Lord God of
hosts, O my people that dwellest in Zion, ^a be
not afraid of the Assyrian: he shall smite
thee with a rod, ^r and shall lift up his staff
against thee, after the manner of ^s Egypt.

25 ^t For yet a very little while, ^u and the in-

ignation shall cease, and mine
anger in their destruction.

26 And the Lord of hosts shall
stir up ^v a scourge for him ac-
cording to the slaughter of ^w Midian at the
rock of Oreb: and ^x as his rod was upon
the sea, so shall he lift it up after the man-
ner of Egypt.

27 And it shall come to pass in that day,
that ^y his burden ^z shall be taken away from
off thy shoulder, and his yoke from off thy
neck, and the yoke shall be destroyed be-
cause of ^a the anointing.

¹ Chap. vi. 13. — ^m Heb. *in or among*. — ⁿ Chap. xxviii. 22.
² Or, *in*. — ^p Chap. xxviii. 22; Dan. ix. 27; Rom. ix. 28.
³ Chap. xxxvii. 6. — ^r Or, *but he shall lift up his staff for thee*.
^s Exod. xiv.

¹ Ch. liv. 7. — ² Dan. xi. 36. — ³ 2 Kings xix. 35. — ⁴ Judg.
vii. 25; chap. ix. 4. — ⁵ Exod. xiv. 26, 27. — ⁶ Chap. xiv. 25.
⁷ Heb. *shall remove*. — ⁸ Psa. cv. 15; Dan. ix. 24; 1 John
ii. 20.

as I can in this obscure passage; but it is remarkable
that neither the *Septuagint*, nor *St. Paul*, Rom. ix.
28, who, except in a few words of no great import-
ance, follows them nearly in this place, nor any one of
the ancient Versions, take any notice of the word שֹׁתֵף
shoteph, overflowing; which seems to give an idea not
easily reconcilable with those with which it is here
joined. *I. S. Marius* (Schol. Philolog. ad *Selecta*
S. Cod. loca) conjectures that the two last letters of
this word are by mistake transposed, and that the true
reading is שֹׁפֵט *shopet*, judging, with strict justice.
The *Septuagint* might think this sufficiently expressed
by ἐν δικαιοσύνῃ, *in righteousness*. One MS., with *St.*
Paul and *Septuagint Alex.*, omits כל *bo* in ver. 22;
sixty-nine of *Kennicott's* and *seventeen* of *De Rossi's*
MSS. and *eight* editions, omit כל *col*, *all*, in ver. 23;
and so *St. Paul*, Rom. ix. 28.

The learned Dr. *Bagot*, dean of Christ Church, Ox-
ford, afterwards Bishop of Bristol and Norwich, in some
observations on this place, which he has been so kind
as to communicate to me, and which will appear in their
proper light when he himself shall give them to the
public, renders the word כִּלְיֹן *kilayon* by *accomplish-
ment*, and makes it refer to the predictions of Moses;
the blessing and the curse which he laid before the
people; both conditional, and depending on their future
conduct. They had by their disobedience incurred
those judgments which were now to be fully executed
upon them. His translation is, *The accomplishment
determined overflows with justice; for it is accomplish-
ed, and that which is determined the Lord God of hosts
doeth in the midst of the land.*—L. Some think that
the words might be paraphrased thus: The determined
destruction of the Jews shall overflow with righteous-
ness, (צֶדֶק *tsedakah*), justification, the consequence of
the Gospel of Christ being preached and believed on
in the world. After the destruction of Jerusalem this
word or doctrine of the Lord had free course,—did
run, and was glorified.

Verse 24. *After the manner of Egypt*—“In the
way of Egypt.” I think there is a designed ambi-
guity in these words. Sennacherib, soon after his re-
turn from his Egyptian expedition, which, I imagine,

took him up three years, invested Jerusalem. He is
represented by the prophet as lifting up his rod in his
march from Egypt, and threatening the people of God,
as Pharaoh and the Egyptians had done when they
pursued them to the Red Sea. But God in his turn
will lift up his rod over the sea, as he did at that time,
in the way, or after the manner, of Egypt; and as
Sennacherib has imitated the Egyptians in his threats,
and came full of rage against them from the same quar-
ter; so God will act over again the same part that he
had taken formerly in Egypt, and overthrow their ene-
mies in as signal a manner. It was all to be, both the
attack and the deliverance, בְּדֶרֶךְ *bederech*, or כְּדֶרֶךְ
kederech, as a MS. has it in each place, *in the way*, or
after the manner, of Egypt.

Verse 25. *The indignation*—“Mine indignation.”
Indignation mea, Vulg. הִקְדָּשְׁתִּי, *Scrl.* מִלִּשְׁתִּי הִקְדָּשְׁתִּי
xaṣa šu, MS. *Pachon*. מִלִּשְׁתִּי הִקְדָּשְׁתִּי *xaṣa šu*. MS.
i. D. ii. So that צָאֲמִי *zaami*, or הִצָּאֲמִי *hazzaam*, as one
MS. has it, seems to be the true reading.

Verse 26. *And as his rod was upon the sea*—“And
like his rod which he lifted up over the sea.” The
Jewish interpreters suppose here an ellipsis of כ *ke*,
the particle of similitude, before מַטְהוּ *mattehu*, to be
supplied from the line above: so that here are two si-
militudes, one comparing the destruction of the Assy-
rians to the slaughter of the Midianites at the rock of
Oreb; the other to that of the Egyptians at the Red
Sea. *Aben Ezra*, *Kinchi*, *Sal. ben Melec*.

Verse 27. *From off thy shoulder*] Bishop *Lowth*
translates the whole verse thus:—

“And it shall come to pass in that day,
His burden shall be removed from off thy shoulder;
And his yoke off thy neck:
Yea, the yoke shall perish from off your shoulders.”

On which he gives us the following note: I follow here
the *Septuagint*, who for שָׁנִי *mipney shamen* read
מִשְׁחֵיחַמְיָהֶם *mishchechmichehem*, ἀπὸ τῶν ὤμων ὑμῶν, *from
your shoulders*, not being able to make any good sense
out of the present reading. I will add here the mar-
ginal conjectures of Archbishop *Secker*, who appears,
like all others, to have been at a loss for a probable in-

A. M. cir. 3291. 28 He is come to Aiath, he is
B. C. cir. 713. passed to Migron; at Michmash
Olymp. XVI. 4. he hath laid up his carriages:
cir. annum
Numæ Pompili, R. Roman., 3.

29 They are gone over the
passage: they have taken up their lodging at
Geba; Ramah is afraid; Gibeah of Saul
is fled.

30 Lift up thy voice, O daughter of Gal-
lim: cause it to be heard unto Laish, O
poor Anathoth.

31 Madmenah is removed; the inhabitants
of Gebim gather themselves to flee.

b 1 Sam. xiii. 23.—c 1 Sam. xi. 4.—d Heb. cry shrill with
thy voice.—e 1 Sam. xxv. 44.—f Judg. xviii. 7.—g Josh.
xxi. 18.

terpretation of the text as it now stands. “*δ. leg.*
שכם shakam; *forte legend.* שכי mibbeney shamen,
vide cap. v. 1. Zech. iv. 14: *Et possunt intelligi*
Judæi uncti Dei, Psa. cv. 15, *vel Assyrii*, מישמנים mish-
mannim, *hic ver. 16, ut dicat propheta depulsum iri*
jugum ab his impositum: sed hoc durius. Vel potest
legi שכי mibbeney shami.”

Verse 28. *He is come to Aiath*] A description of
the march of Sennacherib's army approaching Jerusa-
lem in order to invest it, and of the terror and confu-
sion spreading and increasing through the several places
as he advanced; expressed with great brevity, but finely
diversified. The places here mentioned are all in the
neighbourhood of Jerusalem; from Ai northward, to
Nob westward of it; from which last place he might
probably have a prospect of Mount Zion. Anathoth
was within three Roman miles of Jerusalem, according
to Eusebius, Jerome, and Josephus. Onomast. Loc.
Hebr. et Antiq. Jud. x. 7, 3. Nob was probably still
nearer. And it should seem from this passage of Isaiah
that Sennacherib's army was destroyed near the latter
of these places. In coming out of Egypt he might
perhaps join the rest of his army at Ashdod, after the
taking of that place, which happened about that time,
(see chap. xx.) and march from thence near the coast
by Lachish and Lidenah, which lay in his way from
south to north, and both which he invested till he came
to the north-west of Jerusalem, crossing over to the
north of it, perhaps by Joppa and Lydda; or still more
north through the plain of Esdraelon.

Verse 29. *They are gone over the passage*—“They
have passed the strait”] The strait here mentioned
is that of Michmas, a very narrow passage between
two sharp hills or rocks, (see 1 Sam. xiv. 4, 5) where
a great army might have been opposed with advantage
by a very inferior force. The author of the Book of
Judith might perhaps mean this pass, at least among
others: “Charging them to keep the passages of the
hill country, for by them there was an entrance into

32 As yet shall he remainⁱ at Nob that day: he shall^k shake
his hand *against* the mount of
^lthe daughter of Zion, the hill
of Jerusalem.

33 Behold, the Lord, the LORD of hosts,
shall lop the bough with terror: and^m the
high ones of stature *shall be hewn down*, and
the haughty shall be humbled.

34 And he shall cut down the thickets of
the forest with iron, and Lebanon shall fall
ⁿby a mighty one.

b Josh. xv. 31.—1 Sam. xxi. 1; xxii. 19; Neh. xi. 32.
k Chap. xiii. 2.—l Chap. xxxvii. 22.—m See Amos ii. 9.
n Or, mightily.

Judea; and it was easy to stop them that would come
up, because the passage was strait for two men at the
most,” Judith iv. 7. The enemies having passed the
strait without opposition, shows that all thoughts of
making a stand in the open country were given up, and
that their only resource was in the strength of the city.

Their lodging] The sense seems necessarily to re-
quire that we read לכו *lamo*, to them, instead of
לנו *lanu*, to us. These two words are in other places mis-
taken one for the other. Thus chap. xlv. 7, for לכו
lamo, read לנו *lanu*, with the Chaldee; and in the same
manner Psa. lxi. 6, with the Syriac, and Psa. lxxx
7, on the authority of the Septuagint and Syriac, be-
sides the necessity of the sense.

Verse 30. *Cause it to be heard unto Laish, O poor*
Anathoth—“Hearken unto her, O Laish; answer her,
O Anathoth!”] I follow in this the Syriac Version.
The prophet plainly alludes to the name of the place,
and with a peculiar propriety, if it had its name from
its remarkable echo. “ענתים anathoth, *responsiones*:
eadem ratio nominis, quæ in בית ענת beith anath, locus
echus; nam hodiernum ejus rudera ostenduntur in valle,
scil. in medio montium, ut referunt Robertus in Itiner.
p. 70, et Monconnysius, p. 301.” Simonis Onomas-
ticon Vet. Test.—L. Anathoth—Answers, replies;
for the same reason that Bethany, בית ענת *beith anath*,
had its name, *the house of echo*; the remains of which
are still shown in the valley, i. e., among the mountains.

Verse 33. *Shall lop the bough with terror*] פארה
purah; but פורה *purah*, wine-press, is the reading of
twenty-six of Kennicott's and twenty-three of De Ros-
si's MSS., four ancient editions, with Symmachus,
Theodotion, and the Chaldee.

Verse 34. *Lebanon shall fall by a mighty one*]
באדיר *beaddir*, the angel of the Lord, who smote them.
Kimchi. And so Vitringa understands it. Others
translate, “The high cedars of Lebanon shall fall:”
but the king of Assyria is the person who shall be
overthrown.

CHAPTER XI.

The Messiah represented as a slender twig shooting up from the root of an old withered stem, which tender plant, so extremely weak in its first appearance, should nevertheless become fruitful and mighty, 1-4. Great equity of the Messiah's government, 5. Beautiful assemblages of images by which the great peace and happiness of his kingdom are set forth, 6-8. The extent of his dominion shall be ultimately that of the whole habitable globe, 9. The prophet, borrowing his imagery from the exodus from Egypt, predicts, with great majesty of language, the future restoration of the outcasts of Israel and the dispersed of Judah, (112., the whole of the twelve tribes of Israel,) from their several dispersions, and also that blessed period when both Jews and Gentiles shall assemble under the banner of Jesus, and zealously unite in extending the limits of his kingdom, 10-16.

A. M. cir. 3291.
B. C. cir. 713.
Olymp. XVI. 4.
cir. annum
Nunus Pompilii,
R. Roman., 3.

AND ^a there shall come forth
a rod out of the stem of
^b Jesse, and ^c a Branch shall grow
out of his roots :

2 ^d And the Spirit of the LORD shall rest upon him, the spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of counsel and might, the spirit of knowledge and of the fear of the LORD ;

3 And shall make him of quick ^e understanding in the fear of the LORD : and he shall not judge after the sight of his eyes, neither reprove after the hearing of his ears ;

^a Chap. lxx. 2 ; Zech. vi. 12 ; Rev. v. 5. — ^b Acts xiii. 23 ; ver. 10. — ^c Chap. iv. 2 ; Jer. xxiii. 5. — ^d Chap. lxi. 1 ; Matt. iii. 16 ; John i. 32, 33 ; iii. 34. — ^e Heb. *scent* or *smell*.

NOTES ON CHAP. XI.

The prophet had described the destruction of the Assyrian army under the image of a mighty forest, consisting of flourishing trees growing thick together, and of a great height ; of Lebanon itself crowned with lofty cedars, but cut down and laid level with the ground by the axe wielded by the hand of some powerful and illustrious agent. In opposition to this image he represents the great Person who makes the subject of this chapter as a slender twig shooting out from the trunk of an old tree, cut down, lopped to the very root, and decayed ; which tender plant, so weak in appearance, should nevertheless become fruitful and prosper. This contrast shows plainly the connexion between this and the preceding chapter, which is moreover expressed by the connecting particle ; and we have here a remarkable instance of that method so common with the prophets, and particularly with Isaiah, of taking occasion, from the mention of some great temporal deliverance, to launch out into the display of the spiritual deliverance of God's people by the Messiah ; for that this prophecy relates to the Messiah we have the express authority of St. Paul, Rom. xv. 12. "He joins this paragraph, with respect to the days of the Messiah, with the fidelity that was in the days of Hezekiah." — *Kimchi*, in ver. 1. Thus in the latter part of Isaiah's prophecies the subject of the great redemption, and of the glories of the Messiah's kingdom, arises out of the restoration of Judah by the deliverance from the captivity of Babylon, and is all along connected and intermixed with it.

4 But ^f with righteousness shall
he judge the poor, and ^g reprove
with equity for the meek of the
earth : and he shall ^h smite the
earth with the rod of his mouth, and with
the breath of his lips shall he slay the
wicked.

5 And ⁱ righteousness shall be the girdle of
his loins, and faithfulness the girdle of his reins

6 ^k The wolf also shall dwell with the lamb,
and the leopard shall lie down with the kid ;
and the calf and the young lion and the fatling
together ; and a little child shall lead them.

^f Psa. lxxii. 2, 4 ; Rev. xix. 11. — ^g Or, *argue*. — ^h Job iv. 9 ; Mal. iv. 6 ; 2 Thess. ii. 8 ; Rev. i. 16 ; ii. 16, xix. 15. — See Psa. xl. 9 ; li. 14 ; lxxv. 5 ; lxxii. 19 ; Eph. vi. 14. — ^k Chap. lxxv. 25 ; Ezek. xxxiv. 25 ; Hos. ii. 19.

Verse 4. *With the rod of his mouth*—"By the blast of his mouth"] For בִּשְׁנֵי *beshebet*, by the rod, *Houbigant* reads בִּשְׁנֵי *beshebeth*, by the blast of his mouth, from נָשַׁב *nashab*, to blow. The conjecture is ingenious and probable ; and seems to be confirmed by the *Septuagint* and *Chaldee*, who render it by the word of his mouth, which answers much better to the correction than to the present reading. Add to this, that the blast of his mouth is perfectly parallel to the breath of his lips in the next line.

Verse 5. *The girdle*—"The cincture"] All the ancient Versions, except that of *Symmachus*, have two different words for *girdle* in the two hemistichs. It is not probable that Isaiah would have repeated אָזָר *azer*, when a synonymous word so obvious as חֲגוּרָה *chagor* occurred. The tautology seems to have arisen from the mistake of some transcriber. The meaning of this verse is, that a zeal for justice and truth shall make him active and strong in executing the great work which he shall undertake. See note on chap. v. 27.

Verse 6. *The wolf also shall*, &c.—"Then shall the wolf," &c.] The idea of the renewal of the golden age, as it is called, is much the same in the Oriental writers with that of the Greeks and Romans :—the wild beasts grow tame ; serpents and poisonous herbs become harmless ; all is peace and harmony, plenty and happiness :—

Occidet et serpens, et fallax herba veneni

Occidet.

VIRG. *Eclog.* iv. 24.

A. M. cir. 3291.
B. C. cir. 713.

Olymp. XVI. 4. 7 And the cow and the bear
cir. annum shall feed; their young ones
Nums Pompilii, shall lie down together: and the
R. Roman., 3. lion shall eat straw like the ox.

8 And the sucking child shall play on the
hole of the asp, and the weaned child shall put
his hand on the 'cockatrice' den.

9 ^m They shall not hurt nor destroy in all
my holy mountain: for ⁿ the earth shall be full

¹ Or. *adder's* — ^m Job v. 23: chap. ii. 4; xxxv. 9. — ⁿ Hab.
ii. 14. — Chap. ii. 11.

"The serpent's brood shall die. The sacred ground
Shall weeds and noxious plants refuse to bear."

— Nec magnos metuent armenta leones.

VIRG. *Ecolg.* iv. 22.

"Nor shall the flocks fear the great lions."

Non lupus insidias explorat ovilia circum,
Nec gregibus nocturnus obambulat: acrior illum
Cura domat: timidae damæ cervicque fugaces
Nunc interque canes, et circum tecta vagantur.

VIRG. *Georg.* iii. 537.

"The nightly wolf that round the enclosure prowled,
To leap the fence, now plots not on the fold:
Tamed with a sharper pain, the fearful doe
And flying stag amidst the greyhounds go;
And round the dwellings roam, of man, their former
foe."

DRYDEN.

Nec vespertinus circumgemit ursus ovile,
Nec intumescit alta viperis humus.

HOR. *Epod.* xvi. 51.

"Nor evening bears the sheepfold growl around,
Nor rising vipers heave the tainted ground."

DRYDEN.

Ἐστὶν ὁ γὰρ τοῦτ' ἄμωρ, ὁπῆνικα νεῖβρον ἐν εὐνᾷ.
Καρχαροδὼν σινεσθῆαι ἰδὼν λύκος οὐκ ἐβλήθη.

THEOC. *Idyl.* xxiv. 84.

There shall be a time when the ravenous wolf shall
see the kid lying at ease, and shall feel no desire to
do it an injury.

I have laid before the reader these common passages
from the most elegant of the ancient poets, that he may
see how greatly the prophet on the same subject has
the advantage upon the comparison; how much the
former fall short of that beauty and elegance, and va-
riety of imagery, with which Isaiah has set forth the
very same ideas. The wolf and the leopard not only
forbear to destroy the lamb and the kid, but even take
their abode and lie down together with them. The
calf, and the young lion, and the fatling, not only come
together, but are led quietly in the same band, and that
by a little child. The heifer and the she-bear not only
feed together, but even lodge their young ones, for
whom they used to be most jealously fearful, in the
same place. All the serpent kind is so perfectly harm-
less, that the sucking infant and the newly weaned child
puts his hand on the basilisk's den, and plays upon the
hole of the aspic. The lion not only abstains from
preying on the weaker animals, but becomes tame and
domestic, and feeds on straw like the ox. These are

of the knowledge of the LORD,
as the waters cover the sea.

10 ^o And in that day ^p there
shall be a root of Jesse, which
shall stand for an ensign of the people; to
it shall the ^q Gentiles seek: and ^r his rest
shall be ^s glorious.

11 And it shall come to pass ^t in that day,
that the LORD shall set his hand again the

^p Ver. 1; Rom. xv. 12. — ^q Rom. xv. 10. — ^r Heb. iv. 1, &c.
^s Heb. *glory*. — Chap. ii. 11.

all beautiful circumstances, not one of which has been
touched upon by the ancient poets. The Arabian and
Persian poets elegantly apply the same ideas to show
the effects of justice impartially administered, and firmly
supported, by a great and good king:—

"Mahmoud the powerful king, the ruler of the world,
To whose tank the wolf and the lamb come together
to drink."

FERRUSI.

"Through the influence of righteousness, the hungry
wolf

Becomes mild, though in the presence of the white
kid."

IBN ONEIN.

JONES, *Poes. Asial. Comment.*, p. 380.

The application is extremely ingenious and beautiful:
but the exquisite imagery of Isaiah is not equalled.

Verse 7. In this verse a word is omitted in the text,
יחדו *yachdav*, together; which ought to be repeated in
the second hemistich, being quite necessary to the sense.
It is accordingly twice expressed by the *Septuagint*
and *Syriac*.

Verse 8. *The cockatrice' den.*] This is supposed,
both by the *Targum* and by *Kimchi*, to mean the pupil
of this serpent's eye. "When," says *Kimchi*, "he is
in the mouth of his den, in an obscure place, then his
eyes sparkle exceedingly: the child, seeing this, and
supposing it to be a piece of crystal, or precious stone,
puts forth his hand to take it. What would be very
dangerous at another time, shall be safe in the days of
the Messiah; for the serpent will not hurt the child."

Verse 10. *A root of Jesse, which shall stand, &c.*
—"The root of Jesse, which standeth," &c.] St. John
hath taken this expression from Isaiah, Rev. v. 5, and
xxii. 16, where Christ hath twice applied it to him-
self. Seven MSS. have יסד *omed*, standing, the pre-
sent participle. Radix Isaei dicitur jam stare, et aliquan-
tum stetisse, in signum populorum.—VITRINGA. "The
root of Jesse is said to stand, and for some time to have
stood, for an ensign to the people." Which rightly
explains either of the two readings. The *one hundred*
and *tenth* psalm is a good comment on this verse. See
the notes there.

Verse 11. *And it shall come to pass in that day*] This
part of the chapter contains a prophecy which
certainly remains yet to be accomplished.

The Lord—"JEHOVAH"] For אדוני *Adonai*, thirty-
three MSS. of *Kennicott's*, and many of *De Rossi's*,
and two editions, read יְהוָה *Yehovah*.

The islands of the sea.] The Roman and Turkish
empires, says *Kimchi*.

A. M. cir. 3291. second time to recover the rem-
B. C. cir. 713. nant of his people, which shall
Olymp. XVI. 4. be left, "from Assyria, and from
cir. annum Numæ Pompili, Egypt, and from Pathros, and
R. Roman., 3. from Cush, and from Elam, and from Shinar,
and from Hamath, and from the islands of
the sea.

12 And he shall set up an ensign for the
nations, and shall assemble the outcasts of
Israel, and gather together "the dispersed of
Judah from the four " corners of the earth.

13 "The envy also of Ephraim shall depart,
and the adversaries of Judah shall be cut off:
Ephraim shall not envy Judah, and Judah shall
not vex Ephraim.

14 But they shall fly upon the shoulders of

"Zech. x. 10.—John vii. 35; James i. 1.—"Heb. wings.
*Jer. iii. 18; Ezek. xxxvii. 16, 17, 22; Hos. i. 11.—"Heb.
the children of the east.—Dan. xi. 41.—"Heb. Edom and
Moab shall be the laying on of their hand.

Verse 13. *The adversaries of Judah*—"And the
enmity of Judah"] צוררים *tsorerim*. Postulat pars pos-
terior versus, ut intelligantur inimicitie Judæ in
Ephraim: et potest צוררים (*tsorerim*) inimicitiam
notare, ut (חומים) *nichumim*) pœnitentiam, Hos. xi. 8.
—SECKER.

Verse 15. *The Lord—shall smite it in the seven
streams.*—"Smite with a drought"] The Chaldee
reads החריב *hecherib*; and so perhaps the Septuagint,
who have καταστροφῆς, the word by which they commonly
render it. Vulg. *desolabit*; "shall desolate." The
Septuagint, Vulgate, and Chaldee read הדריקו *hidri-
chahu*, "shall make it passable," adding the pronoun,
which is necessary: but this reading is not confirmed by
any MS.

Here is a plain allusion to the passage of the Red
Sea. And the Lord's shaking his hand over the river
with his vehement wind, refers to a particular circum-
stance of the same miracle: for "he caused the sea
to go back by a strong east wind all that night, and
made the sea dry land," Exod. xiv. 21. *The tongue*;
a very apposite and descriptive expression for a bay
such as that of the Red Sea. It is used in the same
sense, Josh. xv. 2. 5; xviii. 19. The Latins gave

the Philistines toward the west; A. M. cir. 3291.
they shall spoil "them of the B. C. cir. 713.
east together: "they "shall lay Olymp. XVI. 4.
their hand upon Edom and cir. annum
Moab; "and the children of Ammon Numæ Pompili,
obey them. R. Roman., 3.

15 And the LORD "shall utterly destroy the
tongue of the Egyptian Sea; and with his
mighty wind shall he shake his hand over the
river, and shall smite it in the seven streams,
° and make men go over "dry shod.

16 "And there shall be a highway for the
remnant of his people, which shall be left,
from Assyria; "like as it was to Israel in the
day that he came up out of the land of
Egypt.

"Heb. the children of Ammon their obedience.—Chap.
ix. 14.—"Zech. x. 11.—Rev. xvi. 12.—"Heb. in
shoes.—"Chap. xix. 23.—"Exod. xiv. 29; chap. li. 10;
lxiii. 12, 13.

the same name to a narrow strip of land running into the
sea: *tenuem producit in æquora linguam*. LUCAN. ii. 613.
He shall smite the river in its seven streams. This has
been supposed to refer to the Nile, because it falls into
the Mediterranean Sea by seven mouths: but R. Kimchi
understands it of the Euphrates, which is the opinion
of some good judges. See the Targum. See below.

Herodotus, lib. i. 189, tells a story of his Cyrus, (a
very different character from that of the Cyrus of the
Scriptures and Xenophon,) which may somewhat illus-
trate this passage, in which it is said that God would
inflict a kind of punishment and judgment on the Eu-
phrates, and render it fordable by dividing it into seven
streams. "Cyrus, being impeded in his march to Ba-
bylon by the Gyndes, a deep and rapid river which falls
into the Tigris, and having lost one of his sacred white
horses that attempted to pass it, was so enraged against
the river that he threatened to reduce it, and make it
so shallow that it should be easily fordable even by
women, who should not be up to their knees in passing
it. Accordingly he set his whole army to work, and
cutting three hundred and sixty trenches, from both
sides of the river, turned the waters into them, and
drained them off."

CHAPTER XII.

*Prophetic hymn of praise for the great mercies vouchsafed to the children of Israel in their deliverance from
the great Babylonish captivity, and for redemption by the Messiah, 1-6.*

A. M. cir. 3291. AND "a in that day thou shalt
B. C. cir. 713. say, O LORD, I will praise
Olymp. XVI. 4. thee: though thou wast angry
cir. annum Numæ Pompili, with me, thine anger is turned
R. Roman., 3.

"Isaiah,

away, and thou comfortedst A. M. cir. 3291.
me. B. C. cir. 713.

2 Behold, God is my salvation; Olymp. XVI. 4.
I will trust, and not be afraid: for cir. annum
Numæ Pompili,
R. Roman., 3.

chap. ii. 11.

This hymn seems, by its whole tenor, and by many
expressions in it, much better calculated for the use

of the Christian Church than for the Jewish, in any
circumstances, or at any time that can be assigned.

A. M. cir. 3291. the LORD ^bJEHOVAH is my
B. C. cir. 713. strength and my song; he also
Olymp. XVI. 4. ^c strength and my song; he also
cir. annum
Numæ Pompili, is become my salvation.

3 Therefore with joy shall
ye draw ^d water out of the wells of salva-
tion.

4 And in that day shall ye say, ^e Praise the
LORD, ^f call upon his name, ^g declare his

^b Psa. lxxxiii. 18.—^c Exod. xv. 2.—^d John iv. 10, 14;
vii. 37, 38.—^e 1 Chron. xvi. 8; Psa. cv. 1.—^f Or, proclaim
his name.—^g Psalm cxlv. 4, 5, 6.—^h Psalm xxxiv. 3.

The Jews themselves seem to have applied it to the times of Messiah. On the last day of the feast of tabernacles they fetched water in a golden pitcher from the fountain of Shiloah, springing at the foot of Mount Sion without the city: they brought it through the water-gate into the temple, and poured it, mixed with wine, on the sacrifice as it lay upon the altar, with great rejoicing. They seem to have taken up this custom, for it is not ordained in the law of Moses, as an emblem of future blessings, in allusion to this passage of Isaiah, "Ye shall draw waters with joy from the fountains of salvation," expressions that can hardly be understood of any benefits afforded by the Mosaic dispensation. Our Saviour applied the ceremony, and the intention of it, to himself, and the effusion of the Holy Spirit, promised, and to be given, by him. The sense of the Jews in this matter is plainly shown by the following passage of the Jerusalem Talmud: "Why is it called the place or house of drawing?" (for that was the term for this ceremony, or for the place where the water was taken up) "Because from thence they draw the Holy Spirit; as it is written, And ye shall draw water with joy from the fountains of salvation." See Wolf. Curæ Philol. in N. T. on John vii. 37, 39.—L. The water is Divine knowledge, says *Kimchi*, and the wells the teachers of righteousness. The *Targum* renders this in a very remarkable manner: "Ye shall receive with joy (אילפן חדא) *ulephan chadath*) a new doctrine from the chosen among the righteous." Does not this mean the Gospel, the new covenant? And did not the Targumist speak as a prophet?

NOTES ON CHAP. XII.

Verse 1. *Though thou wast angry*—"For though thou hast been angry"] The Hebrew phrase, to which the *Septuagint* and *Vulgate* have too closely adhered, is exactly the same with that of St. Paul, Rom. vi. 17: "But thanks be to God, that ye were the slaves of sin; but have obeyed from the heart;" that is, "that whereas, or though, ye were the slaves of sin, yet ye have

doings among the people, made mention that his ^h name is exalted.

5 ⁱ Sing unto the LORD; for he hath done excellent things: this is known in all the earth.

6 ^k Cry out and shout, thou ^l inhabitant of Zion: for great is ^m the Holy One of Israel in the midst of thee.

ⁱ Exod. xv. 1, 21; Psa. lxxviii. 32; xcvi. 1.—^k Chap. liv. 1; Zeph. iii. 14.—^l Heb. inhabitress.—^m Psa. lxxi. 22; lxxxix. 18; chap. xli. 14, 16.

now obeyed from the heart the doctrine on the model of which ye were formed."

Verse 2. *The Lord JEHOVAH*] The word יהוה *Yah* read here is probably a mistake; and arose originally from the custom of the Jewish scribes, who, when they found a line too short for the word, wrote as many letters as filled it, and then began the next line with the whole word. In writing the word יהוה *Yehovah*, the line might terminate with יה *Yah*, the two first letters; and then at the beginning of the next line the whole word יהוה *Yehovah* would be written. This might give rise to יהוה יה *Yah Yehovah*. The *Yah* is wanting here in two of Dr. Kennicott's MSS., in one ancient MS. of my own, and in the *Septuagint*, *Vulgate*, *Syriac*, and *Arabic*. See *Houbigant* and *De Rossi*.

My song] The pronoun is here necessary; and it is added by the *Septuagint*, *Vulgate*, and *Syriac*, who read זמרתִי *zimrathi*, as it is in a MS. Two MSS. omit יה *Yah*, see *Houbigant*, not. in loc. Another MS. has it in one word, זמרתיה *zimrathyah*. Seven others omit יהוה *Yehovah*. See Exod. xv. 2, with Var. Lect. Kennicott.

Verse 4. *Call upon his name* קרא בשמו *kiru bishmo*, invoke his name. Make him your Mediator, or call the people in his name. Preach him who is the Root of Jesse, and who stands as an ensign for the nations. Call on the people to believe in him; as in him alone salvation is to be found.

Verse 6. *Thou inhabitant of Zion*] Not only the Jewish people, to whom his word of salvation was to be sent first; but also all members of the Church of Christ: as in them, and in his Church, the Holy One of Israel dwells. St. Paul, speaking of the mystery which had been proclaimed among the Gentiles, sums it up in these words: "which is CHRIST IN YOU, the hope of glory; whom we preach, warning every man, and teaching every man in all wisdom, that we may present every man perfect in Christ Jesus;" Col. i. 27, 28. Well, therefore, may the inhabitant of Zion cry out and shout, and proclaim the greatness of her Redeemer.

CHAPTER XIII.

God mustereth the armies of his wrath against the inhabitants of Babylon, 1-6. The dreadful consequences of this visitation, and the terror and dismay of those who are the objects of it, 7-16. The horrid cruelties that shall be inflicted upon the Babylonians by the Medes, 17, 18. Total and irrecoverable desolation of Babylon, 19-22.

A. M. cir. 3292
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 4.

THE burden of Babylon, which
Isaiah the son of Amoz did
see.

2 ^b Lift ye up a banner ^c upon

^a Chap. xxi. 1; xlvii. 1; Jer. l. li.

This and the following chapter,—striking off the five last verses of the latter, which belong to a quite different subject,—contain one entire prophecy, foretelling the destruction of Babylon by the Medes and Persians; delivered probably in the reign of Ahaz, (see *Vitringa*, i. 380.) about two hundred years before its accomplishment. The captivity itself of the Jews at Babylon, which the prophet does not expressly foretell, but supposes, in the spirit of prophecy, as what was actually to be effected, did not fully take place till about one hundred and thirty years after the delivery of this prophecy: and the Medes, who are expressly mentioned chap. xiii. 17, as the principal agents in the overthrow of the Babylonian monarchy, by which the Jews were released from that captivity, were at this time an inconsiderable people; having been in a state of anarchy ever since the fall of the great Assyrian empire, of which they had made a part, under Sardanapalus; and did not become a kingdom under Deioces till about the seventeenth of Hezekiah.

The former part of this prophecy is one of the most beautiful examples that can be given of elegance of composition, variety of imagery, and sublimity of sentiment and diction, in the prophetic style; and the latter part consists of an ode of supreme and singular excellence.

The prophecy opens with the command of God to gather together the forces which he had destined to this service, ver. 2, 3. Upon which the prophet immediately hears the tumultuous noise of the different nations crowding together to his standard; he sees them advancing, prepared to execute the Divine wrath, ver. 4, 5. He proceeds to describe the dreadful consequences of this visitation, the consternation which will seize those who are the objects of it; and, transferring unawares the speech from himself to God, ver. 11, sets forth, under a variety of the most striking images, the dreadful destruction of the inhabitants of Babylon which will follow, ver. 11–16, and the everlasting desolation to which that great city is doomed, ver. 17–22.

The deliverance of Judah from captivity, the immediate consequence of this great revolution, is then set forth, without being much enlarged upon, or greatly amplified, chap. xiv. 1, 2. This introduces, with the greatest ease and the utmost propriety, the triumphant song on that subject, ver. 4–28. The beauties of which, the various images, scenes, persons introduced, and the elegant transitions from one to another, I shall here endeavour to point out in their order, leaving a few remarks upon particular passages of these two chapters to be given after these general observations on the whole.

A chorus of Jews is introduced, expressing their surprise and astonishment at the sudden downfall of Babylon; and the great reverse of fortune that had befallen the tyrant, who, like his predecessors, had

the high mountain, exalt the voice
unto them, ^d shake the hand, that
they may go into the gates of
the nobles.

A. M. cir. 3292
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 4.

^b Chap. v. 26; xviii. 3; Jer. l. 2.—Jer. li. 25 —^c Chap. x. 32.

oppressed his own, and harassed the neighbouring kingdoms. These oppressed kingdoms, or their rulers, are represented under the image of the fir trees and the cedars of Libanus, frequently used to express any thing in the political or religious world that is super-eminently great and majestic: the whole earth shouteth for joy; the cedars of Libanus utter a severe taunt over the fallen tyrant, and boast their security now he is no more.

The scene is immediately changed, and a new set of persons is introduced. The regions of the dead are laid open, and Hades is represented as rousing up the shades of the departed monarchs: they rise from their thrones to meet the king of Babylon at his coming; and insult him on his being reduced to the same low estate of impotence and dissolution with themselves. This is one of the boldest prosopopœias that ever was attempted in poetry; and is executed with astonishing brevity and perspicuity, and with that peculiar force which in a great subject naturally results from both. The image of the state of the dead, or the *infernum poeticum* of the Hebrews, is taken from their custom of burying, those at least of the higher rank, in large sepulchral vaults hewn in the rock. Of this kind of sepulchres there are remains at Jerusalem now extant; and some that are said to be the sepulchres of the kings of Judah. See *Maundrell*, p. 76. You are to form to yourself an idea of an immense subterranean vault, a vast gloomy cavern, all round the sides of which there are cells to receive the dead bodies; here the deceased monarchs lie in a distinguished sort of state, suitable to their former rank, each on his own couch, with his arms beside him, his sword at his head, and the bodies of his chiefs and companions round about him. See *Ezek.* xxxii. 27. On which place Sir John Chardin's MS. note is as follows: "En Mingrelie ils dorment tous leurs épées sous leurs têtes, et leurs autres armes à leur côté; et on les enterre de mesme, leurs armes posées de cette façon." In Mingrelia they always sleep with their swords under their heads, and their other arms by their sides; and they bury their dead with their arms placed in the same manner. These illustrious shades rise at once from their couches, as from their thrones; and advance to the entrance of the cavern to meet the king of Babylon, and to receive him with insults on his fall.

The Jews now resume the speech; they address the king of Babylon as the morning-star fallen from heaven, as the first in splendour and dignity in the political world, fallen from his high state; they introduce him as uttering the most extravagant vaunts of his power and ambitious designs in his former glory. These are strongly contrasted in the close with his present low and abject condition.

Immediately follows a different scene, and a most happy image, to diversify the same subject, to give it a new turn, and an additional force. Certain persons

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Nunæ Pompili,
R. Roman., 4.

3 I have commanded my sanctified ones, I have also called ^o my mighty ones for mine anger, *even* them that ^frejoice in my highness.

4 The noise of a multitude in the mountains, ^glike as of a great people; a tumultuous noise of the kingdoms of nations gathered together; the LORD of hosts mustereth the host of the battle.

5 They come from a far country, from the end of heaven, *even* the LORD, and the weapons of his indignation, to destroy the whole land.

6 Howl ye; ^hfor the day of the LORD is at hand; ⁱit shall come as a destruction from the Almighty.

^c Joel iii. 11. — ^f Psa. cxlix. 2, 5, 6. — ^g Heb. *the likeness of*. — ^h Zeph. i. 7; Rev. vi. 17. — ⁱ Job xxxi. 23; Joel i. 15. — ^k Or, *fall down*. — ^l Psa. xlviii. 6; chap. xxi. 3. — ^m Heb. *wonder*.

are introduced who light upon the corpse of the king of Babylon, cast out and lying naked on the bare ground, among the common slain, just after the taking of the city; covered with wounds, and so disfigured, that it is some time before they know him. They accost him with the severest taunts; and bitterly reproach him with his destructive ambition, and his cruel usage of the conquered; which have deservedly brought him this ignominious treatment, so different from that which those of his rank usually meet with, and which shall cover his posterity with disgrace.

To complete the whole, God is introduced, declaring the fate of Babylon, the utter extirpation of the royal family, and the total desolation of the city; the deliverance of his people, and the destruction of their enemies; confirming the irreversible decree by the awful sanction of his oath.

I believe it may with truth be affirmed, that there is no poem of its kind extant in any language, in which the subject is so well laid out, and so happily conducted, with such a richness of invention, with such variety of images, persons, and distinct actions, with such rapidity and ease of transition, in so small a compass, as in this ode of Isaiah. For beauty of disposition, strength of colouring, greatness of sentiment, brevity, perspicuity, and force of expression, it stands, among all the monuments of antiquity, unrivalled.—L.

NOTES ON CHAP. XIII.

Verse 1. *The burden of Babylon*] The prophecy that foretells its destruction by the Medes and Persians: see the preceding observations.

Verse 2. *Exalt the voice*] The word להם *lahem*, "to them," which is of no use, and rather weakens the sentence, is omitted by an ancient MS., and the Vulgate.

Verse 3. *I have commanded my sanctified ones*] מקדשי *mekuddashai*, the persons consecrated to this very purpose. Nothing can be plainer than that the verb

7 Therefore shall all hands ^kbe faint, and every man's heart shall melt.

8 And they shall be afraid; ^lpangs and sorrows shall take hold of them; they shall be in pain as a woman that travaileth: they shall ^mbe amazed ⁿone at another; their faces *shall be as* ^oflames.

9 Behold, ^pthe day of the LORD cometh, cruel both with wrath and fierce anger, to lay the land desolate: and he shall destroy ^qthe sinners thereof out of it.

10 For the stars of heaven and the constellations thereof shall not give their light: the sun shall be ^rdarkened in his going forth, and the moon shall not cause her light to shine.

^s Heb. *every man at his neighbour* — ^t Heb. *faces of the flames*. — ^u Mal. iv. 1. — ^v Psa. civ. 35; Prov. ii. 22. — ^w Chap. xxiv. 21, 23; Ezek. xxxii. 7; Joel ii. 31; iii. 15; Matt. xxiv. 29; Mark xiii. 24; Luke xxi. 25.

קדש *kadash*, "to make holy," signifies also to *consecrate* or *appoint* to a particular purpose. Bishop Lowth translates, "my enrolled warriors." This is the sense.

Verse 4. *Of the battle—"For the battle."*] The Bodleian MS. has למלחמה *lemilchamah*. Cyrus's army was made up of many different nations. Jeremiah calls it an "assembly of great nations from the north country," chap. i. 9. And afterwards mentions the kingdoms of "Ararat, Minni, and Ashchenaz, (i. e. Armenia, Corduene, Pontus or Phrygia, Vitring,) with the kings of the Medes," chap. li. 27, 28. See Xenophon. Cyrop.

Verse 5. *They come from a far country*] The word מרחק *meeretis* is wanting in one MS. and in the Syriac: "They come from afar."

From the end of heaven] *Kimchi* says, *Media*, "the end of heaven," in Scripture phrase, means, the EAST.

Verse 8. *And they shall be afraid—"And they shall be terrified"*] I join this verb, ויבהלו *venibhalu*, to the preceding verse, with the Syriac and Vulgate.

Pangs and sorrows shall take hold of them—"Pangs shall seize them"] The Septuagint, Syriac, and Chaldees read יאחזעז *yochezum*, instead of יאחזעז *yochezun*, which does not express the pronoun *them*, necessary to the sense.

Verse 10. *For the stars of heaven—"Yea, the stars of heaven"*] The Hebrew poets, to express happiness, prosperity, the instauration and advancement of states, kingdoms, and potentates, make use of images taken from the most striking parts of nature, from the heavenly bodies, from the sun, moon, and stars: which they describe as shining with increased splendour, and never setting. The moon becomes like the meridian sun, and the sun's light is augmented sevenfold; (see Isa. xxx. 26;) new heavens and a new earth are created, and a brighter age commences. On the contrary, the overflow and destruction of kingdoms is represented by opposite images. The stars are obscured, the moon withdraws her light, and the sun shines no more! The earth quakes, and the heavens tremble;

A. M. cir. 3292.

B. C. cir. 712.

Olymp. XVII. 1.

cir. annum

Numæ Pompilii,

R. Roman., 4.

11 And I will punish the world for their evil, and the wicked for their iniquity; ^s and I will cause the arrogance of the proud to cease, and will lay low the haughtiness of the terrible.

12 I will make a man more precious than fine gold; even a man than the golden wedge of Ophir.

13 ^v Therefore I will shake the heavens, and the earth shall remove out of her place, in the wrath of the Lord of hosts, and in ^u the day of his fierce anger.

14 And it shall be as the chased roe, and as

^e Chap. ii. 17.—^f Hag. ii. 6.—^g Psa. cx. 5; Lam. i. 12.
^v Jer. i. 16; li. 9.

and all things seem tending to their original chaos. See Joel ii. 10, iii. 15, 16; Amos viii. 9; Matt. xxiv. 29; and De S. Poës. Herb. Præl. VI. et IX.

[And the moon shall not cause her light to shine] This in their reference may belong to the Jewish polity, both in Church and state, which should be totally eclipsed, and perhaps shine no more in its distinct state for ever.

Verse 11. *I will punish the world*—"I will visit the world"] That is, the Babylonish empire; as η οικουμένη, for the Roman empire, or for Judea, Luke ii. 1; Acts xi. 28. So the *universus orbis Romanus*, for the Roman empire; *Salvian. lib. v. Minos* calls Crete his world: "Creten, quæ meus est orbis;" *Ovid. Metamorph. viii. 9.*

Verse 12. *I will make a man more precious than fine gold—wedge of Ophir.*] The Medes and Persians will not be satisfied with the spoils of the Babylonians. They seek either to destroy or enslave them; and they will accept no ransom for any man—either for עֲנֹשׁ *enosh*, the poor man, or for אָדָם *adam*, the more honourable person. All must fall by the sword, or go into captivity together; for the Medes, (ver. 17.) *regard not silver, and delight not in gold.*

Verse 14. "And the remnant"] Here is plainly a defect in this sentence, as it stands in the *Hebrew* text; the subject of the proposition is lost. What is it that shall be like a roe chased? The *Septuagint* happily supply it, οἱ καταλειμμένοι, ἄνωσ *shear*, the remnant. A MS. here supplies the word יושב *yosheb*, the inhabitant; which makes a tolerably good sense; but I much prefer the reading of the *Septuagint*.

They shall—turn—"They shall look"] That is, the forces of the king of Babylon, destitute of their leader, and all his auxiliaries, collected from Asia Minor, and other distant countries, shall disperse and flee to their respective homes.

Verse 15. *Every one that is found*—"Every one that is overtaken"] That is, none shall escape from the slaughter; neither they who flee singly, dispersed and in confusion; nor they who endeavour to make their retreat in a more regular manner, by forming compact bodies: they shall all be equally cut off by the

a sheep that no man taketh up: ^v they shall every man turn to his own people, and flee every one into his own land.

15 Every one that is found shall be thrust through; and every one that is joined unto them shall fall by the sword.

16 Their children also shall be ^w dashed to pieces before their eyes; their houses shall be spoiled, and their wives ravished.

17 ^x Behold, I will stir up the Medes against them, which shall not regard silver; and as for gold, they shall not delight in it.

^w Psa. cxxxvii. 9; Nah. iii. 10; Zech. xiv. 2.—^x Chap. xxi. 2; Jer. li. 11, 28; Dan. v. 28, 31.

sword of the enemy. The *Septuagint* have understood it in this sense, which they have well expressed:—

Ὅς γὰρ ἀν ἄλκῃ ἡττηθήσεται,
καὶ οἵτινες συνήζοντο εἰς πέποιοντα μαχίῃ.

"Whosoever is caught shall be overthrown,

And all that are collected together shall fall by the sword."

Where, for ἡττηθήσεται, MS. Pachom has ἐκκενθήσεται, et οἱ Γ Cod. Marchal. in margine, et MS. 1. D. ii. ἐκκενθήσεται, which seems to be right, being properly expressive of the *Hebrew*.

Verse 17. *Which shall not regard silver*—"Who shall hold silver of no account"] That is, who shall not be induced, by large offers of gold and silver for ransom, to spare the lives of those whom they have subdued in battle; their rage and cruelty will get the better of all such motives. We have many examples in the *Iliad* and in the *Æneid* of addresses of the vanquished to the pity and avarice of the vanquishers, to induce them to spare their lives.

Est domus alta: jacent penitus defossa talenta

Cælati argenti: sunt auri pondera facti

Infectique mihi: non hic victoria Teucrum

Vertitur; aut anima una dabit discrimina tanta.

Dixerat: Æneas contra cui talia reddit:

Argenti atque auri memoras quæ multa talenta

Gnatis parce tuis. Æn. x. 526.

"High in my dome are silver talents rolled,

With piles of laboured and unlaboured gold.

These, to procure my ransom, I resign;

The war depends not on a life like mine:

One, one poor life can no such difference yield,

Nor turn the mighty balance of the field.

Thy talents, (cried the prince,) thy treasured store

Keep for thy sons." Pitt.

It is remarkable that Xenophon makes Cyrus open a speech to his army, and in particular to the Medes, who made the principal part of it, with praising them for their disregard of riches. Ἀνδρες Μήδοι, καὶ πάντες οἱ παρόντες, ἐγὼ ἴμας αὐτὰ σαφῶς, ὅτι κατὰ χρεῖμασιν θεωρεῖται σὺν ἐμοὶ ἐξηλάστε: "Ye Medes, and others who now hear me, I well know that you have not ac-

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B. C. cir. 712.

Olymp. XVII. 1.

cir. annum

Numæ Pompilii,

R. Roman., 4.

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 4.

18 Their bows also shall dash the young men to pieces; and they shall have no pity on the fruit of the womb; their eye shall not spare children.

19 And Babylon, the glory of kingdoms, the beauty of the Chaldees' excellency, shall

† Chap. xiv. 4, 22.—^z Heb. *as the overthrowing*.—^a Gen. xix. 24, 26; Deut. xxix. 23; Jer. xlix. 18; 1. 40.

accompanied me in this expedition with a view of acquiring wealth."—*Cyrop.* lib. v.

Verse 18. Their bows also shall dash—"Their bows shall dash"] Both Herodotus, i. 61, and Xenophon, *Anab.* iii., mention, that the Persians used large bows *τοῖα μεγάλα*: and the latter says particularly that their bows were three cubits long, *Anab.* iv. They were celebrated for their archers, see chap. xxii. 6; Jer. xlix. 35. Probably their neighbours and allies, the Medes, dealt much in the same sort of arms. In *Psa.* xviii. 34, and *Job* xx. 24, mention is made of a bow of steel; if the Persian bows were of metal, we may easily conceive that with a metalline bow of three cubits' length, and proportionably strong, the soldiers might dash and slay the young men, the weaker and unresisting of the inhabitants (for they are joined with the fruit of the womb and the children) in the general carnage on taking the city. *הרחתשנא terattashnah*, shall be broken or shivered to pieces. This seems to refer, not to *נערים nearim*, young men, but to *קשתורו keshathoth*, their bows. The bows of the young men shall be broken to pieces.

On the fruit, &c.—[And on the fruit," &c.] A MS. of Dr. Kennicott's, reads *וּפֵר וְעַל פֵּרִי veal peri*, and on the fruit. And nine MSS. (three ancient) and two editions, with the *Septuagint*, *Vulgate*, and *Syriac*, add likewise the conjunction *ו* *vau*, and, to *עַל al*, upon, afterwards.

Verse 19. And Babylon] The great city of Babylon was at this time rising to its height of glory, while the Prophet Isaiah was repeatedly denouncing its utter destruction. From the first of Hezekiah to the first of Nebuchadnezzar, under whom it was brought to the highest degree of strength and splendour, are about one hundred and twenty years. I will here very briefly mention some particulars of the greatness of the place, and note the several steps by which this remarkable prophecy was at length accomplished in the total ruin of it.

It was, according to the lowest account given of it by ancient historians, a regular square, forty-five miles in compass, inclosed by a wall two hundred feet high and fifty broad; in which there were a hundred gates of brass. Its principal ornaments were the temple of Belus, in the middle of which was a tower of eight stories of building, upon a base of a quarter of a mile square, a most magnificent palace, and the famous hanging gardens, which were an artificial mountain, raised upon arches, and planted with trees of the largest as well as the most beautiful sorts.

Cyrus took the city by diverting the waters of the Euphrates which ran through the midst of it, and

be ^z as when God overthrew ^a Sodom and Gomorrah.

20 It shall never be inhabited, neither shall it be dwelt in from generation to generation: neither shall the Arabian pitch tent there; neither shall the shepherds make their fold there.

† Jer. l. 3, 39; li. 29, 62.

entering the place at night by the dry channel. The river being never restored afterward to its proper course, overflowed the whole country, and made it little better than a great morass; this and the great slaughter of the inhabitants, with other bad consequences of the taking of the city, was the first step to the ruin of the place. The Persian monarchs ever regarded it with a jealous eye; they kept it under, and took care to prevent its recovering its former greatness. Darius Hystaspes not long afterward most severely punished it for a revolt, greatly depopulated the place, lowered the walls, and demolished the gates. Xerxes destroyed the temples, and with the rest the great temple of Belus, *Herod.* iii. 159, *Arrian. Exp. Alexandri*, lib. vii. The building of Seleucia on the Tigris exhausted Babylon by its neighbourhood, as well as by the immediate loss of inhabitants taken away by Seleucus to people his new city, *Strabo*, lib. xvi. A king of the Parthians soon after carried away into slavery a great number of the inhabitants, and burned and destroyed the most beautiful parts of the city, *Valesii Excerpt. Diodori*, p. 377. *Strabo* (*ibid.*) says that in his time great part of it was a mere desert; that the Persians had partly destroyed it; and that time and the neglect of the Macedonians, while they were masters of it, had nearly completed its destruction. *Jerome* (*in loc.*) says that in his time it was quite in ruins, and that the walls served only for the inclosure for a park or forest for the king's hunting. Modern travellers, who have endeavoured to find the remains of it, have given but a very unsatisfactory account of their success. What Benjamin of Tudela and Pietro della Valle supposed to have been some of its ruins, Tavernier thinks are the remains of some late Arabian building. Upon the whole, Babylon is so utterly annihilated, that even the place where this wonder of the world stood cannot now be determined with any certainty! See also note on chap. xliii. 14.

We are astonished at the accounts which ancient historians of the best credit give of the immense extent, height, and thickness of the walls of Nineveh and Babylon; nor are we less astonished when we are assured, by the concurrent testimony of modern travellers, that no remains, not the least traces, of these prodigious works are now to be found. Scattered fragments of its tiles and bricks are yet to be found. Proud Babylon reduced now to a few brick-bats! Our wonder will, I think, be moderated in both respects, if we consider the fabric of these celebrated walls, and the nature of the materials of which they consisted. Buildings in the east have always been, and are to this

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21 ^a But ^d wild beasts of the desert shall lie there; and their houses shall be full of ^e doleful creatures; ^f and ^g owls shall dwell there, and satyrs shall dance there.

Chap. xxxiv. 11-15; Rev. xviii. 2.—^d Heb. *Zim*.—^e Heb. *Ochim*.—^f Or, *ostriches*.

day, made of earth or clay, mixed or beat up with straw to make the parts cohere, and dried only in the sun. This is their method of making bricks; see on chap ix. 9. The walls of the city were built of the earth dugged out on the spot, and dried upon the place, by which means both the ditch and the wall were at once formed, the former furnishing materials for the latter. That the walls of Babylon were of this kind is well known; and *Berosus* expressly says, (*apud Joseph. Antiq. x. 11.*) that Nebuchadnezzar added three new walls both to the old and new city, partly of brick and bitumen, and partly of brick alone. A wall of this sort must have a great thickness in proportion to its height, otherwise it cannot stand. The thickness of the walls of Babylon is said to have been one-fourth of their height, which seems to have been no more than was absolutely necessary. *Maundrell*, speaking of the garden walls of Damascus, says, "They are of a very singular structure. They are built of great pieces of earth, made in the fashion of brick, and hardened in the sun. In their dimensions they are two yards long each, and somewhat more than one broad, and half a yard thick." And afterward, speaking of the walls of the houses, he says, "From this dirty way of building they have this amongst other inconveniences, that upon any violent rain the whole city becomes, by the washing of the houses, as it were a quagmire;" p. 124. And see note on chap. xxx. 13. When a wall of this sort comes to be out of repair, and is neglected, it is easy to conceive the necessary consequences, namely, that in no long course of ages it must be totally destroyed by the heavy rains, and at length washed away, and reduced to its original earth.—L.

22 And ^h the wild beasts of the islands shall cry in their ⁱ desolate houses, and dragons in *their* pleasant palaces: ^k and her time is near to come, and her days shall not be prolonged.

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^h Heb. *daughters of the owl*—ⁱ Heb. *Im*.—Or, *palaces*
^k Jer. li. 33.

Verse 21. *Satyrs*] A kind of beast like to man, which is called מרמוט *marmots*, a monkey.—*Rabbi Parchon*.

Verse 22. *In their pleasant palaces*—"In their palaces"] בארמנותיו *bearmenothaiv*; a plain mistake, I presume, for בארמנותיו *bearmenothaiv*. It is so corrected in two MSS., the Syriac, Chaldee, and Vulgate.

Ποιλυποδες δ' ἐν ἐμοι, θαλαμῶς σῶμαι τὲ μέλαινα
Οἶκα ποιήσονται ἀκχθεα, χρεῖε λαῶν.

HOM. *Hymn. in Apol.* 77.

Of which the following passage of *Milton* may be taken for a translation, though not so designed:—

"And in their palaces,
Where luxury late reigned, sea monsters whelped,
And stabled." *Par. Lost*, xi. 750.

This image of desolation is handled with great propriety and force by some of the Persian poets:—

پرده داري ميکند در قصر تيسر عنكبوت
بومي نوبت ميزند بر گنبد افراسياب

"The spider holds the veil in the palace of Cæsar;
The owl stands centinel on the watch-tower of Af-rasiab."

On this quotation Sir W. Jones observes, *نوبت* *noubet* is an Arabic word, signifying a *turn*, a *change*, a *watch*; hence *نوبت زدن* *noubet zudun* in Persian signifies to relieve the guards by the sounds of drums and trumpets. Their office is given by the poet to the owl; as that of *دار* *dar*, *purdeh dar*, or chamberlain, is elegantly assigned to the spider.

CHAPTER XIV.

Deliverance of Israel from captivity, which shall follow the downfall of the great Babylonish empire, 1, 2. Triumphant ode or song of the children of Jacob, for the signal manifestation of Divine vengeance against their oppressors, 3-23. Prophecy against the Assyrians, 24, 25. Certainty of the prophecy, and immutability of the Divine counsels, 26, 27. Palestine severely threatened, 28-31. God shall establish Zion in these troublous times, 32.

A. M. cir. 3292.
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Olymp. XVII. 1.
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FOR the LORD ^a will have mercy on Jacob, and ^b will yet choose Israel, and set them in their own land: ^c and the

strangers shall be joined with them, and they shall cleave to the house of Jacob.

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
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2 And the people shall take

^a Psa. cii. 13.—^b Zech. i. 17; ii. 12.

NOTES ON CHAP. XIV.

Verse 1. *And will yet choose Israel.*] That is, will still regard Israel as his chosen people; however he

may seem to desert them, by giving them up to their enemies, and scattering them among the nations. Judah is sometimes called Israel; see Ezek. xiii. 16;

A. M. cir. 3292. them, ^d and bring them to their
B. C. cir. 712. place: and the house of Israel
Olymp. XVII. 1. shall possess them in the land
cir. annum. of the LORD for servants and
Nume Pompilii, of the LORD for servants and
R. Roman., 4. handmaids: and they shall take them cap-
tives, ^e whose captives they were; ^f and they
shall rule over their oppressors.

3 And it shall come to pass in the day that the LORD shall give thee rest from thy sorrow, and from thy fear, and from the hard bondage wherein thou wast made to serve,

4 That thou ^g shalt take up this ^h proverb against the king of Babylon, and say, How hath the oppressor ceased! the ⁱ golden ^k city ceased!

5 The LORD hath broken ^l the staff of the wicked, and the sceptre of the rulers.

^d Chap. xlix. 22; lx. 9; lxvi. 20.—^e Heb. that had taken them captives.—^f Chap. lx. 14.—^g Chap. xiii. 19; Hab. ii. 6.
^h Or, taunting speech.—ⁱ Or, exactress of gold.

Mal. i. 1; ii. 11: but the name of Jacob and of Israel, used apparently with design in this place, each of which names includes the twelve tribes, and the other circumstances mentioned in this and the next verse, which did not in any complete sense accompany the return from the captivity of Babylon, seem to intimate that this whole prophecy extends its views beyond that event.

Verse 2. *For servants and handmaids*] **for thrallig and thrallisses.**—OLD BIBLE. Male and female slaves.

Verse 3. *In the day*—"In that day"] כיום היום *bayom hahu*. The word היום *hahu* is added in two MSS. of Kennicott's, and was in the copies from which the *Septuagint* and *Vulgate* translated: εὐχαριστία, *in die illa*, (ἡ ἀναπαύσις, MS. Pachom. adding ἡ,) in that day. This is a matter of no great consequence: however, it restores the text to the common form, almost constantly used on such occasions; and is one among many instances of a word apparently lost out of the printed copies.

Verse 4. *This proverb*—"This parable"] משל *maschal*. I take this to be the general name for poetic style among the Hebrews, including every sort of it, as ranging under one or other, or all of the characters, of sententious, figurative, and sublime; which are all contained in the original notion, or in the use and application of the word *maschal*. Parables or proverbs, such as those of Solomon, are always expressed in short pointed sentences; frequently figurative, being formed on some comparison; generally forcible and authoritative, both in the matter and the form. And such in general is the style of the Hebrew poetry. The verb *maschal* signifies to rule; to exercise authority; to make equal; to compare one thing with another; to utter parables, or acute, weighty, and powerful speeches, in the form and manner of parables, though not properly such. Thus Balaam's first prophecy, (Num. xxiii. 7-10,) is called his *maschal*;

6 He who smote the people in A. M. cir. 3292.
wrath with ^m a continual stroke, B. C. cir. 712.
he that ruled the nations in anger, Olymp. XVII. 1
is persecuted, and none hindereth. cir. annum
Nume Pompilii,
R. Roman., 4.

7 The whole earth is at rest, and is quiet: they break forth into singing.

8 ⁿ Yea, the fir trees rejoice at thee, and the cedars of Lebanon, saying, Since thou art laid down, no feller is come up against us.

9 ^o Hell ^p from beneath is moved for thee to meet thee at thy coming: it stirreth up the dead for thee, even all the ^q chief ^r ones of the earth; it hath raised up from their thrones all the kings of the nations.

10 All they shall speak and say unto thee, Art thou also become weak as we? art thou become like unto us?

ⁿ Rev. xviii. 16.—^p Psal. cxxv. 3.—^m Heb. a stroke without them removing.—^o Chap. lv. 12; Ezek. xxxi. 16.—^q Ezek. xxxiii. 21.—^r Or, The grave.—^s Heb. leaders.—^t Or, great guts.

though it has hardly any thing figurative in it: but it is beautifully sententious, and, from the very form and manner of it, has great spirit, force, and energy. Thus Job's last speeches, in answer to his three friends, chap. xxvii.-xxxii., are called *mashals*; from no one particular character, which discriminates them from the rest of the poem, but from the sublime, the figurative, the sententious manner which equally prevails through the whole poem, and makes it one of the first and most eminent examples extant of the truly great and beautiful in poetic style. See the note on Prov. i. 1.

The *Septuagint* in this place render the word by ὀππνος, a lamentation. They plainly consider the speech here introduced as a piece of poetry, and of that species of poetry which we call the elegiac; either from the subject, it being a poem on the fall and death of the king of Babylon, or from the form of the composition, which is of the longer sort of Hebrew verse, in which the Lamentations of Jeremiah, called by the *Septuagint* ὀππνοι, are written.

The golden city ceased כרחבה *madhebnah*, which is here translated *golden city*, is a Chaldean word. Probably it means that *golden coin* or *ingot* which was given to the Babylonians by way of tribute. So the word is understood by the *Vulgate*, where it is rendered *tributum*; and by Montanus, who translates it *aurea pensio*, the golden pension. *Kimchi* seems to have understood the word in the same sense. *De Rossi* translates it *auri dives*, rich in gold, or *auri exactrix*, the exactor of gold; the same as the exactor of tribute.

Verse 9. *Hell from beneath is moved for thee to meet thee*] That is, *Nebuchadnezzar*. "It (hell) hath raised up from their thrones all the kings of the earth;—the ghosts (*rephaim*) of all the mighty ones, or goats, (עֲרֻדִּים *attudey*), of the earth—all the oppressors of mankind." What a most terrible idea is here! Tyrannical kings who have oppressed and spoiled mankind, are here represented as *enthroned in hell*; and

A. M. cir. 3292.
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Nunæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 4.

cover thee.

12 * How art thou fallen from heaven, * O Lucifer, son of the morning! how art thou cut down to the ground, which didst weaken the nations!

13 For thou hast said in thine heart, * I will ascend into heaven, * I will exalt my throne above the stars of God: I will sit also upon the mount of the congregation, * in the sides of the north:

14 I will ascend above the heights of the clouds; * I will be like the Most High.

* Chap. xxxiv. 4. —† Or, *O day star.* —‡ Matt. xi. 23. —§ Dan. viii. 10. —|| Psa. xlviii. 2.

as taking a Satanic pleasure in seeing others of the same description enter those abodes of misery!

Verse 11. *Cover thee*—“Thy covering.”] *Twenty-eight MSS. (ten ancient) of Kennicott’s, thirty-nine of De Rossi’s, twelve editions, with the Septuagint and Vulgate, read וּמַחֲשֵׁכָהּ umehassecha, in the singular number.*

Verse 12. *O Lucifer, son of the morning*] The *Versions* in general agree in this translation, and render הֵילֵל *heilal* as signifying *Lucifer*, Φωσφόρος, the *morning star*, whether *Jupiter* or *Venus*; as these are both *bringers of the morning light, or morning stars*, annually in their turn. And although the context speaks explicitly concerning *Nebuchadnezzar*, yet this has been, I know not why, applied to the chief of the fallen angels, who is most incongruously denominated *Lucifer*, (the bringer of light!) an epithet as common to him as those of *Satan* and *Devil*. That the Holy Spirit by his prophets should call this arch-enemy of God and man the *light-bringer*, would be strange indeed. But the truth is, the text speaks nothing at all concerning *Satan* nor his *fall*, nor the *occasion* of that fall, which many divines have with great confidence deduced from this text. O how necessary it is to understand the literal meaning of Scripture, that preposterous comments may be prevented! Besides, I doubt much whether our translation be correct. הֵילֵל *heilal*, which we translate *Lucifer*, comes from יָלַל *yalal*, *yell*, *howl*, or *shriek*, and should be translated, “Howl, son of the morning;” and so the *Syriac* has understood it; and for this meaning *Michaelis* contends: see his reasons in *Parkhurst*, under הָלַל *halal*.

Verse 13. *I will ascend into heaven*] I will get the empire of the whole world. *I will exalt my throne above the stars of God*—above the Israelites, who are here termed the stars of God. So the *Targum* of Jonathan, and *R. D. Kimchi*. This chapter speaks not of the ambition and fall of *Satan*, but of the pride, arrogance, and fall of *Nebuchadnezzar*.

The mount of the congregation—“The mount of the Divine Presence”] It appears plainly from *Exod.*

15 Yet thou † shalt be brought down to hell, to the sides of the pit.

16 They that see thee shall narrowly look upon thee, and consider thee, saying, Is this the man that made the earth to tremble, that did shake kingdoms?

17 That made the world as a wilderness, and destroyed the cities thereof; that ‡ opened not the house of his prisoners.

18 All the kings of the nations, even all of them, lie in glory, every one in his own house.

19 But thou art cast out of thy grave like an abominable branch, and as the raiment of those that are slain, thrust through with a

* Chap. xlviii. 8; † 2 Thess. ii. 4. —‡ Matt. xi. 23. —§ Or, *did not let his prisoners loose homeward.*

xxv. 22, and xxix. 42, 43, where God appoints the place of meeting with Moses, and promises to meet with him before the ark to commune with him, and to speak unto him; and to meet the children of Israel at the door of the tabernacle; that the tabernacle, and afterwards the door of the tabernacle, and Mount Zion, (or Moriah, which is reckoned a part of Mount Zion,) whereon it stood, was called the tabernacle, and the mount of convention or of appointment; not from the people’s assembling there to perform the services of their religion, (which is what our translation expresses by calling it the tabernacle of the congregation,) but because God appointed that for the place where he himself would meet with Moses, and commune with him, and would meet with the people. Therefore הַר מוֹעֵד *har moed*, the “mountain of the assembly,” or אֹהֶל מוֹעֵד *ohel moed*, the “tabernacle of the assembly,” means the place appointed by God, where he would present himself; agreeably to which I have rendered it in this place, *the mount of the Divine Presence*.

Verse 19. *Like an abominable branch*—“Like the tree abominated”] That is, as an object of abomination and detestation; such as the tree is on which a malefactor has been hanged. “It is written,” saith St. Paul, *Gal. iii. 13*, “Cursed is every man that hangeth on a tree,” from *Deut. xxi. 23*. The Jews therefore held also as accursed and polluted the tree itself on which a malefactor had been executed, or on which he had been hanged after having been put to death by stoning. “Non suspendunt super arbore, quæ radicibus solo adhæreat; sed super ligno eradicato, ut ne sit excisio molesta: nam lignum, super quo fuit aliquis suspensus, cum suspensio sepeletur; ne maneat illi malum nomen, et dicant homines, Istud est lignum, in quo suspensus est ille, ὁ δένδρον. Sic lapis, quo aliquis fuit lapidatus; et gladius, quo fuit occisus is qui est occisus; et sudarium sive mantile, quo fuit aliquis strangulatus; omnia hæc cum iis, qui perierunt, sepeleuntur.” *Maimonides, apud Casaub. in Baron. Exercitat. xvi. An. 34, Num. 134.* “Cum itaque homo suspensus maximæ esset abominationi,—Judæi quoque præ cæte-

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Nunæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 4.

sword, that go down to the stones of the pit; as a carcass trodden under feet.

20 Thou shalt not be joined with them in burial, because thou hast destroyed thy land and slain thy people: * the seed of evil-doers shall never be renowned.

21 Prepare slaughter for his children ^b for the iniquity of their fathers; that they do not rise, nor possess the land, nor fill the face of the world with cities.

22 For I will rise up against them, saith the LORD of hosts, and cut off from Babylon ^c the name, and ^d remnant, ^e and son, and nephew, saith the LORD.

23 ^f I will also make it a possession for the bitter, and pools of water: and I will sweep it with the besom of destruction, saith the LORD of hosts.

^a Job xviii. 19; Psa. xxi. 10; xxxvii. 28; cix. 13.—^b Exod. xx. 5; Matt. xxiii. 35.—^c Prov. x. 7; Jer. li. 62.—^d 1 Kings xiv. 10.—^e Job xviii. 19.—^f Chap. xxxiv. 11; Zeph. ii. 14.

ris abominabantur lignum quo fuerat suspensus, ita ut illud quæque terra tegeter, tanquam rem abominabilem. Unde interpretes Chaldeus hæc verba transtulit כחט טמיר *kechat temir*, sicut virgultum absconditum, sive sepulchrum. *Kalinski, Vaticinia Observationibus Illustrata*, p. 342.

"The Jews never hang any malefactor upon a tree that is *growing in the earth*, but upon a post fixed in the ground, that it might never be said, 'That is the tree on which such a one was hanged;' for custom required that the tree should be *buried with the malefactor*. In like manner the stone by which a criminal was *stoned to death*, or the sword by which he was *beheaded*, or the *napkin or handkerchief* by which he was *strangled*, should be buried with him in the same grave." "For as the hanged man was considered the *greatest abomination*, so the very post or wood on which he was hanged was deemed a most abominable thing, and therefore buried under the earth."

Agreeably to which Theodoret, *Hist. Ecclesiast.* i. 17, 18, in his account of the finding of the cross by Helena, says, "That the three crosses were buried in the earth near the place of our Lord's sepulchre." And this circumstance seems to confirm the relation of the discovery of the cross of Christ. The crosses were found where the custom required they should be buried.

The raiment of those that are slain—"Clothed with the slain"] *Thirty-five MSS.*, (ten ancient), and three editions, have the word fully written, לבוש *lebus*. It is not a noun, but the participle passive; thrown out among the common slain, and covered with the dead bodies. So ver. 11, the earth-worm is said to be his bed-covering. This reading is confirmed by two ancient MSS. in my own collection.

Verse 20. *Because thou hast destroyed thy land, &c.*—"Because thou hast destroyed thy country; thou hast slain thy people"] Xenophon gives an instance

24 The LORD of hosts hath sworn, saying, Surely as I have thought, so shall it come to pass; and as I have purposed, so shall it stand:

25 That I will break the Assyrian in my land, and upon my mountains tread him under foot: then shall ^g his yoke depart from off them, and his burden depart from off their shoulders.

26 This is the purpose that is purposed upon the whole earth: and this is the hand that is stretched out upon all the nations.

27 For the LORD of hosts hath ^h purposed, and who shall disannul it? and his hand is stretched out, and who shall turn it back?

28 In the year that ⁱ king Ahaz died was this burden.

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Nunæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 4.

A. M. cir. 3278.
B. C. cir. 726.
Olymp. XIII. 3.
cir. annum
Romuli,
R. Roman., 28.

^g Chap. x. 27.—^h 2 Chron. xx. 6; Job ix. 12; xxiii. 13; Psa. xxxiii. 11; Prov. xix. 21; xxi. 30; chap. xliii. 13; Dan. iv. 31. 35.—ⁱ 2 Kings xvi. 20.

of this king's wanton cruelty in killing the son of Gorbias, on no other provocation than that, in hunting, he struck a boar and a lion which the king had missed. *Cyrop.* iv. p. 309.

Verse 23. *I will sweep it with the besom of destruction*—"I will plunge it in the miry gulf of destruction"] I have here very nearly followed the Version of the *Septuagint*; the reasons for which see in the last note on De Poësi Hebr. Prælect. xxviii.

The besom of destruction, as our Version renders it. כְּמַטְאֵי *bematate*. This, says *Kimchi*, is a Chaldeæ word: and it is worthy of remark that the prophet, writing to the Chaldeans, uses several words peculiar to their own language to point out the nature of the Divine judgments, and the causes of them. See the note on Jer. x. 11. *Sixteen of Kennicott's MSS.*, and *seventeen of De Rossi's*, and one ancient of my own, have the word כְּמַטְאֵי *bematatey*, in the plural. "I will sweep her with the besoms of destruction."

Verse 25. *I will break the Assyrian—upon my mountains*—"To crush the Assyrian—on my mountains"] The Assyrians and Babylonians are the same people, Herod. i. 199, 200. Babylon is reckoned the principal city in Assyria, *ibid.* 178. Strabo says the same thing, lib. xvi. *sub init.* The circumstance of this judgment being to be executed on God's mountains is of importance; it may mean the destruction of Sennacherib's army near Jerusalem, and have a still farther view: compare Ezek. xxxix. 4; and see Lowth on this place of Isaiah.

Verse 28. *In the year that king Ahaz died was this burden*] Uzziah had subdued the Philistines, 2 Chron. xxvi. 6, 7; but, taking advantage of the weak reign of Ahaz, they invaded Judea, and took, and held in possession, some cities in the southern part of the kingdom. On the death of Ahaz, Isaiah delivers this prophecy, threatening them with the destruction that

A. M. cir. 3278.
B. C. cir. 726.
Olymp. XIII. 3.
cir. annum
Romuli,
R. Roman., 28.
29 Rejoice, O thou, whole Palestina,^k because the rod of him that smote thee is broken: for out of the serpent's root shall come forth a cockatrice,^m and his fruit shall be a fiery flying serpent.

30 And the first-born of the poor shall feed, and the needy shall lie down in safety: and I will kill thy root with famine, and he shall slay thy remnant.

¹ 2 Chron. xxvi. 6.—¹ Or, *adder*.—² 2 Kings xviii. 8.—³ Or, *he shall not be alone*.

Hezekiah, his son, and great-grandson of Uzziah, should bring upon them: which he effected; for "he smote the Philistines, even unto Gaza, and the borders thereof," 2 Kings xviii. 8. Uzziah, therefore, must be meant by the rod that smote them, and by the serpent from whom should spring the flying fiery serpent, ver. 29, that is, Hezekiah, a much more terrible enemy than even Uzziah had been.

The *Targum* renders the *twenty-ninth* verse in a singular way. "For, from the sons of Jesse shall come forth the Messiah; and his works among you shall be as the flying serpent."

Verse 30. *And the first-born of the poor, &c.* The *Targum* goes on applying all to the Messiah. "And the poor of the people shall he feed, and the humble shall dwell securely in his days: and he shall kill thy children with famine, and the remnant of thy people shall he slay."

I will kill—"He will slay"] The *Septuagint* reads *ἡμῖν hemith*, in the third person, *ἀνέλει*; and so the *Chaldee*. The *Vulgate* remedies the confusion of persons in the present text, by reading both the verbs in the first person.

Verse 31. *There shall come from the north a smoke*—"From the north cometh a smoke"] That is, a cloud of dust raised by the march of Hezekiah's army

31 Howl, O gate; cry, O city; thou, whole Palestina, art dissolved: for there shall come from the north a smoke, and none shall be alone in his appointed times.

32 What shall one then answer the messengers of the nation? that the LORD hath founded Zion, and the poor of his people shall trust in it.

¹ Or, *assemblies*.—² Psa. lxxxvii. 1, 5; ch. 16.—³ Zeph. iii. 12; Zech. xi. 11.—⁴ Or, *betake themselves unto it*.

against Philistia; which lay to the south-west from Jerusalem. A great dust raised has, at a distance, the appearance of smoke: *Fumantes pulverē campi*; "The fields smoking with dust."—VIRG. *Æn.* xi. 908.

Verse 32. *The messengers of the nation*—"The ambassadors of the nations"] The *Septuagint* read *ἑθνῶν goyim*, *ethvwn*, plural; and so the *Chaldee*, and one MS. The ambassadors of the neighbouring nations, that send to congratulate Hezekiah on his success; which in his answer he will ascribe to the protection of God. See 2 Chron. xxxii. 23. Or, if *ἑθνῶν goi singular*, the reading of the text, be preferred, the ambassadors sent by the Philistines to demand peace.—L.

The Lord hath founded Zion] *Kimchi* refers this to the state of Zion under Hezekiah, when the rest of the cities of Judea had been taken, and this only was left for a hope to the poor of God's people: and God so defended it that Rabshakeh could not prevail against it.

The true Church of God is a place of safety; for as all its members are devoted to God, and walk in his testimonies, so they are continually defended and supported by him. In the congregations of his people, God dispenses his light and salvation; hence his poor or humble ones expect in his ordinances the blessings they need.

CHAPTER XV.

Prediction of very heavy calamities about to fall upon the Moabites, 1-9.

A. M. cir. 3278.
B. C. cir. 726.
Olymp. XIII. 3.
cir. annum
Romuli,
R. Roman., 28.
THE burden of Moab. Because in the night Ar of Moab is laid waste and brought to silence; because in the night

Kir of Moab is laid waste, and brought to silence:

2 He is gone to Bajith, and to Dibon, the high places, to

^a Jer. xlviii. 1, &c.; Ezek. xxv. 8-11; Amos ii. 1.

^b Num. xxi. 28.—^c Or, *cut off*.—^d Chap. xvi. 12.

This and the following chapter, taken together, make one entire prophecy, very improperly divided into two parts. The time of its delivery, and consequently of its accomplishment, which was to be in three years from that time, is uncertain; the former not being marked in the prophecy itself, nor the latter recorded in history. But the most probable account is, that it was delivered soon after the foregoing, in the first year of Hezekiah; and that it was accom-

plished in his fourth year, when Shalmaneser invaded the kingdom of Israel. He might probably march through Moab; and to secure every thing behind him, possess himself of the whole country, by taking their principal strong places, Ar and Kirhahes.—L. The authorized Version, which we have followed in the margin, places the prophecy in this chapter fourteen years earlier than that contained in the two preceding. Jeremiah has happily introduced much of this pro-

A. M. cir. 3278. weep: Moab shall howl over
B. C. cir. 726. Nebo, and over Medeba: * on
Olymp. XIII. 3. all their heads shall be baldness,
cir. annum Romuli, and every beard cut off.
R. Roman., 28.

3 In their streets they shall gird themselves with sackcloth: † on the tops of their houses, and in their streets, every one shall howl, ‡ weeping abundantly.

4 And Heshbon shall cry, † and Elealeh: their voice shall be heard even unto Jahaz:

* See Lev. xxi. 5; chap. iii. 24; xxii. 12; Jer. xlvii. 5; xlviii. 1, 37, 38; Ezek. vii. 18. † Jer. xlviii. 38. — ‡ Heb. descending into weeping, or coming down with weeping.

phesy of Isaiah into his own larger prophecy against the same people in his *forty-eighth* chapter, denouncing God's judgment on Moab, subsequent to the calamity here foretold, and to be executed by Nebuchadnezzar; by which means several mistakes of transcribers in the present text of both prophets may be rectified.

NOTES ON CHAP. XV.

Verse 1. *Because in the night* כִּלְיִל *beileil*. That both these cities should be taken in the *night* is a circumstance somewhat unusual; but not so material as to deserve to be so strongly insisted upon. *Vitringa*, by his remark on this word, shows that he was dissatisfied with it in its plain and obvious meaning, and is forced to have recourse to a very hard metaphorical interpretation of it. *Noctu vel nocturno impetu*; vel metaphorice, repente, subito, inexpectata destructione: placet posterius. *Calmet* conjectures, and I think it probable, that the true reading is כִּלְיִל *keleil*, as the *night*. There are many mistakes in the *Hebrew* text arising from the very great similitude of the letters ב *beth*, and כ *caph*, which in many MSS., and some printed editions, are hardly distinguishable. Admitting this reading, the translation will be,—

"Because *Ar* is utterly destroyed, Moab is undone! Because *Kir* is utterly destroyed, Moab is undone!"

Verse 2. *He is gone to Bajith, and to Dibon* הָיָה אֵלַהּ הַבַּיִת *alah habbayith*, should be rendered, *he is gone to the house*, i. e., to their chief temple, where they practised idolatry. *Dibon* was the name of a tower where also was an idolatrous temple; thither they went to weep and pray before their idols, that they might interpose and save them from their calamities. So *R. D. Kimchi*. *He is gone to Bajith and to Dibon*: but *Bishop Louth* reads *Beth Dibon*; this is the name of one place; and the two words are to be joined together, without the ו *vau* intervening. So the *Chaldee* and *Syriac*. This reading is not supported by any MS. or Version: but some MSS., instead of אֵר *ar*, have יֵר *ir*, a city, others have אֵל *al*, unto, and some editions have אֵל *al*, upon. But all these help little, though they show that the place puzzled both the scribes and the editors.

On all their heads shall be baldness, &c.—[On every head there is baldness," &c.] *Herodotus*, ii. 26, speaks of it as a general practice among all men,

therefore the armed soldiers of Moab shall cry out; his life shall be grievous unto him.

5 My heart shall cry out for Moab; † his fugitives shall flee unto Zoar, a † heifer of three years old: for † by the mounting up of Luhith with weeping shall they go it up; for in the way of Horonaim they shall raise up a cry of † destruction.

* Chap. xvi. 9.—† Chap. xvi. 11; Jer. xlviii. 31.—‡ Or, to the borders thereof, even as a heifer.—§ Chap. xvi. 14; Jer. xlviii. 34.—|| Jer. xlviii. 5.—¶ Heb. breaking.

except the Egyptians, to cut off their hair as a token of mourning. "Cut off thy hair, and cast it away," says *Jeremiah*, vii. 29, "and take up a lamentation."

ΤΟΥΤΟ ΣΥ ΚΑΙ ΓΕΡΑΣ ΟΙΟΝ ΟΙΖΥΡΟΙΣΙ ΒΡΟΤΙΣΙ
Κεῖρασθαι τες κομηται, βαλεῖν τ' αἰο δακρυ παρειων.
HOM. Odys. iv. 197.

"The rites of wo

Are all, alas! the living can bestow;
O'er the congenial dust enjoined to shear
The graceful curl, and drop the tender tear."

POPE.

On every head.—For רֹאשׁ *roshav*, read רֹאשׁ *rosh*. So the parallel place, *Jer. xlviii. 37*, and so three MSS., one ancient. An ancient MS. reads אֵל כָּל *al kol rosh*. Five read כָּל רֹאשׁ *bechol rosh*, on every head, with the *Septuagint* and *Arabic*. AND every head. The ו *vau*, and, is found in thirty MSS., in three editions, and in the *Syriac*, *Vulgate*, and *Chaldee*.

Cut off—"Shorn." The printed editions, as well as the MSS., are divided on the reading of this word. Some have גְּדוּעָה *geduah*, shorn, others גְּרֻעָה *geruah*, diminished. The similitude of the letters ד *daleth* and ר *resh* has likewise occasioned many mistakes. In the present case, the sense is pretty much the same with either reading. The text of *Jer. xlviii. 37* has the latter, *diminished*. The former reading is found in twelve of *Dr. Kennicott's* MSS., forty of *De Rossi's*, and two of my own. A great number of editions have the same reading.

Verse 3. *With sackcloth* שֵׂק *sak*. The word is in the plural שקים *sakkim*, sacks, in one of *De Rossi's* MSS.

Verse 4. *The armed soldiers*—"The very loins"] So the *Septuagint*, ἡ σπῆς, and the *Syriac*. They cry out violently, with their utmost force.

Verse 5. *My heart shall cry out for Moab*—"The heart of Moab crieth within her"] For לִבִּי *libbi*, my heart, the *Septuagint* reads לִבּוֹ *libbo*, his heart, or לֵב *leb*; the *Chaldee*, לִבּוֹ *libbo*. For בִּרְחֵיחָה *bericheyha*, the *Syriac* reads בִּרְחֵיחָה *berochéh*; and so likewise the *Septuagint*, rendering it εἰς ἡσυχῆς, *Edil. Vat.*: or εἰς ἡσυχῆς, *Edil. Alex.* and MSS. i. D. u.

A heifer of three years old—"A young heifer." Hebrew, a heifer three years old, in full strength; as *Horace* uses *equa prima*, for a young mare just coming to her prime. *Bochart* observes, from *Aristotle*, *Hist.*

A. M. cir. 3278.
B. C. cir. 726.
Olymp. XIII. 3.
cir. annum
Romuli,
R. Roman., 28.

6 For the waters ^o of Nimrim shall be ^pdesolate: for the hay is withered away, the grass fail-eth, there is no green thing.

7 Therefore the abundance they have gotten, and that which they have laid up, shall they carry away to the ^qbrook of the willows.

8 For the cry is gone round about the bor-

^o Num. xxxii. 36. — ^p Heb. desolations. — ^q Or, valley of

Animal. lib. iv., that in this kind of animals alone the voice of the female is deeper than that of the male; therefore the lowing of the heifer, rather than of the bullock, is chosen by the prophet, as the more proper image to express the mourning of Moab. But I must add that the expression here is very short and obscure; and the opinions of interpreters are various in regard to the meaning. Compare Jer. xlviii. 34.

Shall they go it up—"They shall ascend"] For יעלה *yaaleh*, the Septuagint and a MS. read in the plural, יעלו *yaalu*. And from this passage the parallel place in Jer. xlviii. 5 must be corrected; where, for יעלה *yaaleh bechi*, which gives no good sense, read בו יעלה *yelehu bo*.

Verse 7. "Shall perish"] אבדו *abadu*, or אבדה *abadeh*. This word seems to have been lost out of the text: it is supplied by the parallel place, Jer. xlviii. 36. "The Syriac expresses it by יבר *aber*, *præterit*, "he hath passed;" and the Chaldee by יתבזעזון *yithbazezun*, *dripietur*.

To the brook of the willows—"To the valley of willows." That is, to Babylon. *Hieron. and Jarchi in loc.*; both referring to *Psa. cxxxvii. 2*. So likewise *Prideaux, Le Clerc, &c.*

Verse 9. The waters of Dimon] Some have *Dibon*, others have *Ribon* and *Rimon*. *St. Jerome* observes

ders of Moab; the howling thereof unto Eglaim, and the howling thereof unto Beec-elim.

A. M. cir. 3278.
B. C. cir. 726.
Olymp. XIII. 3.
cir. annum
Romuli,
R. Roman., 28.

9 For the waters of Dimon shall be full of blood: for I will bring ^rmore upon Dimon, ^slions upon him that escapeth of Moab, and upon the remnant of the land.

the Arabians. — ^r Heb. additions. — ^s 2 Kings xvii. 25.

that the same town was called both *Dibon* and *Dimon*. The reading is therefore indifferent.

Upon him that escapeth of Moab, &c.—"Upon the escaped of Moab, and Ariel, and the remnant of Admah." The Septuagint for אריה *aryeh* read אריאל *ariel*. Ar Moab was called also Ariel or Areopolis. *Hieron. and Theodoret*. See *Cellarius*. They make אדמה *Admah* also a proper name. Michaelis thinks that the Moabites might be called the remnant of Admah, as sprung from Lot and his daughters, escaped from the destruction of that and the other cities; or, metaphorically, as the Jews are called princes of Sodom, and people of Gomorrah, chap. i. 10. *Bibliothèque Orient. Part v., p. 195*. The reading of this verse is very doubtful; and the sense, in every way in which it can be read, very obscure.—*L. Calmet* thinks there may be a reference to 1 Chron. xi. 22, where it is said, "Benaiah slew two lion-like men of Moab," or the two Ariels of Moab, and would therefore translate, "I will bring down the remnant of Moab like Ariel, (which Benaiah smote), and them that are escaped like Admah." They shall be exterminated, as were the inhabitants of those two cities. Ariel was a double city—the river Arnon dividing it in two. This is the two Ariels of Moab—not two lion-like men, much less two lions. See *Calmet* on this place.

CHAPTER XVI.

The distress of Moab pathetically described by the son of the prince, or ruler of the land, being forced to flee for his life through the desert, that he may escape to Judea; and the young women, like young birds scared from their nest, wade helpless through the fords of Arnon, the boundary of their country, to seek protection in some foreign land. 1, 2. The prophet addresses Sion, exhorting her to show mercy to her enemies in their distress, that her throne may be established in righteousness, 3-5. Exceeding great pride of Moab. 6. The terrible calamities about to fall upon Moab further described by the languishing of the vine, the ceasing of the vintage, the sound of the prophet's bowels quivering like a harp, &c., 7-13. Awful nearness of the full accomplishment of the prophecy, 14.

A. M. cir. 3278.
B. C. cir. 726.
Olymp. XIII. 3.
cir. annum
Romuli,
R. Roman., 28.

SEND ^aye the lamb to the ruler of the land ^bfrom ^cSela ^dto the wilderness, unto the mount of the daughter of Zion.

^a 2 Kings iii. 4. — ^b 2 Kings xiv. 7. — ^c Or, Petra.

NOTES ON CHAP. XVI.

Verse 1. Send ye the lamb, &c.—"I will send forth the son, &c." Both the reading and meaning of this verse are still more doubtful than those of the preceding. The Septuagint and Syriac read אשלח *eshlach*,

2 For it shall be, that, as a wandering bird ^ecast out of the nest, so the daughters of Moab shall be at the fords of ^fArnon.

A. M. cir. 3278.
B. C. cir. 726.
Olymp. XIII. 3.
cir. annum
Romuli,
R. Roman., 28.

^d Heb. a rock — ^e Or, a nest forsaken — ^f Num. xxi. 13.

I will send, in the first person singular, future tense: the Vulgate and Talmud Babylon., read שלח *shelach*, send, singular imperative: some read שלחו *shilchu*, send ye forth, or shalechu, they send forth. The Syriac, for בר *car*, a lamb, reads בר *bar*, a son, which is con-

A. M. cir. 3278.
B. C. cir. 726.
Olymp. XIII. 3.
cir. annum
Romuli,
R. Roman., 28.

3 ¶ Take counsel, execute judgment; make thy shadow as the night in the midst of the noon-day; hide the outcasts; bewray not him that wandereth.

4 Let mine outcasts dwell with thee, Moab; be thou a covert to them from the face of the spoiler: for the ^h extortioner is at an end, the spoiler ceaseth, ⁱ the oppressors are consumed out of the land.

¶ Heb. *Bring*.—^a Heb. *uringer*.—^b Heb. *the treaders down*.
Dan. vii. 14, 27; Mic. iv. 7; Luke i. 33.—^c Or, *prepared*.

firmed by five MSS. of *Kennicott* and *De Rossi*. The two first verses describe the distress of Moab on the Assyrian invasion; in which even the son of the prince of the country is represented as forced to flee for his life through the desert, that he may escape to Judea; and the young women are driven forth like young birds cast out of the nest, and endeavouring to wade through the fords of the river Arnon. Perhaps there is not so much difficulty in this verse as appears at first view. "Send the lamb to the ruler of the land," may receive light from 2 Kings iii. 4, 5: "And Mesha, king of Moab, was a sheepmaster, and rendered unto the king of Israel one hundred thousand lambs with their wool, and one hundred thousand rams: but when Ahab was dead, the king of Moab rebelled against Israel." Now the prophet exhorts them to begin paying the tribute as formerly, that their punishment might be averted or mitigated.

Verse 3. *Take counsel*—"Impart counsel"] The *Vulgate* renders the verbs in the beginning of this verse in the singular number. So the *Keri*; and so likewise *sixty-one* MSS. of *Kennicott's* and *De Rossi's* have it, and *nineteen* editions, and the *Syriac*. The verbs throughout the verse are also in the feminine gender; agreeing with Zion, which I suppose to be understood.

Verse 4. *Let mine outcasts dwell with thee, Moab*—"Let the outcasts of Moab sojourn with thee, O Zion"] Setting the points aside, this is by much the most obvious construction of the *Hebrew*, as well as most agreeable to the context, and the design of the prophet. And it is confirmed by the *Septuagint* of *φυγάδες Μωαβ*, and *Syriac*.

The oppressors—"The oppressor"] Perhaps the Israelites, who in the time of Ahaz invaded Judah, defeated his army, slaying one hundred and twenty thousand men, and brought the kingdom to the brink of destruction. Judah, being now in a more prosperous condition, is represented as able to receive and to protect the fugitive Moabites. And with those former times of distress the security and flourishing state of the kingdom under the government of Hezekiah is contrasted.

Verse 5. *In mercy shall the throne be established*] May not this refer to the throne of Hezekiah? Here we have the character of such a king as cannot fail to be a blessing to the people. 1. "He sitteth on the throne in truth"—He does not merely profess to

5 And in mercy ^k shall the throne be ^l established; and he shall sit upon it in truth in the tabernacle of David, ^m judging, and seeking judgment, and hasting righteousness.

6 We have heard of the ⁿ pride of Moab; he is very proud; even of his haughtiness, and his pride, and his wrath; ^o but his lies shall not be so.

7 Therefore shall Moab ^p howl for Moab,

A. M. cir. 3278.
B. C. cir. 726.
Olymp. XIII. 3.
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Romuli,
R. Roman., 28.

¶ Psa. lxxii. 2; xcvi. 13; xcvi. 9.—^a Jer. xlviii. 29; Zeph. ii. 10.—^b Chap. xxviii. 15.—^c Jer. xlviii. 20.

be the father and protector of his people: but he is actually such. 2. He is *judging*. He is not a man of war or blood, who wastes his subjects' lives and treasures in contentions with neighbouring nations, in order to satisfy his ambition by the extension of his territory. On the contrary, his whole life is occupied in the distribution of justice. 3. *He seeketh judgment*. He seeks out the poor distressed ones who cannot make their way to him, and avenges them on their oppressors. 4. *He hastens righteousness*. He does not suffer any of the courts of justice to delay the determination of the causes brought before them: he so orders that the point in litigation be fairly, fully, and speedily heard; and then judgment pronounced. *Delays* in the execution of justice answer little end but the enriching of unprincipled lawyers.

Verse 6. *We have heard of the pride of Moab*—"We have heard the pride of Moab"] For *אנ* *geah*; two MSS., one ancient, and Jer. xlviii. 29. Zephaniah, chap. ii. 8-10, in his prophecy against Moab, the subject of which is the same with that of Jeremiah in his *forty-eighth* chapter, (see the note on chap. xv. 1,) enlarges much on the pride of Moab, and their insolent behaviour towards the Jews:—

"I have heard the reproach of Moab;
And the revilings of the sons of Ammon:
Who have reproached my people;
And have magnified themselves against their borders.
Therefore, as I live, saith JEHOVAH God of hosts, the
God of Israel:

Surely Moab shall be as Sodom,
And the sons of Ammon as Gomorrah:
A possession of nettles, and pits of salt,
And a desolation for ever.
The residue of my people shall spoil them,
And the remnant of my nation shall dispossess them:
This shall they have for their pride;
Because they have raised a reproach, and have magnified themselves
Against the people of JEHOVAH God of hosts."

Verse 7. *For the foundations of Kir-hareseth*—"For the men of Kirhares." A palpable mistake in this place is happily corrected by the parallel text of Jer. xlviii. 31, where, instead of *אנשי אשיש* *anshey, foundations* or *flagons*, we read *אנשי אש* *anshey, men*. In the same place of Jeremiah, and in ver. 36, and here in ver. 11, the name of the city is Kirhares, not Kir-hareseth.

A. M. cir. 3278.

B. C. cir. 726.

Olymp. XIII. 3.

cir. annum

Romuli,

R. Roman., 28.

every one shall howl: for the foundations ^a of Kir-hareseth shall ye ^vmourn; surely *they* are stricken.

8 For ^athe fields of Heshbon languish, and ^tthe vine of Sibmah: the lords of the heathen have broken down the principal plants thereof, they are come *even* unto Jazer, they wandered *through* the wilderness: her branches are ^ustretched out, they are gone over the sea.

9 Therefore ^vI will bewail with the weeping of Jazer the vine of Sibmah: I will water thee with my tears, ^wO Heshbon, and Elealeh:

^a2 Kings iii. 25.—Or, *mutter*.—Chap. xxiv. 7.—^vJer. 9.
^uOr, *plucked up*—^vJer. xlviii. 32.—^wChap. xv. 4.

Verse 8. *Languish*—"Are put to shame"] Here the text of Jeremiah leaves us much at a loss, in a place that seems to be greatly corrupted. The *Septuagint* join the two last words of this verse with the beginning of the following. Their rendering is: *καὶ οὐκ ἐντραπήσεται τὰ πείρα Εὐσεβίου*. For *αχ* *ach* they must have read *אל* *al*; otherwise, how came they by the negative, which seems not to belong to this place? Neither is it easy to make sense of the rest without a small alteration, by reading, instead of *ἐντραπήσεται* *τα*, *ἐντραπήσεται*. In a word, the *Arabic* version, taken from the *Septuagint*, plainly authorizes this reading of the *Septuagint*, and without the negative; and it is fully confirmed by MSS. *Pachom.* and *i. D. ii.*, which have both of them *ἐντραπήσεται μετὰ Εὐσεβίου*, without the negative; which makes an excellent sense, and, I think, gives us the true reading of the *Hebrew* text: *אך נחלמו שריהם חשבון* *ak nichlemu shadamoth cheshbon*. They frequently render the verb *nichlam* by *עצתם* *achtem*. And *נחלמו* *nichlemu* answers perfectly well to *אמלל* *umlal*, the parallel word in the next line. The MSS. vary in expressing the word *נחלים* *nechaim*, which gives no tolerable sense in this place; one reads *נחלים* *nochaim*; two others *נחלים* *nechaim*; in another the *כ* *caph* is upon a rasure of two letters; and the *Vulgate* instead of it reads *מכותם* *meotham*, *plagas suas*.—*L.*

For the men of Kirharses ye shall make a moan. For the fields of Heshbon are put to shame. This is Bp. Louth's sense of the passage.

Her branches are stretched out—"Her branches extended themselves." *נחשו* *nitteshu*, a MS. has *נחשו* *niggeshu*; which may perhaps be right. Compare Jer. xlviii. 32, which has in this part of the sentence the synonymous word *נאגו* *nagau*.

The meaning of this verse is, that the wines of Sibmah and Heshbon were greatly celebrated, and in high repute with all the great men and princes of that and the neighbouring countries; who indulged themselves even to intemperance in the use of them. So that their vines were so much in request as not only to be propagated all over the country of Moab to the sea of Sodom, but to have scions of them sent even beyond the sea into foreign countries.

הלכו *halenu*, knocked down, demolished; that is

for ^xthe shouting for thy summer fruits and for thy harvest is fallen.

10 And ^ygladness is taken away, and joy out of the plentiful field; and in the vineyards there shall be no singing, neither shall there be shouting: the treaders shall tread out no wine in *their* presses; I have made *their* vintage-shouting to cease.

11 Wherefore ^zmy bowels shall sound like a harp for Moab, and mine inward parts for Kir-harsh.

12 And it shall come to pass, when it is seen that Moab is weary on ^athe high place, that

^xOr, *the alarm is fallen upon*, &c.—^yChap. xxiv. 4. Jer. xlviii. 33.—^zChap. xv. 5; xlviii. 15; Jer. xlviii. 36.—^aChap. xv. 2

overpowered, intoxicated. The drunkards of Ephraim are called by the prophet, chap. xxviii. 1, *הלוכי* *halumey yayin*, *drinkers of wine*. See Schultens on Prov. xxiii. 25. Gratius, speaking of the Mareotic wine, says of it,

Pharios quæ fregit noxia reges. CYNÆG. 312.

Verse 9. *With the weeping*—"As with the weeping"] For *בבכי* *bibechi*, a MS. reads *בכי* *bechi*. In Jer. xlviii. 32, it is *מבכי* *mibbechi*. The *Septuagint* read *כבכי* *kibeki*, as with weeping, which I follow.

For thy summer fruits and for thy harvest is fallen—"And upon thy vintage the destroyer hath fallen." In these few words there are two great mistakes, which the text of Jer. xviii. 32 rectifies. For *קציר* *ketsirech*, it has *בציר* *betsirech*; and for *הידר* *heidad*, *שר* *shoded*; both which corrections the *Chaldee* in this place confirms. As to the first,

"Hesebon and Eleale, and

The flowery dale of Sibmah, clad with vines,"

were never celebrated for their *harvests*; it was the *vintage* that suffered by the irruption of the enemy; and so read the *Septuagint* and *Syriac*. *הידר* *heidad* is the noisy acclamation of the treaders of the grapes. And see what sense this makes in the literal rendering of the *Vulgate*: *super messem tuam vox calcantium irruit*, "upon thy harvest the voice of the treaders rushes." The reading in Jer. xlviii. 32 is certainly right, *שר* *shoded* *naphal*, "the destroyer hath fallen." The shout of the treaders does not come in till the next verse; in which the text of Isaiah in its turn mends that of Jeremiah, xlviii. 33, where instead of the first *הידר* *heidad*, "the shout," we ought undoubtedly to read, as here, *הדר* *haddorech*, "the treader."

Verse 10. *Neither shall there be shouting*—"An end is put to the shouting"] The *Septuagint* read *השבת* *hishbeth*, passive, and in the third person; rightly, for God is not the speaker in this place. The rendering of the *Septuagint* is *ἀπαύται* *apapausthai*, "the cry ceaseth;" which last word, necessary to the rendering of the *Hebrew* and to the sense, is supplied by MSS. *Pachom.* and *i. D. ii.*, having been lost out of the other copies.

Verse 12. *When it is seen that Moab, &c.*—"When

A. M. cir. 3278. he shall come to his sanctuary
B. C. cir. 726. to pray; but he shall not prevail.
Olymp. XIII. 3. 13 This is the word that the
cir. annum
Romuli,
R. Roman., 28. LORD hath spoken concerning
Moab since that time.

14 But now the LORD hath spoken, saying,

^b Chap. xxi. 16.

Moab shall see," &c.] For נִירָה *nirah*, a MS. reads *ruah*, and so the Syriac and Chaldee. "Perhaps *כי נִירָה* *ki nirah* is only a various reading of *נִלָּה* *ki nilah*." SECKER. A very probable conjecture.

Verse 14. *Within three years* כְּשָׁלֹשׁ *beshalish*. *keshalish*, according, or in or about three years, is the reading of nine of Kennicott's and De Rossi's MSS., and two ancient editions.

But the present reading may well stand: "Now, the LORD hath spoken, saying, Within three years, as the years of a hireling." It seems as if this prophecy had been delivered before, without any time specified for its fulfilment; but now the time is determined—"in three years, as the years of a hireling"—for, as a hireling counts even to a single day, and will not abide with his employer an hour beyond the

Within three years, ^b as the years of a hireling, and the glory of Moab shall be contemned, with all that great multitude; and the remnant shall be very small and ^c feeble.

^c Or, not many.

time agreed on; so, in three years, even to a day, from the delivery of this prophecy, shall destruction come upon Moab. This is the import of the present text; but if we take כְּשָׁלֹשׁ *keshalish*, as in three years, or in about three years' time, the prophecy is not so definite.

These three years, says Calmet, are mentioned from the death of Ahaz, see chap. xiv. 28, and end the third year of Hezekiah, three years before the taking of Samaria by Shalmaneser. This conqueror did not ruin Moab so completely as not to leave a man in the land; the final desolation of Moab was reserved for Nebuchadnezzar, five years after the taking of Jerusalem.

Feeble—"And without strength."] An ancient MS., with the Septuagint, reads וְאֵין *velo*, "and not."

CHAPTER XVII.

judgments of God upon Damascus, 1-3; and upon Israel, 4-6. Good effects of these judgments on the small remnant or gleanings that should escape them, 7, 8. The same judgments represented in other but stronger terms, and imputed to irreligion and neglect of God, 9-11. The remaining verses are a distinct prophecy, a beautiful detached piece, worked up with the greatest elegance, sublimity, and propriety; and forming a noble description of the formidable invasion and sudden overthrow of Sennacherib, exactly suitable to the event, 12-14.

A. M. cir. 3263.
B. C. cir. 741.
Olymp. IX. 4.
cir. annum
Romuli,
R. Roman., 13.

THE ^aburden of Damascus.
Behold, Damascus is taken
away from being a city, and it
shall be a ruinous heap.

^a Jer. xlix. 23; Amos i. 3; Zech. ix. 1; 2 Kings xvi. 9.

This prophecy by its title should relate only to Damascus; but it full as much concerns, and more largely treats of, the kingdom of Samaria and the Israelites, confederated with Damascus and the Syrians against the kingdom of Judah. It was delivered probably soon after the prophecies of the seventh and eighth chapters, in the beginning of the reign of Ahaz; and was fulfilled by Tiglath-pileser's taking Damascus, and carrying the people captives to Kir, (2 Kings xvi. 9,) and overrunning great part of the kingdom of Israel, and carrying a great number of the Israelites also captives to Assyria; and still more fully in regard to Israel, by the conquest of the kingdom, and the captivity of the people, effected a few years after by Shalmaneser.—L.

NOTES ON CHAP. XVII.

Verse 1. *The burden of Damascus.*] Which is, according to the common version, *The cities of Aroer are forsaken*. It has already been observed by the learned

2 The cities of Aroer are forsaken: they shall be for flocks, which shall lie down, and ^b none shall make them afraid.

A. M. cir. 3263.
B. C. cir. 741.
Olymp. IX. 4.
cir. annum
Romuli,
R. Roman., 13.

^b Jer. vii. 33.

prelate, that the prophecy, as it relates to Damascus, was executed in the beginning of the reign of Ahaz, probably about the third year. If we credit *Midrash*, the *Damascenes* were the most extensive and flagrant of all idolaters. "There were in Damascus three hundred and sixty-five streets, in each of these was an idol, and each idol had his peculiar day of worship; so that the whole were worshipped in the course of the year." This, or any thing like this, was a sufficient reason for this city's destruction.

A ruinous heap] For מֵי *mei*, "a ruinous heap," the Septuagint reads לוֹי *lei*, "for a ruin," the Vulgate כֵּן *kei*, "as a ruin." I follow the former.

Verse 2. *The cities of Aroer are forsaken*—"The cities are deserted for ever"] What has Aroer on the river Arnon to do with Damascus? and if there be another Aroer on the northern border of the tribe of Gad, as Reland seems to think there might be, this is not much more to the purpose. Besides, the cities of

A. M. cir. 3263.
B. C. cir. 741.
Olymp. IX. 4.
cir. annum
Romuli,
R. Roman., 13.

3 ° The fortress also shall cease from Ephraim, and the kingdom from Damascus, and the remnant of Syria: they shall be as the glory of the children of Israel, saith the Lord of hosts.

4 And in that day it shall come to pass, *that* the glory of Jacob shall be made thin, and ^d the fatness of his flesh shall wax lean.

5 ° And it shall be as when the harvestman gathereth the corn, and reapeth the ears with his arm; and it shall be as he that gathereth ears in the valley of Rephaim.

6 ^f Yet gleanings grapes shall be left in it, as the shaking of an olive tree, two or three berries in the top of the uppermost bough, four or five in the outmost fruitful branches thereof, saith the Lord God of Israel.

7 At that day shall a man ^g look to his

° Chap. vii. 16; viii. 4.—^d Chap. x. 16.—^e Jer. li. 33.—^f Ch.

Aroer, if *Aroer* itself is a city, makes no good sense. The *Septuagint*, for ארער *aroer*, read ארער *adry ad*, ארער ארער, *for ever*, or for a long duration. The *Chaldee* takes the word for a verb from ארה *arah*, translating חרבו *cherebu*, *devastabuntur*, "they shall be wasted." The *Syriac* read ארער *adoeir*. So that the reading is very doubtful. I follow the *Septuagint* as making the plainest sense.

Verse 3. *The remnant of Syria*—"The pride of Syria." For שר *shear*, "remnant," *Houbigant* reads שר *seeth*, "pride," answering, as the sentence seems evidently to require, to כבוד *cabod*, "the glory of Israel." The conjecture is so very probable that I venture to follow it.

As the glory] בכבוד *bichbod*, "in the glory," is the reading of eight MSS., and ten editions.

Verse 4. *In that day*] That is, says *Kimchi*, the time when the ten tribes of Israel, which were the glory of Jacob, should be carried into captivity.

Verse 5. *As when the harvestman gathereth*—"As when one gathereth"] That is, the king of Assyria shall sweep away the whole body of the people, as the reaper strippeth off the whole crop of corn; and the remnant shall be no more in proportion than the scattered ears left to the gleaner. The valley of Rephaim near Jerusalem was celebrated for its plentiful harvest; it is here used poetically for any fruitful country. One MS., and one ancient edition, has באכר *beesoph*, "in gathering," instead of כאכר *keesoph*, "as the gathering."

Verse 8. *The altars, the work of his hands*—"The altars dedicated to the work of his hands"] The construction of the words, and the meaning of the sentence, in this place, are not obvious; all the ancient Versions, and most of the modern, have mistaken it. The word מעשה *maaseh*, "the work," stands in *regimine* with מזבחות *mizbechoth*, "altars," not in opposition to it; it means the altars of the work of their hand; that is of the idols, which are the work of their hands.

A. M. cir. 3263.
B. C. cir. 741.
Olymp. IX. 4.
cir. annum
Romuli,
R. Roman., 13.

Maker, and his eyes shall have respect to the Holy One of Israel.

8 And he shall not look to the altars, the work of his hands, neither shall respect *that* which his fingers have made, either the groves, or the ^b images.

9 In that day shall his strong cities be as a forsaken bough, and an uppermost branch, which they left because of the children of Israel: and there shall be desolation.

10 Because thou hast forgotten ⁱ the God of thy salvation, and hast not been mindful of the rock of thy strength, therefore shalt thou plant pleasant plants, and shalt set it with strange slips:

11 In the day shalt thou make thy plant to grow, and in the morning shalt thou make thy seed to flourish: *but* the harvest *shall be*

xxiv. 13.—^g Mic. vii. 7.—^h Or, *sun images*.—ⁱ Psa. lxxviii. 19.

Thus *Kimchi* has explained it, and *Le Clerc* has followed him.

Verse 9. *As a forsaken bough, and an uppermost branch*—"the Hivites and the Amorites"] חורש *hachoresch* *vehaamir*. No one has ever yet been able to make any tolerable sense of these words. The translation of the *Septuagint* has happily preserved what seems to be the true reading of the text, as it stood in the copies of their time; though the words are now transposed, either in the text or in their Version: οἱ Ἀμορῆαι καὶ οἱ Ἡβῆαι, "the Amorites and the Hivites." It is remarkable that many commentators, who never thought of admitting the reading of the *Septuagint*, understand the passage as referring to that very event which their Version expresses; so that it is plain that nothing can be more suitable to the context. "My father," says Bishop Lowth, "saw the necessity of admitting this variation at a time when it was not usual to make so free with the Hebrew text." Mr. Parkhurst is not satisfied with the prelate's adoption of the reading of the *Septuagint*, "the Hivites and the Amorites." He thinks the difficult words should be thus rendered; he takes the whole verse: "And his fortified cities shall be like the leaving, or what is left קעזבת *caazubath*, of or in a ploughed field, חורש *hachoresch*, or on a branch which they leave *coram*, before, the children of Israel." Which he considers a plain reference to the Mosaic laws relative to the *not* *gleaning* of their ploughed fields, vineyards, and oliveyards, but leaving קעזב *ozeb*, somewhat of the fruits, for the poor of the land; Lev. ix. 9, 10; Deut. xxiv. 19-21, in the *Hebrew*. I fear that the text is taken by storm on both interpretations. One MS. has כל עיר *col arey*, "all the cities;" and instead of חורש *hachalash*, "of the branch," six MSS. have חודש *hachodesh*, "of the month." But this is probably a mistake.

Verse 10. *Strange slips*—"Shoots from a foreign soil." The pleasant plants, and shoots from a foreign

A. M. cir. 3263. ^k a heap in the day of grief and
B. C. cir. 741.
Olymp. IX. 4. of desperate sorrow.

12 Wo to the ^lmultitude of
cir. annum many people, *which* make a noise
Romuli, like the noise of the seas; and to the rush-
R. Roman., 13. ing of nations, *that* make a rushing like the
rushing of ^amighty waters!

13 The nations shall rush like the rushing
of many waters: but God shall ^orebuke them,

^k Or, removed in the day of inheritance, and there shall be deadly
sorrow.—^l Or, noise.—^m Jer. vi. 23.

soil, are allegorical expressions for strange and idol-
atrous worship; vicious and abominable practices con-
nected with it; reliance on human aid, and on alliances
entered into with the neighbouring nations, especially
Egypt; to all which the Israelites were greatly ad-
dicted, and in their expectations from which they should
be grievously disappointed.

Verse 12. *Wo to the multitude*] The three last
verses of this chapter seem to have no relation to the
foregoing prophecy, to which they are joined. It is
a beautiful piece, standing singly and by itself; for
neither has it any connexion with what follows: whether
it stands in its right place, or not, I cannot say. It is
a noble description of the formidable invasion and the
sudden overthrow of Sennacherib; which is intimated
in the strongest terms and the most expressive images,
exactly suitable to the event.

Like the rushing of mighty waters] Five words,
three at the end of the *twelfth* verse, and two at the
beginning of the *thirteenth*, are omitted in eight MSS.,
with the *Syriac*; that is, in effect, the repetition con-
tained in the first line of ver. 13 in this translation, is
not made. After having observed that it is equally
easy to account for the omission of these words by a
transcriber if they are genuine, or their insertion if
they are not genuine, occasioned by his carrying his
eye backwards to the word *לאמים leammim*, or for-
wards to *יֵשְׁהוֹן yeshoon*, I shall leave it to the reader's

and they shall flee far off, and
^p shall be chased as the chaff of
the mountains before the wind,
and like ^q a rolling thing before
the whirlwind.

14 And behold at evening-tide trouble; and
before the morning he is not. This is the
portion of them that spoil us, and the lot of
them that rob us.

^r Or, many.—^s Psa. ix. 5.—^t Psa. lxxiii. 13; Hos. xiii. 3.
^q Or, thistle down.

judgment to determine whether they are genuine or
not. Instead of *כַּהֲמוֹת cahaman*, "as the roaring,"
five MSS. and the *Vulgate* have *כַּהֲמוֹן kehamon*, "as
the multitude."

Verse 14. *He is not*—"He is no more." For *אֵינֶנּוּ*
einennu ten MSS. of Dr. Kennicott's, (three ancient,)
ten of *De Rossi's*, and two editions, and the *Septua-*
gint, Syriac, Chaldee, Vulgate, and Arabic, have *אֵינֶנּוּ*
veeinennu. This particle, authenticated by so many
good vouchers, restores the sentence to its true poeti-
cal form, implying a repetition of some part of the
parallel line preceding, thus:—

"At the season of evening, behold terror!

Before the morning, and [behold] he is no more!"

That spoil us] For *שׁוֹשֵׁנוּ shoseynu*, *them* that spoil
us, fifteen MSS., one edition, and the *Syriac* have
שׁוֹשֵׁנוּ shosenu, *him* that spoileth us. And for *לְבוֹזֵנוּ*
lebozezeynu, *them* that rob us, six MSS. and the *Syriac*
have *לְבוֹזֵנוּ lebozzeno*, *him* that robbeth us: and these
readings make the place answer better to *Sennacherib*,
according to Lowth's conjecture. Though God may
permit the wicked to prevail for a time against his peo-
ple, yet in the end those shall be overthrown, and the
glory of the Lord shall shine brightly on them
that fear him; for the earth shall be subdued, and
the universe filled with his glory. Amen, and
Amen!

CHAPTER XVIII.

This chapter contains a very obscure prophecy; possibly designed to give the Jews, and perhaps the Egyptians, whose country is supposed to be meant, 1, 2, and with whom many Jews resided, an intimation of God's interposition in favour of Sion, 3, 4; and of his counsels in regard to the destruction of their common enemy, Sennacherib, whose east army, just as he thought his projects ripe, and ready to be crowned with success, 5, should become a prey to the beasts of the field, and to the fowls of heaven, 6; and that Egypt should be grateful to God for the deliverance vouchsafed her, 7.

A. M. cir. 3290. WO ^a to the land shadowing
B. C. cir. 714. with wings, which is beyond
Olymp. XVI. 3. the rivers of Ethiopia:
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii, 2 That sendeth ambassadors by

^a Chap. xx. 4, 5; Ezek. xxx. 4, 5, 9; Zeph. ii. 12; iii. 10.

This is one of the most obscure prophecies in the
whole Book of Isaiah. The subject of it, the end and
design of it, the people to whom it is addressed, the

the sea, even in vessels of bul-
rushes upon the waters, saying,
Go, ye swift messengers, to ^ba
nation ^cscattered and peeled, to

A. M. cir. 3290.
B. C. cir. 714.
Olymp. XVI. 3
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 2

^b Ver. 7.—^c Or, outspread and polished.

history to which it belongs, the person who sends the
messengers, and the nation to whom the messengers
are sent, are all obscure and doubtful.—L.

A. M. cir. 3290
B. C. cir. 714.
Olymp. XVI. 3.
cir. annum
Numas Pompilius,
R. Roman., 2.

a people terrible from their beginning hitherto; ^da ^enation meted out and trodden down, ^fwhose land the rivers have spoiled!

3 All ye ^ginhabitants of the world, and dwellers on the earth, see ye, ^hwhen he lifteth up an ensign on the mountains; and

A. M. cir. 3290.
B. C. cir. 714.
Olymp. XVI. 3.
cir. annum
Numas Pompilius,
R. Roman., 2.

^d Or, a nation that meteth out, and treadeth down.—^e Heb. a nation of line, and treading under foot.

^f Or, whose land the rivers despise.—^g Jer. i. 14; x. 18; xlvii. 2. Hos. iv. 1; Joel ii. 1; Zech. xi. 6.—^h Chap. v. 26.

NOTES ON CHAP. XVIII.

Verse 1. *Who to the land!* *הוֹי הָאָרֶץ* *hoi arets!* This interjection should be translated *ho!* for it is properly a particle of calling: *Ho, land! Attend! Give ear!*

Shadowing with wings—"The winged cymbal"] *צִלְצֵל כְּנָפִים* *tsiltal kenaphayim*. I adopt this as the most probable of the many interpretations that have been given of these words. It is *Bochart's*: see *Phaleg*, iv. 2. The Egyptian sistrum is expressed by a periphrasis; the Hebrews had no name for it in their language, not having in use the instrument itself. The cymbal they had was an instrument in its use and sound not much unlike the sistrum; and to distinguish it from the sistrum, they called it the cymbal with wings. The cymbal was a round hollow piece of metal, which, being struck against another, gave a ringing sound: the sistrum was a round instrument, consisting of a broad rim of metal, through which from side to side ran several loose laminæ or small rods of metal, which being shaken, gave a like sound. These, projecting on each side, had somewhat the appearance of wings; or might be very properly expressed by the same word which the Hebrews used for wings, or for the extremity, or a part of any thing projecting. The sistrum is given in a medal of Adrian, as the proper attribute of Egypt. See *Addison on Medals*, Series iii. No. 4; where the figure of it may be seen. The frame of the sistrum was in shape rather like the ancient *lyre*; it was not round.

If we translate *shadowing with wings*, it may allude to the multitude of its vessels, whose *sails* may be represented under the notion of *wings*. The second verse seems to support this interpretation. Vessels of bulrushes, *בִּלְבָּנִים* *gome*, or rather the flag *papyrus*, so much celebrated as the substance on which people wrote in ancient times, and from which our *paper* is denominated. The sails might have been made of this flag: but whole *canoes* were constructed from it. *Mat* sails are used to the present day in China. The *Vulgate* fully understood the meaning of the word, and has accordingly translated, *in vasis papyri*, "in vessels of papyrus." *אֶסְבִּי בֶּסְבִּסִּים*.—Old MS. Bib. This interpretation does not please *Bp. Lowth*, and for his dissent he gives the following reasons:—

In opposition to other interpretations of these words which have prevailed, it may be briefly observed that *צִלְצֵל* *tsiltal* is never used to signify *shadow*, nor is *כְּנָף* *canaph* applied to the sails of ships. If, therefore, the words are rightly interpreted *the winged cymbal*, meaning the sistrum, Egypt must be the country to which the prophecy is addressed. And upon this hypothesis the version and explanation must proceed. I further suppose, that the prophecy was delivered before Sennacherib's return from his Egyptian expedition, which took up three years; and that it was designed to give to the Jews, and perhaps likewise to the Egypt-

tians, an intimation of God's counsels in regard to the destruction of their great and powerful enemy.

Which is *beyond the rivers of Ethiopia*—"Which borders on the rivers of Cush"] What are the rivers of Cush? whether the eastern branches of the lower Nile, the boundary of Egypt towards Arabia, or the parts of the upper Nile towards Ethiopia, it is not easy to determine. The word *מִעֵבֶר* *meeber* signifies either *on this side* or *on the farther side*: I have made use of the same kind of ambiguous expression in the translation.

Verse 2. *In vessels of bulrushes*—"In vessels of papyrus"] This circumstance agrees perfectly well with Egypt. It is well known that the Egyptians commonly used on the Nile a light sort of ships, or boats, made of the reed papyrus. *Ex ipso quidem papyro navigia textunt*. *PLINY*, xiii. 11.

Conseritur bibula Memphis cymba papyro.

LUCAN, iv. 136.

Go, ye swift messengers] To this nation before mentioned, who, by the Nile, and by their numerous canals, have the means of spreading the report in the most expeditious manner through the whole country: go, ye swift messengers, and carry this notice of God's designs in regard to them. By the swift messengers are meant, not any particular persons specially appointed to this office, but any of the usual conveyers of news whatsoever, travellers, merchants, and the like, the instruments and agents of common fame. These are ordered to publish this declaration made by the prophet throughout Egypt, and to all the world; and to excite their attention to the promised visible interposition of God.

Scattered—"Stretched out in length"] Egypt, that is, the fruitful part, exclusive of the deserts on each side, is one long vale, through the middle of which runs the Nile, bounded on each side to the east and west by a chain of mountains seven hundred and fifty miles in length; in breadth from one to two or three days' journey: even at the widest part of the Delta, from Pelusium to Alexandria, not above two hundred and fifty miles broad. *Egmont* and *Hayman*, and *Pococke*.

Peel'd—"Smoothed"] Either relating to the practice of the Egyptian priests, who made their bodies smooth by shaving off their hair, (see *Herod.* ii. 37 :) or rather to their country's being made smooth, perfectly plain and level, by the overflowing of the Nile.

Meted out—"Meted out by line"] It is generally referred to the frequent necessity of having recourse to mensuration in Egypt, in order to determine the boundaries after the inundations of the Nile; to which even the origin of the science of geometry is by some ascribed. *Strabo*, lib. xvii. *sub init.*

Trodden down] Supposed to allude to a peculiar

A. M. cir. 3290. when he bloweth a trumpet,
B. C. cir. 714. hear ye.
Olymp. XVI. 3.
cir. annum
Nunæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 2.

4 For so the LORD said unto
me, I will take my rest, and I

¹ Or, regard my set dwelling.

method of tillage in use among the Egyptians. Both Herodotus, (lib. ii.) and Diodorus, (lib. i.) say that when the Nile had retired within its banks, and the ground became somewhat dry, they sowed their land, and then sent in their cattle, (their hogs, says the former,) to tread in the seed; and without any farther care expected the harvest.

The rivers have spoiled—"The rivers have nourished"] The word בָּזְזוּ *bazeu* is generally taken to be an irregular form for בָּזְזוּ *bazeu*, "have spoiled," as four MSS. have it in this place; and so most of the Versions, both ancient and modern, understand it. On which Schultens, Gram. Heb. p. 491, has the following remark:—"Ne minimam quidem speciem veri habet בָּזְזוּ *bazau*, Esai. xviii. 2, elatum pro בָּזְזוּ *bazazu*, deripiunt. Hæc esset anomalia, cui nihil simile in toto linguae ambitu. In talibus nil finire, vel fateri ex mera agi conjectura, tutius justisque. Radicem בָּזָא *baza* olim extare potuisse, quis neget? Si cognatum quid sectandum erat, בָּזָח *bazah*, contempsit, potius decurrendum fuisset; ut בָּזְזוּ *bazeu*, pro בָּזָזוּ *bazu*, sit enuntiatum, vel בָּזִיזוּ *baziv*. Digna phrasis, flumina contemnunt terram, i. e., inundant." "בָּזָא *baza*, Arab. extulit se superbius, item subiecit sibi: unde præf. pl. בָּזְזוּ *bazeu*, subiecerunt sibi, i. e., inundarunt."—Simonis' Lexic. Heb.

A learned friend has suggested to me another explanation of the word. בָּזָא *baza*, Syr., and בִּזְזָא *beiza*, Chald., signifies *uber*, "a dug," *mamma*, "a breast;" agreeably to which the verb signifies *to nourish*. This would perfectly well suit with the Nile: whereas nothing can be more discordant than the idea of spoiling and plundering; for to the inundation of the Nile Egypt owed every thing; the fertility of the soil, and the very soil itself. Besides, the overflowing of the Nile came on by gentle degrees, covering without laying waste the country: "Mira æque natura fluminis, quod cum cæteri omnes abluant terras et eviscerent, Nilus tanto cæteris major adeo nihil exedit, nec abradit, ut contra adiciat vires; minimumque in eo sit, quod solum temperet. Illato enim limo arenas saturat ac jungit; debetque illi Ægyptus non tantum fertilitatem terrarum, sed ipsas.—Seneca, Nat. Quæst., iv. 2. I take the liberty, therefore, which Schultens seems to think allowable in this place, of hazarding a conjectural interpretation. It is a fact that the *Ganges* changes its course, and overruns and lays barren whole districts, from which it was a few years back several miles distant. Such changes do not *nourish* but *spoil* the ground.

Verse 3. *When he lifteth up an ensign*—"When the standard is lifted up"] I take God to be the Agent in this verse; and that by the standard and the trumpet are meant the meteors, the thunder, the lightning, the storm, earthquake, and tempest, by which Sennacherib's army shall be destroyed, or by which at least the destruction of it shall be accompanied; as it is described

will consider in my dwelling
place like a clear heat ^k upon
herbs, and like a cloud of dew
in the heat of harvest.

^k Or, after rain.

in chap. x. 16, 17, xxix. 6, and xxx. 30, 31. See also Psa. lxxvi., and the title of it, according to the *Septuagint*, *Vulgate*, and *Æthiopic*. They are called, by a bold metaphor, the standard lifted up, and the trumpet sounded. The latter is used by Homer, I think with great force, in his introduction to the battle of the gods; though I find it has disgusted some of the minor critics:—

Ἐραχς δ' εὐρεία χθών,
Ἀμφὶ δὲ θαλάσσιον μέγας ὕψανος.

Il. xxi. 388.

"Heaven in loud thunders bids the trumpet sound,
And wide beneath them groans the reading ground."
POPE.

Verse 4. *For so the Lord said unto me*—"For thus hath JEHOVAH said unto me"] The subject of the remaining part of this chapter is, that God would comfort and support his own people, though threatened with immediate destruction by the Assyrians; that Sennacherib's great designs and mighty efforts against them should be frustrated; and that his vast expectations should be rendered abortive, when he thought them mature, and just ready to be crowned with success; that the chief part of his army should be made a prey for the beasts of the field and the fowls of the air, (for this is the meaning of the allegory continued through the *fifth* and *sixth* verses;) and that Egypt, being delivered from his oppression, and avenged by the hand of God of the wrongs which she had suffered, should return thanks for the wonderful deliverance, both of herself and of the Jews, from this most powerful adversary.

Like a clear heat—"Like the clear heat"] The same images are employed by an Arabian poet:—

Solis more fervens, dum frigus; quumque ardet
Sirius, tum vero frigus ipse et umbra.

Which is illustrated in the note by a like passage from another Arabian poet:—

Calor est hyeme, refrigerium æstate.

Excerpta ex Hamasa; published by Schultens, at the end of Erpenius's Arabic Grammar, p. 425.

Upon herbs—"After rain"] אֹר *aur* here signifies rain, according to what is said Job xxxvi. 11: "The cloud scatters his rain."—*Kimchi*. In which place of Job the *Chaldee* paraphrast does indeed explain אֹר *auro* by כִּטְרִיה *matereyh*; and so again ver. 21 and chap. xxxvi. 30. This meaning of the word seems to make the best sense in this place; it is to be wished that it were better supported.

In the heat of harvest—"In the day of harvest."] For בָּחַם *bechom*, in the heat, fourteen MSS., (several ancient,) the *Septuagint*, *Syriac*, *Arabic*, and *Vulgate* read בֵּיחַם *beyom*, in the day. The mistake seems to have arisen from בָּחַם *kechom* in the line above.

A. M. cir. 3290.

B. C. cir. 714.

Olymp. XVI. 3.

cir. annum

Numæ Pompilii,

R. Roman., 2.

5 For afore the harvest, when the bud is perfect, and the sour grape is ripening in the flower, he shall both cut off the sprigs with pruning hooks, and take away and cut down the branches.

6 They shall be left together unto the fowls of the mountains, and to the beasts of the earth: and the fowls shall summer upon them,

¹ See Psa. lxxviii. 31; lxxvii. 10; chap. xvi. 1; Zeph. iii. 10;

and all the beasts of the earth shall winter upon them.

A. M. cir. 3290.

B. C. cir. 714.

Olymp. XVI. 3.

cir. annum

Numæ Pompilii,

R. Roman., 2.

7 In that time ¹ shall the present be brought unto the LORD of hosts of a people ^m scattered and peeled, and from a people terrible from their beginning hitherto; a nation meted out and trodden under foot, whose land the rivers have spoiled, to the place of the name of the LORD of hosts, the mount Zion.

Mal. i. 11.—^m Or, *outspread and polished*; see ver. 2.

rian army. Upon which wonderful event it is said, 2 Chron. xxxii. 23, that "many brought gifts unto Jehovah to Jerusalem, and presents to Hezekiah king of Judah; so that he was magnified of all nations from henceforth." It is not to be doubted, that among these the Egyptians distinguished themselves in their acknowledgments on this occasion.

Of a people—"From a people"] Instead of עַם, *a people*, the *Septuagint* and *Vulgate* read מֵעַם, *from a people*, which is confirmed by the repetition of it in the next line. The difference is of importance; for if this be the true reading, the prediction of the admission of Egypt into the true Church of God is not so explicit as it might otherwise seem to be. However, that event is clearly foretold at the end of the next chapter.—L.

CHAPTER XIX.

Prophecy concerning Egypt, in which her lamentable condition under the Babylonians, Persians, &c., is forcibly pointed out, 1-17. The true religion shall be propagated in Egypt; referring primarily to the great spread of Judaism in that country in the reign of the Ptolemies, and ultimately to its reception of the Gospel in the latter days, 18-22. Profound peace between Egypt, Assyria, and Israel, and their blessed condition under the Gospel, 23-25.

A. M. cir. 3290

B. C. cir. 714.

Olymp. XVI. 3

cir. annum

Numæ Pompilii,

R. Roman., 2.

THE ^a burden of Egypt. Be- hold, the LORD ^b rideth upon a swift cloud, and shall come into Egypt: and ^c the idols

of Egypt shall be moved at his presence, and the heart of Egypt shall melt in the midst of it.

A. M. cir. 3290

B. C. cir. 714.

Olymp. XVI. 3.

cir. annum

Numæ Pompilii,

R. Roman., 2.

^a Jer. xlv. 13; Ezek. xxix., xxx.

^b Psa. xviii. 10; civ. 3.—^c Exod. xii. 12; Jer. xliiii. 12.

Not many years after the destruction of Sennacherib's army before Jerusalem, by which the Egyptians were freed from the yoke with which they were threatened by so powerful an enemy, who had carried on a successful war of three years' continuance against them; the affairs of Egypt were again thrown into confusion by intestine broils among themselves, which ended in a perfect anarchy, that lasted some few years. This was followed by an aristocracy, or rather tyranny, of twelve princes, who divided the country between them, and at last by the sole dominion of Psammitichus, which he held for fifty-four years. Not long after that followed the invasion and conquest of Egypt by Nebuchadnezzar, and then by the Persians under Cambyses, the son of Cyrus. The yoke of the Persians was so grievous, that the conquest of the Persians by

Alexander may well be considered as a deliverance to Egypt; especially as he and his successors greatly favoured the people and improved the country. To all these events the prophet seems to have had a view in this chapter; and in particular, from ver. 18, the prophecy of the propagation of the true religion in Egypt seems to point to the flourishing state of Judaism in that country, in consequence of the great favour shown to the Jews by the Ptolemies. Alexander himself settled a great many Jews in his new city Alexandria, granting them privileges equal to those of the Macedonians. The first Ptolemy, called Soter, carried great numbers of them thither, and gave them such encouragement that still more of them were collected there from different parts; so that Philo reckons that in his time there were a million of Jews in that country.

A. M. cir. 3290. 2 And I will ^d set ^e the Egyptians against the Egyptians: and they shall fight every one against his brother, and every one against his neighbour; city against city, and kingdom against kingdom.

3 And the spirit of Egypt ^f shall fail in the midst thereof; and I will ^h destroy the counsel thereof: and they shall ⁱ seek to the idols, and to the charmers, and to them that have familiar spirits, and to the wizards.

4 And the Egyptians will I ^k give over ^l into the hand of a cruel lord; and a fierce king shall rule over them, saith the Lord, the Lord of hosts.

5 ^m And the waters shall fail from the sea, and the river shall be wasted and dried up.

6 And they shall turn the rivers far away;

⁴ Heb. *minge*.—¹ Judg. vii. 22; 1 Sam. xiv. 16, 20; 2 Chron. xx. 23.—² Ezek. xxxix. 21.—³ Heb. *shall be emptied*.—⁴ Heb. *swallow up*.—⁵ Chap. viii. 19; xlvii. 12.—⁶ Or, *shut up*.—⁷ Chap. xx. 4; Jer. xiv. 26; Ezek. xxxix. 19.

These worshipped the God of their fathers; and their example and influence must have had a great effect in spreading the knowledge and worship of the true God through the whole country. See Bp. Newton on the Prophecies, Dissert. xii.

NOTES ON CHAP. XIX.

Verse 1. *The burden of Egypt.*] That is, the prophet's declaration concerning Egypt.

Verse 3. *They shall seek to the idols, and to the charmers, and to them that have familiar spirits, and to the wizards.*] And their schol asken their spm-lacres, and their deymouris, and their debyl clepers, and their debyl sacristers.—Old Bible. The import of the original words has already been given where they occur in the Pentateuch. See Deut. xviii. 10, &c.

Verse 4. *A cruel lord*—“Cruel lords”] Nebuchadnezzar in the first place, and afterwards the whole succession of Persian kings, who in general were hard masters, and grievously oppressed the country. Note, that for קשה *kasheh*, lord, a MS. reads קשיו *kashim*, lords, agreeable to which is the rendering of the *Septuagint*, *Syriac*, and *Vulgate*.

Verse 5. *The river shall be wasted and dried up.*] The Nile must not overflow its banks; and if no inundation, the land must become barren. For, as there is little or no rain in Egypt, its fertility depends on the overflowing of the Nile.

Verse 6. *Shall turn the rivers far away*—“Shall become putrid”] ראוניו *heeznichu*. This sense of the word, which Simonis gives in his Lexicon, from the meaning of it in Arabic, suits the place much better than any other interpretation hitherto given; and that the word in Hebrew had some such signification, is probable from 2 Chron. xxix. 19, where the *Vulgate* renders it by *polluit*, *polluted*, and the *Targum*, by *profaned*, and *made abominable*, which the context

and the brooks ⁿ of defence shall be emptied and dried up: the reeds and flags shall wither.

7 The paper reeds by the brooks, by the mouth of the brooks, and every thing sown by the brooks, shall wither, be driven away, ^o and be no more.

8 The fishers also shall mourn, and all they that cast angle into the brooks shall lament, and they that spread nets upon the waters shall languish.

9 Moreover they that work in ^p fine flax, and they that weave ^q networks, shall be confounded.

10 And they shall be broken in the ^r purposes thereof, all that make sluices and ponds ^s for fish.

11 Surely the princes of ^t Zoan are fools,

ⁿ Jer. li. 36; Ezek. xxx. 12.—^o 2 Kings xix. 24.—^p Heb. *and shall not be*.—^q 1 Kings x. 28; Prov. vii. 16.—^r Or, *white works*.—^s Heb. *foundations*.—^t Heb. *of living things*.—^u Num. xiii. 22.

in that place seems plainly to require. The form of the verb here is very irregular; and the rabbins and grammarians seem to give no probable account of it.

Verse 8. *The fishers also*—“And the fishers”] There was great plenty of fish in Egypt; see Num. xi. 5. “The Nile,” says *Diodorus*, lib. i., “abounds with incredible numbers of all sorts of fish.” And much more the lakes. So *Egmont*, *Pococke*, &c.

Verse 9. *They that work in fine flax* פשרים *pishtim sericoth*, heckled flax, i. e., flax dressed on the heckle, or comb used for that purpose. The *Vulgate* uses the word *pectentes*, combing.

They that weave networks shall be confounded—And confounded schol ben that wrocten star, plattinge and webpyng sotel thingis.—Old MS. Bible.

Verse 10. *And they shall be broken*, &c.—“Her stores” שנתיה *shathotheyha*, ἀποθήκαι, *granaries*.—*Aquila*.

All that make sluices and ponds for fish—“All that make a gain of pools for fish.” This obscure line is rendered by different interpreters in very different manners. *Kimchi* explains אגמעי *agmey* as if it were the same with עגמה *agemah*, from Job xxx. 25, in which he is followed by some of the rabbins, and supported by the *Septuagint*: and שכר *secher*, which I translate *gain*, and which some take for *nets* or *inclosures*, the *Septuagint* render by ζυθον, *strong drink* or *beer*, which it is well known was much used in Egypt; and so likewise the *Syriac*, retaining the Hebrew word שכר *sekra*. I submit these very different interpretations to the reader's judgment. The Version of the *Septuagint* is as follows: Καὶ πάντες οἱ ποιοῦντες τὸν ζυθὸν λυπηθήσονται, καὶ τὰς ψυχὰς πένευσσιν. “And all they that make barley wine shall mourn, and be grieved in soul.”

Verse 11. *The counsel of the wise counsellors of Pharaoh is become brutish*—“Have counselled a

A. M. cir. 3290.
B. C. cir. 714.
Olymp. XVI. 3.
cir. annum
Name Pompili,
R. Roman., 2.

the counsel of the wise counsellors of Pharaoh is become brutish: how say ye unto Pharaoh, **I am the son of the wise, the son of ancient kings?**

12 ^aWhere are they? where are thy wise men? and let them tell thee now, and let them know what the LORD of hosts hath purposed upon Egypt.

13 The princes of Zoan are become fools, ^v the princes of Noph are deceived; they have also seduced Egypt, *even* ^wthey ^xthat are the stay of the tribes thereof.

14 The LORD hath mingled ^ya ^zperverse spirit in the midst thereof: and they have caused Egypt to err in every work thereof, as a drunken man staggereth in his vomit.

^a 1 Cor. i. 20. — ^v Jer. ii. 16. — ^w Or, governors. — ^x Heb. *ornaments*. — ^y Heb. *a spirit of perverseness*. — ^z 1 Kings xxii. 22; chap. xxv. 10.

brutish counsel"] The sentence as it now stands in the Hebrew, is imperfect: it wants the verb. Archbishop *Sucker* conjectures that the words פִּינָתְךָ *yoatsey pharoh* should be transposed; which would in some degree remove the difficulty. But it is to be observed, that the translator of the *Vulgate* seems to have found in his copy the verb יָצַו *yaatsu* added after פִּינָתְךָ *pharoh*: *Sapientes consilarii Pharaonis dederunt consilium insipienti*, "The wise counsellors of Pharaoh gave unwise counsel." This is probably the true reading: it is perfectly agreeable to the Hebrew idiom, makes the construction of the sentence clear, and renders the transposition of the words above mentioned unnecessary. — L.

Verse 12. "Let them come"] Here too a word seems to have been left out of the text. After חֲכָמֶיךָ *chachameycha*, *thy wise men*, two MSS., one ancient, add יָבוּ *yibu*, *let them come*; which, if we consider the form and construction of the sentence, has very much the appearance of being genuine: otherwise the connective conjunction at the beginning of the next member is not only superfluous but embarrassing. See also the Version of the *Septuagint*, in which the same deficiency is manifest.

Let them tell thee now—"And let them declare"] For יָדִינוּ *yidu*, *let them know*, perhaps we ought to read יָדִינוּ *yodinu*, *let them make known*. — *Secker*. The *Septuagint* and *Vulgate* favour this reading, *μαρτυρεσθαι*, *let them declare*.

Verse 13. *Are deceived*—"They have caused," &c.] The text has וְהָיוּ *vehithu*, *AND they have caused to err*. Fifty of *Kennicott's* MSS., fifty-three of *De Rossi's*, and one of my own, ancient, thirty-two editions, and the *Vulgate* and *Chaldee*, omit the ו *vau*, and.

Stay—"Pillars"] פִּנָּת *pinnath*, to be pointed as plural *pinnoth*, without doubt. So *Grotius*, and so the *Chaldee*.

Verse 14. *In the midst thereof*] בֵּקִירָם *bekir-*

15 Neither shall there be *any* work for Egypt, which ^athe head or tail, branch or rush, may do.

16 In that day shall Egypt ^bbe like unto women: and it shall be afraid and fear because of the shaking of the hand of the LORD of hosts, ^cwhich he shaketh over it.

17 And the land of Judah shall be a terror unto Egypt, every one that maketh mention thereof shall be afraid in himself, because of the counsel of the LORD of hosts, which he hath determined against it.

18 In that day shall five cities in the land of Egypt ^dspeak ^ethe language of Canaan, and swear to the LORD of hosts; one shall be called, The city ^fof destruction.

^a Chap. ix. 14. — ^b Jer. h. 30; Nah. ii. 13. — ^c Chap. xi. 15. — ^d Zeph. iii. 9. — ^e Heb. *the tip*. — ^f Or, of *Heres*, or of the sun.

bam; so the *Septuagint*, and perhaps more correctly." — *Secker*. So likewise the *Chaldee*.

Verse 15. *The head or tail, branch or rush*] *R. D. Kimchi* says, there are some who suppose that these words mean the dragon's head and tail; and refer to all those who are conversant in astronomy, astrology, &c.

Verse 16. *Shall Egypt be*—"The Egyptians shall be"] יִהְיוּ *yihyu*, *they shall be*, plural, MS. *Bodl. Septuagint*, and *Chaldee*. This is not proposed as an emendation, for either form is proper.

Verse 17. *And the land of Judah*] The threatening hand of God will be held out and shaken over Egypt, from the side of Judea; through which the Assyrians will march to invade it. It signifies that kind of terror that drives one to his wit's end, that causes him to reel like a drunken man, to be giddy through astonishment. Such is the import of חָגָה *chag*, and חָגָה *chagah*. Five MSS. and two editions have לַחֲגָה *lechagah*.

Verse 18. *The city of destruction*—"The city of the sun"] עִיר הַחֲרָס *ir hacheres*. This passage is attended with much difficulty and obscurity. First, in regard to the true reading. It is well known that *Onias* applied it to his own views, either to procure from the king of Egypt permission to build his temple in the Hieropolitan Nome, or to gain credit and authority to it when built; from the notion which he industriously propagated, that *Isaiah* had in this place prophesied of the building of such a temple. He pretended that the very place where it should be built was expressly named by the prophet, עִיר הַחֲרָס *ir hacheres*, *the city of the sun*. This possibly may have been the original reading. The present text has עִיר הַחֲרָס *ir hacheres*, *the city of destruction*; which some suppose to have been introduced into the text by the Jews of Palestine afterwards, to express their detestation of the place, being much offended with this

A. M. cir. 3290.
B. C. cir. 714.
Olymp. XVI. 3.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompiliî,
R. Roman., 2.

19 In that day ^g shall there be an altar to the LORD in the midst of the land of Egypt, and a pillar at the border thereof to the LORD.

20 And ^h it shall be for a sign and for a witness unto the LORD of hosts in the land of Egypt: for they shall cry unto the LORD because of the oppressors, and he shall send them a Saviour, and a great one, and he shall deliver them.

21 And the LORD shall be known to Egypt, and the Egyptians shall know the LORD in that day, and ⁱ shall do sacrifice and oblation; yea, they shall vow a vow unto the LORD, and perform it.

22 And the LORD shall smite Egypt: he

^c Gen. xxxiii. 18: Exod. xxiv. 4; Josh. xxii. 10, 26, 27. — ^b See Josh. iv. 20; xxii. 27.

schismatical temple in Egypt. Some think the latter to have been the true reading; and that the prophet himself gave this turn to the name out of contempt, and to intimate the demolition of this Hieropolitan temple; which in effect was destroyed by Vespasian's orders, after that of Jerusalem, "Videtur propheta consulto scripsisse הֵרֶס heres, pro חֵרֶס cheres, ut alibi scribitur בֵּית אֵן beith aven pro בֵּית אֵל beith El: אֵש ish ish bosheth pro אֵש בַּעַל ish baal, &c. Vide Lowth in loc." — *Secker*. "It seems that the prophet designedly wrote הֵרֶס heres, destruction, for חֵרֶס cheres, the sun: as elsewhere בֵּית אֵן beith aven the house of iniquity, is written for בֵּית אֵל beith El, the house of God; אֵש ish bosheth for אֵש בַּעַל ish baal, &c. But on the supposition that אֵש בַּעַל air haheres is the true reading, others understand it differently. The word חֵרֶס heres in Arabic signifies a lion; and Conrad Ikenius has written a dissertation (Dissert. Philol. Theol. XVI.) to prove that the place here mentioned is not Heliopolis, as it is commonly supposed to be, but Leontopolis in the Heliopolitan Nome, as it is indeed called in the letter, whether real or pretended, of Onias to Ptolemy, which Josephus has inserted in his Jewish Antiquities, lib. xiii. c. 3. And I find that several persons of great learning and judgment think that Ikenius has proved the point beyond contradiction. See *Christian. Muller. Saturæ Observ. Philolog. Michaelis Bibliothecæ Oriental, Part v., p. 171*. But, after all, I believe that neither Onias, Heliopolis, nor Leontopolis has any thing to do with this subject. The application of this place of Isaiah to Onias's purpose seems to have been a mere invention, and in consequence of it there may perhaps have been some unfair management to accommodate the text to that purpose; which has been carried even farther than the Hebrew text; for the Greek version has here been either translated from a corrupted text, or wilfully mis-translated or corrupted, to serve the same cause. The place is there called *ἡ πόλις Ἀρεσού*, the city of righteousness; a name apparently contrived by Onias's party to give credit to their temple, which was to rival

shall smite and heal it: and they shall return even to the LORD, and he shall be intreated of them, and shall heal them.

23 In that day ^k shall there be a highway out of Egypt to Assyria, and the Assyrian shall come into Egypt, and the Egyptian into Assyria, and the Egyptians shall serve with the Assyrians.

24 In that day shall Israel be the third with Egypt and with Assyria, even a blessing in the midst of the land:

25 Whom the LORD of hosts shall bless, saying, Blessed be Egypt my people, and Assyria ^l the work of my hands, and Israel mine inheritance.

A. M. cir. 3290.
B. C. cir. 714.
Olymp. XVI. 3.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompiliî,
R. Roman., 2.

ⁱ Mal. i. 11. — ^k Chap. xi. 16. — ^l Psa. c. 3; chap. xxix. 23: Hos. ii. 23; Eph. ii. 10.

that of Jerusalem. Upon the whole, the true reading of the Hebrew text in this place is very uncertain; fifteen MSS. and seven editions have חֵרֶס cheres, the city of Hacheres, or, of the sun. So likewise Συμμαχίς, the Vulgate, Arabic, Septuagint, and Complutensian. On the other hand, Aquila, Theodotion, and the Syriac read הֵרֶס heres, destruction; the Chaldee paraphrase takes in both readings.

The reading of the text being so uncertain, no one can pretend to determine what the city was that is here mentioned by name; much less to determine what the four other cities were which the prophet does not name. I take the whole passage from the 18th verse to the end of the chapter, to contain a general intimation of the future propagation of the knowledge of the true God in Egypt and Syria, under the successors of Alexander; and, in consequence of this propagation, of the early reception of the Gospel in the same countries, when it should be published to the world. See more on this subject in *Prideaux's Connect. An. 145*; *Dr. Owen's Inquiry* into the present state of the *Septuagint* Version, p. 41; and *Bryant's Observations on Ancient History*, p. 124. — L.

Verse 19. An altar to the Lord צֶבַחֹת tsebaoth, "of hosts," or Yehovah tsebaoth, is added by eight MSS. of good repute, and the Syriac Version.

Verse 23. Shall there be a highway] Under the latter kings of Persia, and under Alexander, Egypt, Judea, and Assyria lived peaceably under the same government, and were on such friendly terms that there was a regular, uninterrupted intercourse between them, so that the Assyrian came into Egypt and the Egyptian into Assyria, and Israel became the third, i. e., was in strict union with the other two; and was a blessing to both, as affording them some knowledge of the true God, ver. 24.

Verse 25. Blessed be Egypt—Assyria—and Israel] All these countries shall be converted to the Lord. Concerning Egypt, it was said, chap. xviii. 7, that it should bring gifts to the Lord at Jerusalem. Here it is predicted, ver. 19, that there shall be an altar to

the Lord in Egypt itself; and that they, with the Assyrians, shall become the people of God with the Israelites. This remains partly to be fulfilled. These, Christ.

CHAPTER XX.

The Prophet Isaiah a sign to Egypt and Cush or Ethiopia, that the captives and exiles of these countries shall be indignantly treated by the king of Assyria, 1-6.

A. M. cir. 3290.
B. C. cir. 714.
Olymp. XVI. 3.
cir. annua
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 2.

IN the year that ^a Tartan came unto Ashdod, (when Sargon the king of Assyria sent him,) and fought against Ashdod, and took it;

2 At the same time spake the LORD ^b by Isaiah the son of Amoz, saying, Go and loose the ^c sackcloth from off thy loins, and put off thy shoe from thy foot. And he did so, ^d walking naked and barefoot.

3 And the LORD said, Like as my servant Isaiah hath walked naked and barefoot three years ^e for a sign and wonder upon Egypt and upon Ethiopia;

^a 2 Kings xviii. 17. — ^b Heb. *by the hand of Isaiah*. — ^c Zech. xiii. 4. — ^d 1 Sam. xix. 24; Mic. i. 8, 11. — ^e Chap. viii. 18.
^f Heb. *the captivity of Egypt*.

NOTES ON CHAP. XX.

Tartan besieged Ashdod or Azotus, which probably belonged at this time to Hezekiah's dominions; see 2 Kings xviii. 8. The people expected to be relieved by the Cushites of Arabia and by the Egyptians. Isaiah was ordered to go uncovered, that is, without his upper garment, the rough mantle commonly worn by the prophets, (see Zech. xiii. 4,) probably three days, to show that within three years the town should be taken, after the defeat of the Cushites and Egyptians by the king of Assyria, which event should make their case desperate, and induce them to surrender. Azotus was a strong place; it afterwards held out twenty-nine years against Psammitichus, king of Egypt, *Herod. ii. 157*. Tartan was one of Sennacherib's generals, 2 Kings xviii. 17, and Tirhakah, king of the Cushites, was in alliance with the king of Egypt against Sennacherib. These circumstances make it probable that by Sargon is meant Sennacherib. It might be one of the seven names by which Jerome, on this place, says he was called. He is called Sacherdonus and Sacherdan in the book of Tobit. The taking of Azotus must have happened before Sennacherib's attempt on Jerusalem; when he boasted of his late conquests, chap. xxxvii. 25. And the warning of the prophet had a principal respect to the Jews also, who were too much inclined to depend upon the assistance of Egypt. As to the rest history and chronology affording us no light, it may be impossible to clear either this or any other hypothesis, which takes Sargon to be Shalmaneser or Asarhaddon, &c., from all difficulties. — *L. Kimchi* says, this happened in the fourteenth year of Hezekiah.

Verse 2. *Walking naked and barefoot.*] It is not

4 So shall the king of Assyria lead away ^f the Egyptians prisoners, and the Ethiopians captives, young and old, naked and barefoot, ^g even with *their* buttocks uncovered, to the ^h shame of Egypt.

5 ⁱ And they shall be afraid and ashamed of Ethiopia their expectation, and of Egypt their glory.

6 And the inhabitant of this ^k isle shall say in that day, Behold, such is our expectation, whither we flee for help to be delivered from the king of Assyria: and how shall we escape?

^g 2 Sam. x. 4; chap. iii. 17; Jer. xiii. 22, 26; Mic. i. 11.
^h Heb. *nakedness*. — 2 Kings xviii. 21; chap. xxx. 3, 5, 7; xxxvi. 6. — ^k Or, *country*; Jer. xlvii. 4.

probable that the prophet walked uncovered and barefoot for three years; his appearing in that manner was a sign that within three years the Egyptians and Cushites should be in the same condition, being conquered and made captives by the king of Assyria. The time was denoted as well as the event; but his appearing in that manner for three whole years could give no premonition of the time at all. It is probable, therefore, that the prophet was ordered to walk so for *three days* to denote the accomplishment of the event in *three years*; a day for a year, according to the prophetic rule, Num. xiv. 34; Ezek. iv. 6. The words *שלוש ימים shalosh yamim, three days*, may possibly have been lost out of the text, at the end of the second verse, after *יחף yacheph, barefoot*; or after the same word in the third verse, where, in the Alexandrine and Vatican copies of the *Septuagint*, and in MSS. *Pachom.* and *I. D. II.* the words *τρία ἔτη, three years*, are twice expressed. Perhaps, instead of *שלוש ימים shalosh yamim, three days*, the Greek translator might read *שלוש שנים shalosh shanim, three years*, by his own mistake, or by that of his copy, after *יחף yacheph* in the third verse, for which stands the first *τρία ἔτη, three years*, in the Alexandrine and Vatican *Septuagint*, and in the two MSS. above mentioned. It is most likely that Isaiah's walking naked and barefoot was done in a *vision*; as was probably that of the Prophet Hosea taking a *wife of whoredoms*. None of these things can well be taken literally.

From thy foot] רגלֶיךָ *ragleycha, thy feet*, is the reading of *thirty-four* of Kennicott's and *De Rossi's* MSS., four ancient editions, with the *Septuagint, Syriac, Vulgate*, and *Arabic*.

CHAPTER XXI.

Prediction of the taking of Babylon by the Medes and Persians at the time of a great festival, 1-9. Short application of the prophecy to the Jews, partly in the person of God, and partly in his own, 10. Obscure prophecy respecting Dumah, 11, 12. Prophecy concerning the Arabians to be fulfilled in a very short time after its delivery, 13-17

A. M. cir. 3290.

B. C. cir. 714.

Olymp. XVI. 3.

cir. annum

Numæ Pompilii,

R. Roman., 2.

THE burden of the desert of the sea. As ^awhirlwinds in the south pass through; so it cometh from the desert, from a terrible land.

2 A ^bgrievous vision is declared unto me; ^cthe treacherous dealer dealeth treacherously,

^a Zech. ix. 14. — ^b Heb. *hard*. — ^c Chap. xxxiii. 1. — ^d Chap.

The first *ten* verses of this chapter contain a prediction of the taking of Babylon by the Medes and Persians. It is a passage singular in its kind for its brevity and force, for the variety and rapidity of the movements, and for the strength and energy of colouring with which the action and event are painted. It opens with the prophet's seeing at a distance the dreadful storm that is gathering and ready to burst upon Babylon. The event is intimated in general terms, and God's orders are issued to the Persians and Medes to set forth upon the expedition which he has given them in charge. Upon this the prophet enters into the midst of the action; and in the person of Babylon expresses, in the strongest terms, the astonishment and horror that seizes her on the sudden surprise of the city at the very season dedicated to pleasure and festivity, ver. 3, 4. Then, in his own person, describes the situation of things there, the security of the Babylonians, and in the midst of their feasting the sudden alarm of war, ver. 5. The event is then declared in a very singular manner. God orders the prophet to set a watchman to look out, and to report what he sees; he sees two companies marching onward, representing by their appearance the two nations that were to execute God's orders, who declare that Babylon is fallen, ver. 6-9.

But what is this to the prophet, and to the Jews, the object of his ministry? The application, the end, and design of the prophecy are admirably given in a short, expressive address to the Jews, partly in the person of God, partly in that of the prophet: "O my threshing—" "O my people, whom for your punishment I shall make subject to the Babylonians, to try and to prove you, and to separate the chaff from the corn, the bad from the good, among you; hear this for your consolation: your punishment, your slavery, and oppression will have an end in the destruction of your oppressors."—L.

NOTES ON CHAP. XXI.

Verse 1. *The desert of the sea* This plainly means Babylon, which is the subject of the prophecy. The country about Babylon, and especially below it towards the sea, was a great flat morass, overflowed by the Euphrates and Tigris. It became habitable by being drained by the many canals that were made in it.

Herodotus, lib. i. 184, says that "Semiramis confined the Euphrates within its channel by raising great dams against it; for before it overflowed the whole

and the spoiler spoileth. ^d Go up, O Elam: besiege, O Media; all the sighing thereof have I made to cease.

3 Therefore are ^emy loins filled with pain: ^fpangs have taken hold upon me, as the pangs of a woman that travaileth: I was bowed down

xiii. 17; Jer. xlix. 34. — ^e Chap. xv. 5; xvi. 11. — ^f Chap. xiii. 8.

country like a sea." And Abydenus, (quoting Megas-thenes, *apud Euseb. Præp. Evang. IX. 41.*) speaking of the building of Babylon by Nebuchadonozor, says, "it is reported that all this part was covered with water, and was called the sea; and that Belus drew off the waters, conveying them into proper receptacles, and surrounded Babylon with a wall." When the Euphrates was turned out of its channel by Cyrus, it was suffered still to drown the neighbouring country; and, the Persian government, which did not favour the place, taking no care to remedy this inconvenience, it became in time a great barren morassy desert, which event the title of the prophecy may perhaps intimate. Such it was originally; such it became after the taking of the city by Cyrus; and such it continues to this day.

As *whirlwinds in the south*—"Like the southern tempests"] The most vehement storms to which Judea was subject came from the desert country to the south of it. "Out of the south cometh the whirlwind," Job xxxvii. 9. "And there came a great wind from the wilderness, and smote the four corners of the house," Job i. 19. For the situation of Idumea, the country (as I suppose) of Job, see Lam. iv. 21 compared with Job i. 1, was the same in this respect with that of Judea:—

"And JEHOWAH shall appear over them,
And his arrow shall go forth as the lightning,
And the Lord JEHOWAH shall sound the trumpet;
And shall march in the whirlwinds of the south."

Zech. ix. 14.

Verse 2. *The treacherous dealer dealeth treach-erously, and the spoiler spoileth*—"The plunderer is plundered, and the destroyer is destroyed." ^{הַבּוֹרֵךְ הַבּוֹרֵךְ} *habbaged boged vehashshoded shoded*. The MSS. vary in expressing or omitting the *vau*, in these four words. Ten MSS. of Kennicott are without the *vau* in the second word, and eight MSS. are without the *vau* in the fourth word; which justifies *Symmachus*, who has rendered them passively: ^{הָאֲשֵׁרִים אֲשֵׁרִים וְהַבּוֹרֵךְ אֲשֵׁרִים} *αλαλατα αλαλατα αλαλατα*. He read ^{בָּגַד בָּגַד} *bagud shadud*. Cocceius (Lexicon in voce) observes that the Chaldee very often renders the verb ^{בָּגַד} *bagad*, by ^{בָּזַז} *bazaz*, he spoiled; and in this place, and in xxxiii. 1, by the equivalent word ^{אָנַס} *anas*, to press, give trouble; and in chap. xxiv. 16 both by ^{אָנַס} *anas* and ^{בָּזַז} *bazaz*; and the Syriac in this place renders it by ^{טָלַם} *talam*, he oppressed.

All the sighing thereof have I made to cease—"I

A. M. cir. 3290. at the hearing of it; I was dis-
B. C. cir. 714. mayed at the seeing of it.
Olymp. XVI. 3. 4 *My heart panted, fearful-
cir. annum
Nume Pompili, ness affrighted me: ^b the night
R. Roman., 2 of my pleasure hath he ⁱ turned into fear
unto me.

5 ^k Prepare the table, watch in the watch-
tower, eat, drink: arise, ye princes, and
anoint the shield.

6 For thus hath the LORD said unto me, Go,
set a watchman, let him declare what he seeth.

7 ^l And he saw a chariot with a couple of
horsemen, a chariot of asses, and a chariot of
camels; and he hearkened diligently with
much heed:

^k Or, my mind wondered — ^b Deut. xxviii. 67. — ⁱ Heb. put.
^k Dan. v. 5. — ^l Ver. 9. — ^m Or, cried as a lion. — ⁿ 2 Chron.
xx. 24; Jer. 5; Hab. ii. 1. — ^o Or, every night.

have put an end to all her vexations"] *Heb.* "Her sighing; that is, the sighing caused by her." So *Kimchi* on the place: "It means those who groaned through fear of him: for the suffixes of the nouns refer both to the agent and the patient. All those who groaned before the face of the king of Babylon he caused to rest;" *Chald.* And so likewise *Ephrem Syr.* in loc., edit. Assemani: "His groans, viz., the grief and tears which the Chaldeans occasioned through the rest of the nations."

Verse 5. *Prepare the table*—"The table is prepared"] In *Hebrew* the verbs are in the infinitive mood absolute, as in Ezek. i. 14: "And the animals ran and returned, רצוּ וָשׁוּ *ratto veshob*, like the appearance of the lightning;" just as the Latins say, *currere et reverti*, for *currebant et revertebantur*. See chap. xxxii. 11, and the note there.

Arise, ye princes, and anoint the shield.] *Kimchi* observes that several of the rabbins understood this of Belshazzar's impious feast and death. The king of a people is termed the *shield*, because he is their defence. The command, *Anoint the shield*, is the same with *Anoint a new king*. Belshazzar being now suddenly slain, while they were all eating and drinking, he advises the princes, whose business it was, to make speed and anoint another in his stead.

Verse 7. *And he saw a chariot, &c.*—"And he saw a chariot with two riders; a rider on an ass, a rider on a camel"] This passage is extremely obscure from the ambiguity of the term רכב *recheb*, which is used three times, and which signifies a chariot, or any other vehicle, or the rider in it; or a rider on a horse, or any other animal; or a company of chariots, or riders. The prophet may possibly mean a cavalry in two parts, with two sorts of riders; riders on asses or mules, and riders on camels; or led on by two riders, one on an ass, and one on a camel. However, so far it is pretty clear, that Darius and Cyrus, the Medes and the Persians, are intended to be distinguished by the two riders on the two sorts of cattle. It appears from *Herodotus*, i. 80, that the baggage of Cyrus' army was carried on camels. In his engagement with Croesus, he took off the bag-

8 And ^m he cried, A lion: My
lord, I stand continually upon the
ⁿ watchtower in the day-time, and
I am set in my ward ^o whole nights:

9 And, behold, here cometh a chariot of men,
with a couple of horsemen. And he answered
and said, ^p Babylon is fallen, is fallen; and
^q all the graven images of her gods he hath
broken unto the ground.

10 ^r O my threshing, and the ^s scorn of my
floor: that which I have heard of the LORD of
hosts, the God of Israel, have I declared unto you.

11 ^t The burden of Dumah. He calleth to
me out of Seir, Watchman, what of the night?
Watchman, what of the night?

^p Jer. li. 8; Rev. xiv. 8; xviii. 2. — ^q Chap. xlvii. 1; Jer. i. 2;
li. 44. — ^r Jer. li. 33. — ^s Heb. son. — ^t 1 Chron. i. 30; Jer.
xlix. 7, 8; Ezek. xxxv. 2; Obad. 1.

gale from the camels, and mounted his horsemen upon them; the enemy's horses, offended with the smell of the camels, turned back and fled.—L.

Verse 8. *And he cried, A lion*—"He that looked out on the watch"] The present reading, אריה *aryeh*, a lion, is so unintelligible, and the mistake so obvious, that I make no doubt that the true reading is דוריה *haroh*, the seer; as the Syriac translator manifestly found it in his copy, who renders it by דוקא *duka*, a watchman.

Verse 9. *Here cometh a chariot of men, &c.*—"A man, one of the two riders"] So the Syriac understands it, and Ephrem Syr.

Verse 10. *O my threshing*] "O thou, the object upon which I shall exercise the severity of my discipline; that shalt lie under my afflicting hand, like corn spread upon the floor to be threshed out and winnowed, to separate the chaff from the wheat!" The image of threshing is frequently used by the Hebrew poets, with great elegance and force, to express the punishment of the wicked and the trial of the good, or the utter dispersion and destruction of God's enemies. Of the different ways of threshing in use among the Hebrews, and the manner of performing them, see the note on chap. xxviii. 27.

Our translators have taken the liberty of using the word *threshing* in a passive sense, to express the object or matter that is threshed; in which I have followed them, not being able to express it more properly, without departing too much from the form and letter of the original. "Son of my floor," *Heb.* It is an idiom of the *Hebrew* language to call the effect, the object, the adjunct, any thing that belongs in almost any way to another, the son of it. "O my threshing." The prophet abruptly breaks off the speech of God; and instead of continuing it in the form in which he had begun, and in the person of God, "This I declare unto you by my prophet," he changes the form of address, and adds, in his own person, "This I declare unto you from God."

Verse 11. *The burden of Dumah*—"The oracle concerning Dumah."] *Pro* דומה *Dumah*, Codex R. Meiri habet אדום *Edom*; and so the *Septuagint*. Vid.

A. M. cir. 3290. 12 The watchman said, The
B. C. cir. 714. morning cometh, and also the
Olymp. XVI. 3. night: if ye will inquire, inquire
cir. annum ye: return, come.
Numæ Pompili, 2.
R. Roman., 2.

in Arabia shall ye lodge, O ye
travelling companies * of De-
danim.

14 The inhabitants of the land
of Tema * brought water to him that was

A. M. cir. 3290
B. C. cir. 714
Olymp. XVI. 3.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompili,
R. Roman., 2.

13 *The burden upon Arabia. In the forest

Jer. xlix. 28.— 1 Chron. i. 9, 32.

Kimchi ad h. l. *Biblia Michaelis*, Halæ, 1720, not.
ad l. See also *De Rossi*. Bishop *Louth* translates
the prophecy thus:—

11. THE ORACLE CONCERNING DUMAH.

A voice crieth to me from Seir:
Watchman, what from the night?
Watchman, what from the night?

12. The watchman replieth:—

The morning cometh, and also the night.
If ye will inquire, inquire ye: come again.

This differs very little from our common Version.
One of *Kennicott's* MSS., and one of my own, omit
the repetition, "Watchman, what from the night!"

This prophecy, from the uncertainty of the occasion
on which it was uttered, and from the brevity of the
expression, is extremely obscure. The Edomites as
well as the Jews were subdued by the Babylonians.
They inquire of the prophet how long their subjec-
tion is to last: he intimates that the Jews should
be delivered from their captivity; not so the Edom-
ites. Thus far the interpretation seems to carry with
it some degree of probability. What the meaning of
the last line may be, I cannot pretend to divine. In
this difficulty the *Hebrew* MSS. give no assistance.
The MSS. of the *Septuagint*, and the fragments of
the other *Greek* Versions, give some variations, but no
light. This being the case, I thought it best to give
an exact literal translation of the whole two verses,
which may serve to enable the English reader to judge
in some measure of the foundation of the various in-
terpretations that have been given of them.

The burden of Dumah.—*R. D. Kimchi* says, "His
father understood this of the destruction of *Dumah*
(one of the cities of the Ishmaelites) by the inhabi-
tants of *Seir*; and that they inquired of the prophet to
know the particular time in which God had given them
a commission against it. The prophet answered: *The*
morning—the time of success to you, cometh, is just
at hand; and the *night*—the time of utter destruction
to the inhabitants of *Dumah*, is also ready."

I have heard the words applied in the way of gen-
eral exhortation. 1. Every minister of God is a *watch-*
man. He is continually *watching* for the *safety* and
interests of his people, and looking for the counsel of
God that he may be properly qualified to *warn* and to
comfort. 2. Such are often called to denounce *heavy*
judgments; they have the *burden* of the word of the
Lord to denounce against the impenitent, the back-
slider, the lukewarm, and the careless. 3. When the
watchman threatens judgments, some are *awakened*,
and some *mock*: *Watchman, what of the night?*
"What are the judgments thou threatenest, and *when*
are they to take place?" 4. To this question, whether
seriously or *tauntingly* proposed, the watchman answers:
1. *The morning cometh*—there is a time of repentance
granted; a morning of God's long-suffering kindness

now appears: and *also the night*—the time in which
God will no longer wait to be gracious, but will cut
you off as cumberers of the ground. 2. But if you
will inquire seriously how you are to escape God's
judgments, *inquire ye*. 3. There is still a door of
hope; *continue* to pray for mercy. 4. *Return* from
your iniquities. 5. *Come* to God, through Christ,
that ye may obtain salvation.

Verse 13. *The burden upon Arabia*—"The or-
acle concerning Arabia"] This title is of doubtful
authority. In the first place, because it is not in
many of the MSS. of the *Septuagint*; it is in MSS.
Pachom. and *I. D. n.* only, as far as I can find with
certainty. Secondly, from the singularity of the
phraseology; for מַסָּא *massa* is generally prefixed to
its object without a preposition, as מַסָּא בָּבֶל *massa*
babel; and never but in this place with the preposition
בְּ *beth*. Besides, as the word מַעֲרָב *baarab* occurs at
the very beginning of the prophecy itself, the first
word but one, it is much to be suspected that some
one, taking it for a proper name and the object of the
prophecy, might note it as such by the words מַעֲרָב
massa baarab written in the margin, which he might
easily transfer to the text. The *Septuagint* did not
take it for a proper name, but render it εν τῷ ὄρει
ἐς *separas*, "in the forest, in the evening," and so the
Chaldee, which I follow; for otherwise, the forest in
Arabia is so indeterminate and vague a description,
that in effect it means nothing at all. This observa-
tion might have been of good use in clearing up the
foregoing very obscure prophecy, if any light had
arisen from joining the two together by removing the
separating title; but I see no connexion between them.
The *Arabic* Version has, "The prophecy concerning
the Arabians, and the children of Chedar."

This prophecy was to have been fulfilled within a
year of the time of its delivery, see ver. 16; and it
was probably delivered about the same time with the
rest in this part of the book, that is, soon before or
after the 14th of Hezekiah, the year of Sennacherib's
invasion. In his first march into Judea, or in his return
from the Egyptian expedition, he might perhaps overrun
these several clans of Arabians; their distress on some
such occasion is the subject of this prophecy.—L.

Verse 14. *The land of Tema*—"The southern
country"] *Ἰσχυαν*, *Sept.*; *Austri*, *Vulg.* They read
תִּימָן *teiman*, which seems to be right; for probably
the inhabitants of Tema might be involved in the
same calamity with their brethren and neighbours of
Kedar, and not in a condition to give them assistance,
and to relieve them, in their flight before the enemy,
with bread and water. To bring forth bread and
water is an instance of common humanity in such
cases of distress; especially in those desert countries
in which the common necessities of life, more par-
ticularly water, are not easily to be met with or pro-

A. M. cir. 3290. thirsty, they prevented with their
B. C. cir. 714. bread him that fled.
Olymp. XVI. 3.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii, 15 For they fled ^x from ^y the
R. Roman., 2. swords, from the drawn sword,
and from the bent bow, and from the grievous-
ness of war.

16 For thus hath the LORD said unto me,

^v Or, for fear. — ^y Heb. from the face. — ^x Chap. xvi. 14.

cured. Moses forbids the Ammonite and Moabite to be admitted into the congregation of the Lord to the tenth generation. One reason which he gives for this reprobation is their omission of the common offices of humanity towards the Israelites; "because they met them not with bread and water in the way, when they came forth out of Egypt," Deut. xxiii. 4.

Verse 17. *The archers, the mighty men of the children of Kedar*—"The mighty bowmen of the sons of Kedar"] *Sagittariorum fortium*, Vulg.; transposing the two words, and reading קשת גִּבּוֹרֵי gibborey kesheth; which seems to be right. The strong men of the bow, the most excellent archers.

Within a year, ^x according to the A. M. cir. 3290.
years of a hireling, and all the B. C. cir. 714.
glory of ^a Kedar shall fail: Olymp. XVI. 3.

17 And the residue of the cir. annum
number of ^b archers, the mighty men of the Numæ Pompilii,
children of Kedar, shall be diminished: for R. Roman., 2.
the LORD God of Israel hath spoken it.

^a Psa. cxx. 5; chap. lx. 7. — ^b Heb. bows.

For the Lord—hath spoken it—"For JEHOVAH hath spoken it." The prophetic Carmina of Marcius, foretelling the battle of Cannæ, lib. xxv. 12, conclude with the same kind of solemn form: *Nam mihi ita Jupiter fatus est*; "Thus hath Jupiter spoken to me." Observe that the word נָאֵם *naam*, to pronounce, to declare, is the solemn word appropriated to the delivering of prophecies: "Behold, I am against the prophets, saith (נָאֵם *naam*, pronounce) JEHOVAH, who use their tongues, נִאֲמוּ נֵאֻם *vaiyinu nam neum*, and solemnly pronounce, He hath pronounced it;" Jer. xxiii. 31. What God says shall most assuredly come to pass; he cannot be deceived.

CHAPTER XXII.

Prophecy concerning Jerusalem, 1-14. Sentence against Shebna, who was over the household, 15-19.

Prophecy concerning Eliakim, the son of Hilkiah. 20, 21. From Eliakim, Isaiah, (agreedly to the mode universally adopted in the prophetic writings, of making the things then present, or which were shortly to be accomplished, types or representations of things to be fulfilled upon a larger scale in distant futurity,) makes a transition to the Messiah, of whom Eliakim was a type, to whom the words will best apply, and to whom some passages in the prophecy must be solely restrained, 20-24. The sentence against Shebna again confirmed, 25.

A. M. cir. 3292. **T**HE burden of the valley of
B. C. cir. 712. vision. What aileth thee now,
Olymp. XVII. 1. that thou art wholly gone up to
cir. annum the housetops?
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 4.

^a Isaiah,

This prophecy, ending with the *fourteenth* verse of this chapter, is entitled, "The oracle concerning the valley of vision," by which is meant Jerusalem, because, says *Sal. ben Melech*, it was the place of prophecy. Jerusalem, according to Josephus, was built upon two opposite hills, Sion and Acra, separated by a valley in the midst. He speaks of another broad valley between Acra and Moriah, *Bell. Jud. v. 13, vi. 6*. It was the seat of Divine revelation; the place where chiefly prophetic vision was given, and where God manifested himself visibly in the holy place. The prophecy foretells the invasion of Jerusalem by the Assyrians under Sennacherib; or by the Chaldeans under Nebuchadnezzar. *Vitringa* is of opinion that the prophet has both in view: that of the Chaldeans in the first part, ver. 1-5, which he thinks relates to the flight of Zedekiah, 2 Kings xxv. 4, 5; and that of the Assyrians in the latter part, which agrees with the circumstances of that time, and particularly describes the preparations made by Hezekiah

2 Thou that art full of stirs, a A. M. cir. 3292.
tumultuous city, ^a a joyous city: B. C. cir. 712.
thy slain men are not slain with Olymp. XVII. 1.
the sword, nor dead in battle. cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 4.

chap. xxxii. 13.

for the defence of the city, ver. 8-11. Compare 2 Chron. xxxii. 2-5.—L.

NOTES ON CHAP. XXII.

Verse 1. *Art—gone up to the house-tops*—"Are gone up to the house-tops"] The houses in the east were in ancient times, as they are still, generally, built in one and the same uniform manner. The roof or top of the house is always flat, covered with broad stones, or a strong plaster of terrace, and guarded on every side with a low parapet wall; see Deut. xxii. 8. The terrace is frequented as much as any part of the house. On this, as the season favours, they walk, they eat, they sleep, they transact business, (1 Sam. ix. 25, see also the *Septuagint* in that place,) they perform their devotions, Acts x. 9. The house is built with a court within, into which chiefly the windows open: those that open to the street are so obstructed with lattice-work that no one either without or within can see through them. Whenever, therefore, any thing is to be seen

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 4.

3 All thy rulers are fled together, they are bound ^b by the archers : all that are found in thee, are bound together, *which* have fled from far.

4 Therefore, said I, Look away from me ;
I ^d will weep bitterly, labour not to comfort me, because of the spoiling of the daughter of my people.

5 ^e For it is a day of trouble, and of treading down, and of perplexity ^f by the Lord God of hosts in the valley of vision, breaking down the walls, and of crying to the mountains.

6 ^g And Elam bare the quiver with chariots of men *and* horsemen, and ^h Kir ⁱ uncovered the shield.

^b Heb. of the bow.—^c Jer. iv. 19 ; ix. 1.—^d Heb. I will be bitter in weeping.—^e Chap. xxxvii. 3.—^f Lam. i. 5 ; ii. 2.
^g Jer. xlix. 35.—^h Chap. xv. 1.

or heard in the streets, any public spectacle, any alarm of a public nature, every one immediately goes up to the house-top to satisfy his curiosity. In the same manner, when any one has occasion to make any thing public, the readiest and most effectual way of doing it is to proclaim it from the house-tops to the people in the streets. "What ye hear in the ear, that publish ye on the house-top," saith our Saviour, Matt. x. 27. The people running all to the tops of their houses gives a lively image of a sudden general alarm. Sir John Chardin's MS. note on this place is as follows : " Dans les festes pour voir passer quelque chose, et dans les maladies pour les annoncer aux voisins en allumant des lumieres, le peuple monte sur les terrasses." "In festivals, in order to see what is going forward, and in times of sickness, in order to indicate them to neighbours by lighting of candles, the people go up to the house-tops."

Verse 3. *All thy rulers—are bound by the archers—* "All thy leaders—are fled from the bow"] There seems to be somewhat of an inconsistency in the sense according to the present reading. If the leaders were bound, אסרו *usseru*, how could they flee away ? for their being bound, according to the obvious construction and course of the sentence, is a circumstance prior to their flight. I therefore follow *Houbigant*, who reads הסרו *huseru*, *remoti sunt*, "they are gone off." גלו *galu*, *transmigraverunt*, *Chaldee* ; which seems to confirm this emendation.

Verse 6. *Chariots of men—* "The Syrian"] It is not easy to say what ארם רכב *recheb adam*, a *chariot of men*, can mean. It seems by the form of the sentence, which consists of three members, the first and the third mentioning a particular people, that the second should do so likewise. Thus ארם ירכב *be-recheb aram uparashim*, "with chariots the Syrian, and with horsemen ;" the similitude of the letters ד *daleth* and ר *resh* is so great, and the mistakes arising from it are so frequent, that I readily adopt the correction of *Houbigant*, ארם *aram*, *Syria*, instead of ארם *adam*,

7 And it shall come to pass, that
^k thy choicest valleys shall be full of chariots, and the horsemen shall set themselves in array ^l at the gate.

8 And he discovered the covering of Judah, and thou didst look in that day to the armour ^m of the house of the forest.

9 ⁿ Ye have seen also the breaches of the city of David, that they are many : and ye gathered together the waters of the lower pool.

10 And ye have numbered the houses of Jerusalem, and the houses have ye broken down, to fortify the wall.

11 ^o Ye made also a ditch between the two

ⁱ Heb. made naked.—^k Heb. the choice of thy valleys.—^l Or, toward.—^m 1 Kings vii. 2 ; x. 17.—ⁿ 2 Kings xx. 20 ; 2 Chron. xxxii. 4, 5, 30.—^o Neh. iii. 16.

man ; which seems to me extremely probable. The conjunction ¹ *vau*, *and*, prefixed to פֶּרָשִׁים *parashim*, *horsemen*, seems necessary in whatever way the sentence may be taken ; and it is confirmed by five MSS., (one ancient,) four of *De Rossi's*, and two ancient of my own ; one by correction of Dr. *Kennicott's*, and three editions. Kir was a city belonging to the Medes. The Medes were subject to the Assyrians in Hezekiah's time, (see 2 Kings xvi. 9, and xvii. 6 ;) and so perhaps might Elam (the Persians) likewise be, or auxiliaries to them.

Verse 8. *The armour—* "The arsenal"] Built by Solomon within the city, and called the house of the forest of Lebanon ; probably from the great quantity of cedar from Lebanon which was employed in the building. See 1 Kings vii. 2, 3.

Verse 9. *Ye gathered together the waters—* "And ye shall collect the waters"] There were two pools in or near Jerusalem, supplied by springs : the upper pool, or the old pool, supplied by the spring called Gihon, 2 Chron. xxxii. 30, towards the higher part of the city, near Sion, or the city of David, and the lower pool, probably supplied by Siloam, towards the lower part. When Hezekiah was threatened with a siege by Sennacherib, he stopped up all the waters of the fountains without the city ; and brought them into the city by a conduit, or subterranean passage cut through the rock ; those of the old pool, to the place where he had a double wall, so that the pool was between the two walls. This he did in order to distress the enemy, and to supply the city during the siege. This was so great a work that not only the historians have made particular mention of it, 2 Kings xx. 20 ; 2 Chron. xxxii. 2, 3, 5, 30 ; but the son of Sirach also has celebrated it in his encomium on Hezekiah. "Hezekiah fortified his city, and brought in water into the midst thereof : he digged the hard rock with iron, and made wells for water," Ecclus. xlviii.

Verse 11. *Unto the maker thereof—* "To him that hath disposed this"] That is, to God the Author and

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cit. annum
Nunus Pompili.
R. Roman., 4.
walls for the water of the old
pool: but ye have not looked
unto ^{the} maker thereof, nei-
ther had respect unto him that
fashioned it long ago.

12 And in that day did the Lord God of
hosts ^{call} to weeping, and to mourning, and
^{to} baldness, and to girding with sackcloth:

13 And behold joy and gladness, slaying
oxen, and killing sheep, eating flesh, and

^p See chap. xxxvii. 26.—^q Joel i. 13.—^r See Ezra ix. 3;
chap. xv. 2; Mic. i. 16.—^s Chap. lvi. 12; Wisd. ii. 6; 1 Cor.

Disposer of this visitation, the invasion with which he
now threatens you. The very same expressions are
applied to God, and upon the same occasion, chap.
xxxvii. 26:—

“Hast thou not heard of old, that I have disposed it;
And of ancient times, that I have formed it?”

Verse 13. *Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we
shall die.* This has been the language of all those
who have sought their portion in this life, since the
foundation of the world. So the poet:—

Heu, heu nos miseri! quam totus homuncio nil est!
Sic erimus cuncti, postquam nos auferat oreus.
Ergo vivamus, dum licet esse, bene.

Alas, alas! what miserable creatures are we, only the
semblances of men! And so shall we be all when
we come to die. Therefore let us live joyfully while
we may.

Domitian had an image of death hung up in his din-
ing-room, to show his guests that as life was uncer-
tain, they should make the best of it by indulging them-
selves. On this *Martial*, to flatter the emperor, whom
he styles *god*, wrote the following epigram:—

Frangere thoros, pete vina, tingere nardo.
Ipse jubet mortis te meminisse Deus.

Sit down to table—drink heartily—anooint thyself with
spikenard; for God himself commands thee to re-
member death.

So the *adage*:—

Ede, bibe, lude: post mortem nulla voluptas.

“Eat, drink, and play, while here ye may:
No revelry after your dying day.”

St. Paul quotes the same heathen sentiment, 1 Cor.
xv. 32: “Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die.”

Anacreon is full in point, and from him nothing bet-
ter can be expected:—

Ὡς οὖν ἐστ' ἐλπίς ἐσθιν.
καὶ πινε καὶ κυβερνε
καὶ σπινύς ἐστὶν Ἀνακτωρ
Μη νοῦσος, ἣν τις ἐλάνη,
Ἀεγῆ, σὲ μὴ ὅτι πινεῖν.

ANAC. Od. xv., l. 11.

“While no tempest blots your sky,
Drink, and throw the sportful dye:
But to Bacchus drench the ground,

drinking wine; ^{let} us eat and
drink, for to-morrow we shall
die.

14 ^{And} it was revealed in
mine ears by the LORD of hosts, Surely this
iniquity ^{shall} not be purged from you till
ye die, saith the Lord God of hosts.

15 Thus saith the Lord God of hosts, Go,
get thee unto this treasurer, *even* unto ^{Shebna},
^{whose} *is* over the house, and say,

xv. 32.—¹ Chap. v. 9.—² 1 Sam. iii. 14; Ezek. xxiv. 13.
³ 2 Kings xviii. 37; chap. xxxvi. 3.—⁴ 1 Kings iv. 6.

Ere you push the goblet round;
Lest some fatal illness cry,
“Drink no more the cup of joy.” ADDISON.

Verse 14. *It was revealed in mine ears*—“The
voice of Jehovah”] The *Vulgate* has *vox Domini*;
as if in his copy he had read יהוה קול *kol Yehovah*; and
in truth, without the word קול *kol*, voice, it is not easy
to make out the sense of the passage; as appears from
the strange versions which the rest of the ancients,
(except the *Chaldee*,) and many of the moderns, have
given of it; as if the matter were revealed in or to
the ears of JEHOVAH: שׁוֹמֵר אָזְנוֹ Kufi, in the ears
of the Lord, Septuagint. *Vitringa* translates it, Re-
velatus est in auribus meis JEHOVAH, “JEHOVAH hath
revealed it in mine ears;” and refers to 1 Sam. ii. 27;
iii. 21: but the construction in those places is different,
and there is no speech of God added; which here seems
to want something more than the verb נִגְלָה *nigleh* to
introduce it. Compare chap. v. 9, where the text is
still more imperfect.

The Lord God of hosts] אֲדֹנָי יְהוִה צְבָאוֹת *Adonai*
Yehovah tsebaoth. But אֲדֹנָי *Adonai*, Lord, is omitted
by two of Kennicott's and De Rossi's MSS., and by
two of my own; by three editions, and the *Septuagint*,
Syriac, and *Arabic*.

Verse 15. *Go—unto Shebna*] The following pro-
phesy concerning Shebna seems to have very little re-
lation to the foregoing, except that it might have been
delivered about the same time; and Shebna might be
a principal person among those whose luxury and pro-
faneness is severely reprehended by the prophet in the
conclusion of that prophesy, ver. 11–14.

Shebna ^{the} scribe, mentioned in the history of He-
zekiah, chap. xxxvi., seems to have been a different
person from this Shebna, the treasurer or steward of
the household, to whom this prophesy relates. The
Eliakim here mentioned was probably the person who,
at the time of Sennacherib's invasion, was actually
treasurer, the son of Hilkiiah. If so, this prophesy
was delivered, as the preceding, (which makes the for-
mer part of the chapter,) plainly was, some time be-
fore the invasion of Sennacherib. As to the rest,
history affords us no information.

“And say unto him”] Here are two words lost
out of the text, which are supplied by two of *Dr. Ken-
nicott's* MSS., one ancient, which read וְאָמַרְתָּ אֵלָיו
veamarta elav, and thou shalt say unto him; by the
Septuagint, καὶ εἰπὼς αὐτῷ, and in the same manner
by all the ancient versions. It is to be observed that

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Nunae Pompilii,
R. Roman., 4.

16 What hast thou here? and whom hast thou here, that thou hast hewed thee out a sepulchre here, ^aas he ^rthat heweth him out a sepulchre on high, and that graveth a habitation for himself in a rock?

17 Behold, ^athe LORD will carry thee away with ^aa mighty captivity, ^band will surely cover thee.

18 He will surely violently turn and toss thee like a ball into a ^clarge country: there shalt thou die, and there the chariots of thy glory shall be the shame of thy lord's house.

19 And I will drive thee from thy station,

^aOr, *O he*.—^r2 Sam. xviii. 18; Matt. xxviii. 60.—^aOr, *the LORD who covered thee with an excellent covering, and clothed thee gorgeously, shall surely, &c.*; ver. 18.

this passage is merely historical, and does not admit of that sort of ellipsis by which in the poetical parts a person is frequently introduced speaking, without the usual notice, that what follows was delivered by him.

Verse 16. *A sepulchre on high—in a rock*] It has been observed before, on chap. xiv., that persons of high rank in Judea, and in most parts of the east, were generally buried in large sepulchral vaults, hewn out in the rock for the use of themselves and their families. The vanity of Shebna is set forth by his being so studious and careful to have his sepulchre on high—in a lofty vault; and that probably in a high situation, that it might be more conspicuous. Hezekiah was buried, למלח, *lemalah*, *en anafas*, Sept.: in the chiefest, says our translation; rather, in the highest part of the sepulchres of the sons of David, to do him the more honour, 2 Chron. xxxii. 33. There are some monuments still remaining in Persia of great antiquity, called *Naksi Rustam*, which give one a clear idea of Shebna's pompous design for his sepulchre. They consist of several sepulchres, each of them hewn in a high rock near the top; the front of the rock to the valley below is adorned with carved work in relief, being the outside of the sepulchre. Some of these sepulchres are about thirty feet in the perpendicular from the valley; which is itself perhaps raised above half as much by the accumulation of the earth since they were made. See the description of them in Chardin, Pietro della Valle, Thevenot, and Kempfer. Diodorus Siculus, lib. xvii., mentions these ancient monuments, and calls them the sepulchres of the kings of Persia.—L.

Verse 17. *Cover thee*] That is, thy face. This was the condition of mourners in general, and particularly of condemned persons. See Esther vi. 12; vii. 8.

Verse 19. *I will drive thee*] אחרוך *chersecha*, in the first person, *Syr. Vulg.*

Verse 21. *To the inhabitants*] לישבי *leyoshebey*, in the plural number, four of Dr. Kennicott's MSS., (two ancient,) and two of Dr. Rossi's, with the *Septuagint*, *Syriac*, and *Vulgate*.

Verse 22. *And the key of the house of David will I lay upon his shoulder*] As the robe and the baldric,

and from thy state shall he pull thee down.

20 And it shall come to pass in that day, that I will call my servant ^aEliakim the son of Hilkiah:

21 And I will clothe him with thy robe, and strengthen him with thy girdle, and I will commit thy government into his hand: and he shall be a father to the inhabitants of Jerusalem, and to the house of Judah.

22 And the key of the house of David will I lay upon his shoulder; so he shall ^copen, and none shall shut: and he shall shut, and none shall open.

^aHeb. *the captivity of a man*.—^bEsth. vii. 8.—^cHeb. *large of spaces*.—^d2 Kings xviii. 18.—^eJob xii. 14; Rev iii. 7.

mentioned in the preceding verse, were the ensigns of power and authority, so likewise was the key the mark of office, either sacred or civil. The priestess of Juno is said to be the key-bearer of the goddess, κλειδοῦχος 'Hρας' *Æschyl.* Suppl. 299. A female high in office under a great queen has the same title:—

Καλλιθον κλειδοῦχος Ολυμπίου βασιλῆως.

"Callithoe was the key-bearer of the Olympian queen."

Auctor Phoronidis ap. Clem. Alex. p. 418, edit. Potter. This mark of office was likewise among the Greeks, as here in Isaiah, borne on the shoulder; the priestess of Ceres, *κατωμαδιαν εχε κλειδα*, *had the key on her shoulder*. *Callim.* Ceres, ver. 45. To comprehend how the key could be borne on the shoulder, it will be necessary to say something of the form of it: but without entering into a long disquisition, and a great deal of obscure learning, concerning the locks and keys of the ancients, it will be sufficient to observe, that one sort of keys, and that probably the most ancient, was of considerable magnitude, and as to the shape, very much bent and crooked. *Aratus*, to give his reader an idea of the form of the constellation Cassiopeia, compares it to a *key*. It must be owned that the passage is very obscure; but the learned Huetius has bestowed a great deal of pains in explaining it, *Animadvers.* in Manilii, lib. i. 355; and I think has succeeded very well in it. *Homer*, *Odys.* xxi. 6, describes the key of Ulysses' storehouse as *ευκαμπης*, of a large curvature; which Eustathius explains by saying it was *δρεσανοειδης*, in shape like a *reaphook*. Huetius says the constellation Cassiopeia answers to this description; the stars to the north making the curve part, that is, the principal part of the key; the southern stars, the handle. The curve part was introduced into the key-hole; and, being properly directed by the handle, took hold of the bolts within, and moved them from their places. We may easily collect from this account, that such a key would lie very well upon the shoulder; that it must be of some considerable size and weight, and could hardly be commodiously carried otherwise. Ulysses' key was of brass, and the

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompiliï,
R. Roman., 4.

23 And I will fasten him as
a nail in a sure place; and he
shall be for a glorious throne to
his father's house.

24 And they shall hang upon him all the
glory of his father's house, the offspring and
the issue, all vessels of small quantity, from

[Ezra ix. 8.

handle of ivory: but this was a royal key. The more
common ones were probably of wood. In Egypt they
have no other than wooden locks and keys to this day;
even the gates of Cairo have no better. *Baumgarten*,
Peregr. i. 18. *Thevenot*, part ii., chap. 10. But was
it not the representation of a key, either cut out in
cloth and sewed on the shoulder of the garment, or em-
broïdered on that part of the garment itself? The idea
of a huge key of a gate, in any kind of metal, laid
across the shoulder, is to me very ridiculous.

In allusion to the image of the key as the ensign
of power, the unlimited extent of that power is ex-
pressed with great clearness as well as force by the
sole and exclusive authority to open and shut. Our
Saviour, therefore, has upon a similar occasion made
use of a like manner of expression, Matt. xvi. 19; and
in Rev. iii. 7 has applied to himself the very words
of the prophet.

Verse 23. *A nail*] In ancient times, and in the
eastern countries, as the way of life, so the houses,
were much more simple than ours at present. They
had not that quantity and variety of furniture, nor
those accommodations of all sorts, with which we
abound. It was convenient and even necessary for
them, and it made an essential part in the building
of a house, to furnish the inside of the several apartments
with sets of spikes, nails, or large pegs, upon which to
dispose of and hang up the several movables and
utensils in common use, and proper to the apartment.
These spikes they worked into the walls at the first
erection of them, the walls being of such materials that
they could not bear their being driven in afterwards;
and they were contrived so as to strengthen the walls
by binding the parts together, as well as to serve for
convenience. Sir John Chardin's account of this mat-
ter is this:—"They do not drive with a hammer the
nails that are put into the eastern walls. The walls
are too hard, being of brick; or, if they are of clay,
too mouldering: but they fix them in the brick-work
as they are building. They are large nails, with square
heads like dice, well made, the ends being bent so as
to make them cramp-irons. They commonly place
them at the windows and doors, in order to hang upon
them, when they like, veils and curtains." *Harmer's*
Observ. i., p. 191. And we may add, that they were
put in other places too, in order to hang up other things
of various kinds; as appears from this place of Isaiah,
and from Ezek. xv. 3, who speaks of a pin or nail,
"to hang any vessel thereon." The word used here
for a nail of this sort is the same by which they ex-
press that instrument, the stake, or large pin of iron,
with which they fastened down to the ground the cords
of their tents. We see, therefore, that these nails

the vessels of cups, even to all the
vessels of flagons.

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompiliï,
R. Roman., 4.

25 In that day, saith the LORD
of hosts, shall the nail that is
fastened in the sure place be removed, and be cut
down, and fall; and the burden that was upon
it shall be cut off: for the LORD hath spoken it.

[Or, instruments of viols.—h Ver. 23.

were of necessary and common use, and of no small
importance in all their apartments; conspicuous, and
much exposed to observation: and if they seem to us
mean and insignificant, it is because we are not ac-
quainted with the thing itself, and have no name to
express it but by what conveys to us a low and con-
temptible idea. "Grace hath been showed from the
LORD our God," saith Ezra, chap. ix. 8, "to leave us
a remnant to escape, and to give us a nail in his holy
place:" that is, as the margin of our Bible explains it,
"a constant and sure abode."

"He that doth lodge near her (Wisdom's) house,
Shall also fasten a pin in her walls."

Eccles. xiv. 24.

The dignity and propriety of the metaphor appears
from the Prophet Zechariah's use of it:—

"From him shall be the corner-stone, from him the
nail,

From him the battle-bow,

From him every ruler together." Zech. x. 4.

And Mohammed, using the same word, calls Pharaoh
the lord or master of the nails, that is, well attended
by nobles and officers capable of administering his affairs.
Koran, Sur. xxxviii. 11, and lxxxix. 9. So some un-
derstand this passage of the Koran. Mr. Sale seems
to prefer another interpretation.

Taylor, in his Concordance, thinks יָתֵד *yathed* means
the pillar or post that stands in the middle, and sup-
ports the tent, in which such pegs are fixed to hang
their arms, &c., upon; referring to *Shaw's Travels*, p.
287. But יָתֵד *yathed* is never used, as far as appears
to me, in that sense. It was indeed necessary that the
pillar of the tent should have such pegs on it for that
purpose; but the hanging of such things in this man-
ner upon this pillar does not prove that יָתֵד *yathed* was
the pillar itself.

A glorious throne—"A glorious seat"] That is,
his father's house and all his own family shall be
gloriously seated, shall flourish in honour and pros-
perity; and shall depend upon him, and be supported
by him.

Verse 24. *All the glory*] One considerable part of
the magnificence of the eastern princes consisted in
the great quantity of gold and silver vessels which
they had for various uses. "Solomon's drinking ves-
sels were of gold, and all the vessels of the house of
the forest of Lebanon were of pure gold; none were
of silver; it was nothing accounted of in Solomon's
days;" 1 Kings x. 21. "The vessels in the house
of the forest of Lebanon," the armoury of Jerusalem
so called, "were two hundred targets, and three hun-
dred shields of beaten gold." Ibid. ver. 16, 17. These

were ranged in order upon the walls of the armoury, (see Cant. iv. 4,) upon pins worked into the walls on purpose, as above mentioned. Eliakim is considered as a principal stake of this sort, immovably fastened in the wall for the support of all vessels destined for common or sacred uses; that is, as the principal support of the whole civil and ecclesiastical polity. And the consequence of his continued power will be the promotion and flourishing condition of his family and dependants, from the highest to the lowest.

Vessels of flagons—"Meaneer vessels" נְבִילִים *nebalim* seems to mean earthen vessels of common use, brittle, and of little value, (see Lam. iv. 2; Jer. xlviii. 12,) in opposition to אֲגַנּוֹת *aganoth*, goblets of gold and silver used in the sacrifices. Exod. xxiv. 6.

Verse 25. *The nail that is fastened*] This must be understood of Shebna, as a repetition and confirmation of the sentence above denounced against him.

WHAT is said of Eliakim the son of Hilkiah, ver. 20-24, is very remarkable; and the literal meaning is not easy to be understood. From chap. ix. 6, and from Rev. iii. 7, it seems to belong to our Lord alone. The removal of Shebna from being over the treasure of the Lord's house, ver. 19, and the investiture of Eliakim with his robe, girdle, office, and government, ver. 20, &c., probably point out the change of the Jewish priesthood, and the proclaiming of the unchangeable priesthood of Christ. See Psa. cx. 4. *Eliakim* signifies *The resurrection of the Lord*; or, *My God, he*

shall arise. *Hilkiah* signifies *The Lord my portion* or *lot*. The key of David, shutting and opening, &c., may intend the way of salvation through Christ alone. For the hope of salvation and eternal life comes only through *Eliakim*, the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead.

It is said, ver. 24, "They shall hang upon him all the glory of his father's house"—for, in Jesus Christ dwells all the fulness of the Godhead bodily; and the offspring and the issue, הַצֵּצִים *hatstseetsaim* from יָצָא *yatsa*, to go out,—the suckers from the root; the side-shoots, the apostles and primitive ministers of his word. The issue, הַצֵּפִיּוֹת *hatstsephioth*, probably means the *issue's issue*; so the Targum. The grandchildren, all those who believe on the Lord Jesus through their word.

"The nail that is fastened in the sure place shall be removed," ver. 25. *Kimchi* refers not to *Eliakim*, but to *Shebna*, ver. 17-19. By, "They shall hang upon him all vessels of small quantity and large quantity," has been understood the dependence of all souls, of all capacities, from the lowest in intellect to the most exalted, on the Lord Jesus, as the only Saviour of all lost human spirits.

As the literal interpretation of this prophecy has not been found out, we are justified from parallel texts to consider the whole as referring to Jesus Christ, and the government of the Church, and the redemption of the world by him. Nor are there many prophecies which relate to him more clearly than this, taken in the above sense.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Prophecy denouncing the destruction of Tyre by Nebuchadnezzar, delivered upwards of one hundred and twenty years before its accomplishment, at a period when the Tyrians were in great prosperity, and the Babylonians in abject subjection to the Assyrian empire; and, consequently, when an event of so great magnitude was improbable in the highest degree, 1-14. Tyre shall recover its splendour at the termination of seventy years, the days of one king, or kingdom, by which must be meant the time allotted for the duration of the Babylonish empire, as otherwise the prophecy cannot be accommodated to the event, 15-17. Supposed reference to the early conversion of Tyre to Christianity, 18.

A. M. cir. 3289.
B. C. cir. 715.
Olymp. XVI. 2.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 1.

THE burden of Tyre. Howl, ye ships of Tarshish; for it is laid waste, so that there is no house, nor entering in: ^bfrom the

land of Chittim it is revealed to them. 2 Be ^cstill, ye inhabitants of the isle; thou whom the mer-

A. M. cir. 3289.
B. C. cir. 715.
Olymp. XVI. 2
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 1.

^a Jer. xxv. 22; xlvii. 4; Ezek. xxvi., xxvii., xxviii; Amos i. 9; Zech. ix. 2, 4.—^b Ver. 12.—^c Heb. silent.

NOTES ON CHAP. XXIII.

Verse 1. *The burden of Tyre*] Tyre, a city on the coast of Syria, about lat. 32° N. was built two thousand seven hundred and sixty years before Christ. There were two cities of this name; one on the continent, and the other on an island, about half a mile from the shore; the city on the island was about four miles in circumference. Old Tyre resisted Nebuchadnezzar for thirteen years; then the inhabitants carried, so to speak, the city to the forementioned island, ver. 4. This new city held out against Alexander the Great for seven months; who, in order to take it, was obliged to fill up the channel which separated it from the main land. In A. D. 1289 it was totally destroyed by the

sultan of Egypt; and now contains only a few huts, in which about fifty or sixty wretched families exist. This desolation was foretold by this prophet and by Ezekiel, one thousand nine hundred years before it took place! *Howl, ye ships of Tarshish*] This prophecy denounces the destruction of Tyre by Nebuchadnezzar. It opens with an address to the Tyrian negotiators and sailors at Tarshish, (Tartessus, in Spain,) a place which, in the course of their trade, they greatly frequented. The news of the destruction of Tyre by Nebuchadnezzar is said to be brought to them from Chittim, the islands and coasts of the Mediterranean; "for the Tyrians," says Jerome on ver. 6, "when they saw they

A. M. cir. 3280. chants of Zidon, that pass over the
P. C. cir. 715. sea, have replenished.

Olymp. XVI. 2. 3 And by great waters the seed
cir. annum of Sihor, the harvest of the river,
Numæ Pompili, is her revenue; and ^a she is a mart of nations.
R. Roman. 1.

4 Be thou ashamed, O Zidon: for the sea
hath spoken, *even* the strength of the sea,
saying, I travail not, nor bring forth children,
neither do I nourish up young men, *nor* bring
up virgins.

5 ^e As at the report concerning Egypt, so
shall they be sorely pained at the report of
Tyre.

6 Pass ye over to Tarshish; howl, ye in-
habitants of the isle.

^e Ezek. xlviii. 3. — Chap. xix. 10. — Chap. xxii. 2. — ^e Heb.
from afar off

had no other means of escaping, fled in their ships, and
took refuge in Carthage and in the islands of the Ionian
and Ægean sea." From whence the news would
spread and reach Tarshish; so also *Jarchi* on the same
place. This seems to be the most probable inter-
pretation of this verse.

Verse 2. *Be still*—"Be silent"] Silence is a mark
of grief and consternation. See chap. xlvii. 5. Jere-
miah has finely expressed this image:—

"The elders of the daughter of Zion sit on the ground,
they are silent:

They have cast up dust on their heads, they have
girded themselves with sackcloth.

The virgins of Jerusalem hang down their heads to
the ground." Lam. ii. 10.

Verse 3. *The seed of Sihor*—"The seed of the
Nile"] The Nile is called here *Shichor*, as it is Jer.
ii. 18, and 1 Chron. xiii. 5. It had this name from
the blackness of its waters, charged with the mud
which it brings down from Ethiopia when it over-
flows, *Et viridem Ægyptum nigra fecundat arena*;
as it was called by the Greeks *Melas*, and by the
Latins *Melo*, for the same reason. See *Servius* on
the above line of Virgil, Georg. iv. 291. It was
called *Siris* by the Ethiopians, by some supposed to be
the same with *Shichor*. Egypt, by its extraordinary
fertility, caused by the overflowing of the Nile, supplied
the neighbouring nations with corn, by which branch of
trade the Tyrians gained great wealth.

Verse 4. *Be thou ashamed, O Zidon*] Tyre is called,
ver. 12, the daughter of Sidon. "The Sidonians,"
says *Justin*, xviii. 3, "when their city was taken by
the king of Ascalon, betook themselves to their ships,
and landed, and built Tyre." Sidon, as the mother
city, is supposed to be deeply affected with the calamity
of her daughter.

Nor bring up virgins—"Nor educated virgins."] *וירומתי*
veromanti; so an ancient MS. of Dr. Kenni-
cott's, prefixing the *vau*, which refers to the negative
preceding, and is equivalent to *וְלֹא* *velo*. See Deut.
xxiii. 6, Prov. xxx. 3. Two of my own MSS. have
עד in the margin.

7 Is this your 'joyous city,
whose antiquity is of ancient
days? her own feet shall carry
her ^e afar off to sojourn.

8 Who hath taken this counsel against Tyre,
^b the crowning city, whose merchants *are*
princes, whose traffickers *are* the honourable
of the earth?

9 The LORD of hosts hath purposed it, ⁱ to
stain the pride of all glory, *and* to bring into
contempt all the honourable of the earth.

10 Pass through thy land as a river, O
daughter of Tarshish: *there is* no more
^k strength.

11 He stretched out his hand over the sea,

^b See Ezek. xxviii. 2, 12 — Heb. to pollute — ^k Heb.
girdle.

Verse 7. *Whose antiquity is of ancient days*—
"Whose antiquity is of the earliest date"] *Justin*, in
the passage above quoted, had dated the building of
Tyre at a certain number of years before the taking of
Troy; but the number is lost in the present copies. Tyre,
though not so old as Sidon, was yet of very high anti-
quity: it was a strong city even in the time of Joshua.
It is called *צִרְיָה* *ir mibtsar tsor*, "the city of
the fortress of Sor," Josh. xix. 29. Interpreters raise
difficulties in regard to this passage, and will not allow
it to have been so ancient; with what good reason I
do not see, for it is called by the same name, "the
fortress of Sor," in the history of David, 2 Sam. xxiv.
7, and the circumstances of the history determine the
place to be the very same. See on ver. 1.

Whose antiquity is of ancient days, may refer to
Palatyrus, or *Old Tyre*.

Her own feet shall carry her afar off to sojourn.]
This may belong to the *new* or insular Tyre; *her own*
feet, that is, her own inhabitants, *shall carry her*—
shall transport the city, from the continent to the
island. "But the text says, it shall be carried *far*
off; and the new city was founded only half a mile
distant from the other." I answer, *מרחוק* *merachok*
does not always signify a great distance, but distance
or interval in general; for in Josh. iii. 4 *רָחוֹק* *rachok* is
used to express the space between the camp and the ark,
which we know to have been only two thousand
cubits. Some refer the *sojourning afar off* to the ex-
tent of the commercial voyages undertaken by the
Tyrians and their foreign connexions.

Verse 10 *O daughter of Tarshish*] Tyre is called
the daughter of Tarshish; perhaps because, Tyre be-
ing ruined, Tarshish was become the superior city, and
might be considered as the metropolis of the Tyrian
people; or rather because of the close connexion and
perpetual intercourse between them, according to that
latitude of signification in which the Hebrews use the
words *son* and *daughter* to express any sort of conjunc-
tion and dependence whatever. *מֵזַח* *mezach*, a girdle,
which collects, binds, and keeps together the loose
raiment, when applied to a river, may mean a mound,
mole, or artificial dam, which contains the waters, and

A. M. cir. 3289. he shook the kingdoms: the
B. C. cir. 715. Lord hath given a commandment
Olymp. XVI. 2. ¹ against ^m the merchant city, to
cir. annum destroy the ^a strong holds thereof.
Numæ Pompili, R. Roman. I.

12 And he said, °Thou shalt no more rejoice, O thou oppressed virgin, daughter of Zidon: arise, ^p pass over to Chittim; there also shalt thou have no rest.

13 Behold the land of the Chaldeans; this

¹ Or, concerning a merchantman. — Heb. Canaan. — A Or, strengths.

prevents them from spreading abroad. A city taken by siege and destroyed, whose walls are demolished, whose policy is dissolved, whose wealth is dissipated, whose people is scattered over the wide country, is compared to a river whose banks are broken down, and whose waters, let loose and overflowing all the neighbouring plains, are wasted and lost. This may possibly be the meaning of this very obscure verse, of which I can find no other interpretation that is at all satisfactory. — L.

Verse 13. *Behold the land of the Chaldeans*] This verse is extremely obscure; the obscurity arises from the ambiguity of the agents, which belong to the verbs, and of the objects expressed by the pronouns; from the change of number of the verbs, and of gender in the pronouns. The MSS. give us no assistance, and the ancient Versions very little. The *Chaldeæ* and *Vulgate* read שׂוֹמֵה *samoah*, in the plural number. I have followed the interpretation which, among many different ones, seemed to be most probable, that of Perizonius and Vitringa.

The Chaldeans, *Chasdim*, are supposed to have had their origin, and to have taken their name, from *Chesed*, the son of Nachor, the brother of Abraham. They were known by that name in the time of Moses, who calls Ur in Mesopotamia, from whence Abraham came, to distinguish it from other places of the same name, *Ur of the Chaldeans*. And Jeremiah calls them an ancient nation. This is not inconsistent with what Isaiah here says of them: "This people was not," that is, they were of no account, (see Deut. xxxii. 21;) they were not reckoned among the great and potent nations of the world till of later times; they were a rude, uncivilized, barbarous people, without laws, without settled habitations; wandering in a wide desert country (צִיִּים *tsiyim*) and addicted to rapine like the wild Arabians. Such they are represented to have been in the time of Job, chap. i. 17, and such they continued to be till Assur, some powerful king of Assyria, gathered them together, and settled them in Babylon in the neighbouring country. This probably was Ninus, whom I suppose to have lived in the time of the Judges. In this, with many eminent chronologists, I follow the authority of Herodotus, who says that the Assyrian monarchy lasted but *five hundred and twenty* years. Ninus got possession of Babylon from the Cuthean Arabians; the successors of Nimrod in that empire collected the Chaldeans, and settled a colony of them there to secure the possession of the city, which he and his successors greatly enlarged and ornament-

people was not, *till* the Assyrian founded it for ^a them that dwell in the wilderness: they set up the towers thereof, they raised up the palaces thereof; and he brought it to ruin.

14 ^r Howl, ye ships of Tarshish: for your strength is laid waste.

15 And it shall come to pass in that day,

° Rev. xviii. 22. — ^p Ver. 1. — ^a Psa. lxxii. 9. — ^r Ver. 1; Ezek. xxvii. 25, 30.

ed. They had perhaps been useful to him in his wars, and might be likely to be farther useful in keeping under the old inhabitants of that city, and of the country belonging to it; according to the policy of the Assyrian kings, who generally brought new people into the conquered countries; see Isa. xxxvi. 17; 2 Kings xvii. 6, 24. The testimony of Dicæarchus, a Greek historian contemporary with Alexander, (*apud*. Steph. de Urbibus, in voc. Καλδαιος,) in regard to the fact is remarkable, though he is mistaken in the name of the king he speaks of. He says that "a certain king of Assyria, the *fourteenth* in succession from Ninus, (as he might be, if Ninus is placed, as in the common chronology, *eight hundred* years higher than we have above set him,) named, as it is said, *Chaldaus*, having gathered together and united all the people called Chaldeans, built the famous city, Babylon, upon the Euphrates." — L.

Verse 14. *Howl, ye ships*] The Prophet Ezekiel hath enlarged upon this part of the same subject with great force and elegance:—

"Thus saith the Lord JEHOVAH concerning Tyre:— At the sound of thy fall, at the cry of the wounded, At the great slaughter in the midst of thee, shall not the islands tremble?

And shall not all the princes of the sea descend from their thrones,

And lay aside their robes, and strip off their embroidered garments?

They shall clothe themselves with trembling, they shall sit on the ground;

They shall tremble every moment, they shall be astonished at thee.

And they shall utter a lamentation over thee, and shall say unto thee:

How art thou lost, thou that wast inhabited from the seas!

The renowned city, that was strong in the sea, she and her inhabitants!

That struck with terror all her neighbours!

Now shall the coasts tremble in the day of thy fall, And the isles that are in the sea shall be troubled at thy departure." Ezek. xxvi. 15–18.

Verse 15. *According to the days of one king*] That is, of one kingdom; see Dan. vii. 17, viii. 20. Nebuchadnezzar began his conquests in the first year of his reign; from thence to the taking of Babylon by Cyrus are *seventy* years, at which time the nations subdued by Nebuchadnezzar were to be restored to liberty.

A. M. cir. 3289. that Tyre shall be forgotten
B. C. cir. 715.
Olymp. XVI. 2. seventy years, according to the
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii, days of one king: after the end
R. Roman., 1. of seventy years ^ashall Tyre
sing as a harlot.

16 Take a harp, go about the city, thou harlot that hast been forgotten; make sweet melody, sing many songs, that thou mayest be remembered.

17 And it shall come to pass after the end

^a Heb. *it shall be unto Tyre as the song of a harlot.*

These *seventy* years limit the duration of the Babylonish monarchy. Tyre was taken by him towards the middle of that period; so did not serve the king of Babylon during the whole period, but only for the remaining part of it. This seems to be the meaning of Isaiah; the days allotted to the one king or kingdom, are seventy years; Tyre, with the rest of the conquered nations, shall continue in a state of subjection and desolation to the end of that period. Not from the beginning and through the whole of the period; for, by being one of the latest conquests, the duration of that state of subjection in regard to her, was not much more than half of it. "All these nations," saith Jeremiah, xxv. 11, "shall serve the king of Babylon seventy years." Some of them were conquered sooner, some later; but the end of this period was the common term for the deliverance of them all.

There is another way of computing the *seventy years*, from the year in which Tyre was actually taken to the nineteenth of Darius Hystaspis; whom the Phenicians, or Tyrians, assisted against the Ionians, and probably on that account might then be restored to their former liberties and privileges. But I think the former the more probable interpretation.—L.

Sing as a harlot] Fidiçiam esse meretricum est, says *Donatus* in *Terent. Eunuch. iii. 2, 4.*

Nec meretrix tibia, cujus

Ad strepitum salias. *Hor. I. Epist. xiv. 25.*

of seventy years, that the LORD will visit Tyre, and she shall turn to her hire, and ^tshall commit fornication with all the kingdoms of the world upon the face of the earth.

18 And her merchandise and her hire ^ushall be holiness to the LORD: it shall not be treasured nor laid up; for her merchandise shall be for them that dwell before the LORD, to eat sufficiently, and for ^vdurable clothing.

^t Rev. xvii. 2.—^u Zech. xiv. 20, 21.—^v Heb. *old.*

"Nor harlot minstrel sings, when the rude sound Tempts you with heavy heels to thump the ground."

FRANCIS.

Sir John Chardin, in his MS. note on this place, says:—*C'est que les vieilles prostituées, ne font que chanter quand les jeunes dancent, et les animer par l'instrument et par la voix.* "The old prostitutes do nothing but sing, while the young ones dance; and animate them both by vocal and instrumental music."

Verse 17. *After the end of seventy years*] Tyre, after its destruction by Nebuchadnezzar, recovered, as it is here foretold, its ancient trade, wealth, and grandeur; as it did likewise after a second destruction by Alexander. It became Christian early with the rest of the neighbouring countries. St. Paul himself found many Christians there, Acts xxi. 4. It suffered much in the Diocletian persecution. It was an archbishopric under the patriarchate of Jerusalem, with fourteen bishoprics under its jurisdiction. It continued Christian till it was taken by the Saracens in 639; was recovered by the Christians in 1124; but in 1280 was conquered by the Mamelukes, and afterwards taken from them by the Turks in 1517. Since that time it has sunk into utter decay; is now a mere ruin, a bare rock, "a place to spread nets upon," as the Prophet Ezekiel foretold it should be, chap. xxvi. 14. See *Sandy's Travels*; *Vitringa* on the place; *Bp. Newton* on the Prophecies, Dissert. xi.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Dreadful judgments impending over the people of God, 1–4. Particular enumeration of the horrid impetues which provoked the Divine vengeance, 5, 6. Great political wretchedness of the transgressors, 7–12. The calamities shall be so great that only a small remnant shall be left in the land, as it were the gleanings of the vintage, 13. The rest, scattered over the different countries, spread there the knowledge of God, 14–16. Strong figures by which the great distress and long captivity of the transgressors are set forth, 17–22. Gracious promise of a redemption from captivity; and of an extension of the kingdom of God in the latter days, attended with such glorious circumstances as totally to eclipse the light and splendour of the previous dispensation, 23.

A. M. cir. 3292. BEHOLD, the LORD maketh
B. C. cir. 712. the earth empty, and maketh
Olymp. XVII. 1. it waste, and ^aturneth
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii, it upside down, and scattereth
R. Roman., 4. it abroad the inhabitants thereof.

^a Heb. *perverteth the face thereof.*

From the thirteenth chapter to the twenty-third inclusive, the fate of several cities and nations is de-

eth abroad the inhabitants thereof.

2 And it shall be, as with the people, so with the ^bpriest; ^cas

^b Or, *prince*.—^c Hos. iv. 9.

nounced: of Babylon, of the Philistines, Moab, Damascus, Egypt, Tyre. After having foretold the de-

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompili,
R. Roman., 4.

with the servant, so with his master; as with the maid, so with her mistress; ^d as with the buyer, so with the seller; as with the lender, so with the borrower; as with the taker of usury, so with the giver of usury to him.

3 The land shall be utterly emptied, and utterly spoiled: for the LORD hath spoken this word.

4 The earth mourneth and fadeth away, the world languisheth and fadeth away, ^e the haughty people of the earth do languish.

5 ^f The earth also is defiled under the inhabitants thereof; because they have transgressed the laws, changed the ordinance, broken the everlasting covenant.

6 Therefore hath ^g the curse devoured the earth, and they that dwell therein are desolate: therefore the inhabitants of the earth are burned, and few men left.

7 ^h The new wine mourneth, the vine languisheth, all the merry-hearted do sigh.

^d Ezek. vii. 12, 13.—^e Heb. *the height of the people*.—^f Gen. iii. 17; Num. xxxi. 35.—^g Mal. iv. 6.—^h Chap. xvi. 8, 9; Joel

struction of the foreign nations, enemies of Judah, the prophet declares the judgments impending on the people of God themselves for their wickedness and apostasy, and the desolation that shall be brought on their whole country.

The twenty-fourth and the three following chapters seem to have been delivered about the same time: before the destruction of Moab by Shalmaneser; see chap. xxv. 10, consequently, before the destruction of Samaria; probably in the beginning of Hezekiah's reign. But concerning the particular subject of the twenty-fourth chapter interpreters are not at all agreed: some refer it to the desolation caused by the invasion of Shalmaneser; others to the invasion of Nebuchadnezzar; and others to the destruction of the city and nation by the Romans. Vitringa is singular in his opinion, who applies it to the persecution of Antiochus Epiphanes. Perhaps it may have a view to all of the three great desolations of the country, by Shalmaneser, by Nebuchadnezzar, and by the Romans; especially the last, to which some parts of it may seem more peculiarly applicable. However, the prophet chiefly employs general images; such as set forth the greatness and universality of the ruin and desolation that is to be brought upon the country by these great revolutions, involving all orders and degrees of men, changing entirely the face of things, and destroying the whole polity, both religious and civil; without entering into minute circumstances, or necessarily restraining it by particular marks to one great event, exclusive of others of the same kind.—L.

NOTES ON CHAP. XXIV.

Verse 4. *The world languisheth*] The world is the same with the land; that is, the kingdoms of Judah
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8 The mirth ⁱ of tabrets ceaseth, the noise of them that rejoice endeth, the joy of the harp ceaseth.

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9 They shall not drink wine with a song; strong drink shall be bitter to them that drink it.

10 The city of confusion is broken down: every house is shut up, that no man may come in.

11 *There is* a crying for wine in the streets; all joy is darkened, the mirth of the land is gone.

12 In the city is left desolation, and the gate is smitten with destruction.

13 When thus it shall be in the midst of the land among the people, ^k *there shall be* as the shaking of an olive tree, and as the glean- ing grapes when the vintage is done.

14 They shall lift up their voice, they shall sing for the majesty of the LORD, they shall cry aloud from the sea.

i. 10, 12.—Jer. vii. 34; xvi. 9; xxv. 10; Ezek. xxvi. 13; Hos. ii. 11; Rev. xviii. 22.—^k Chap. xvii. 5, 6.

and Israel; *orbis Israeliticus*. See note on chap. xiii. 11.

Verse 5. *The laws*—"The law"] תורה *torah*, singular: so read the *Septuagint*, *Syriac*, and *Chaldee*.

Verse 6. *Are burned*—"Are destroyed"] For חרו *charu*, read חרבו *charebu*. See the *Septuagint*, *Syriac*, *Chaldee*, and *Symmachus*.

Verse 8. *The mirth*, &c.] ששון *sheon*, the noise. גאון *geon*, the pride, is the reading of three of *De Rossi's MSS.*, with the *Septuagint* and *Arabic*.

Verse 9. *Strong drink*—"Palm wine"] This is the proper meaning of the word שכר *shechar*, αἶμαξ. See note on chap. v. 11. All enjoyment shall cease; the sweetest wine shall become bitter to their taste.

Verse 11. *All joy is darkened*—"All gladness is passed away"] For עברה *arebah*, darkened, read עברה *aberah*, passed away, transposing a letter. Houbigant, Secker. Five of *Dr. Kennicott's* and five of *De Rossi's MSS.*, several ancient, add כל *col*, all, after רישוש *mesos*: the *Septuagint* adds the same word before it.

Verse 14. *They shall lift up their voice*—"But these shall lift up their voice"] That is, they that escaped out of these calamities. The great distresses brought upon Israel and Judah drove the people away, and dispersed them all over the neighbouring countries: they fled to Egypt, to Asia Minor, to the islands and the coasts of Greece. They were to be found in great numbers in most of the principal cities of these countries. Alexandria was in a great measure peopled by them. They had synagogues for their worship in many places, and were greatly instrumental in propagating the knowledge of the true God among these heathen nations, and preparing them for the reception of Christianity. This is what the prophet seems to mean by

A. M. cir. 3292. 15 Wherefore glorify ye the
P. C. cir. 712. LORD in the ¹fires, *even* ^mthe
Olymp. XVII. cir. animum
name of the LORD God of Israel
Numa: Pompiliu, in the isles of the sea.
R. Roman., 4.

16 From the uttermost part of the earth have we heard songs, *even* glory to the righteous. But I said, °My leanness, my leanness,

¹ Or, valleys.—^m Mal. i. 11.—ⁿ Heb. *wing*.—^o Heb. *Leanness to me, or My secret to me.*

the celebration of the name of JEHOVAH in the waters, in the distant coasts, and in the uttermost parts of the land. מים *mayim*, the waters; ἰσῶρ, *Sept.*; ἰδατα, *Theod.*; not מים *miyam* from the sea.

Verse 15. *In the isles of the sea*.—"In the distant coasts of the sea."] For בארים *beurim*, in the valleys, I suppose we ought to read באים *beiyim*, in the isles, which is in a great degree justified by the repetition of the word in the next member of the sentence, with the addition of הים *haiyam*, the sea, to vary the phrase exactly in the manner of the prophet. אים *iym* is a word chiefly applied to any distant countries, especially those lying on the Mediterranean Sea. Others conjecture ביורים *biorim*, בהרים *behirim*, באמים *beummim*, בעמים *beamumim*, בבורים *bechurim*, באורים *beurim*, אר *har*, illustrati.—*Le Clerc*. Twenty-three MSS. of Kennicott's, many of De Rossi's, and some of my own, read בארים *beorim*, in the valleys. The Septuagint do not acknowledge the reading of the text, expressing there only the word אים *iym*, εν ταῖς νησὶν, in the islands, and that not repeated. But MSS. Pachom. and i. D. ii. supply in this place the defect in the other copies of the Septuagint thus, ΔΙΑ ΤΟΥΤΟ ἡ δοξα Κυρίου ἐστίν εν ταῖς νησὶν καὶ ἐν θαλάσσις· εν ταῖς νησοῖς το σωμα του Κυρου (יהוה) ישראל מְשֻׁבָּח עַד עַד. "Therefore the glory of the Lord shall be in the isles of the sea : in the islands shall the name of the Lord God of Israel be glorified." Kunchi says, that by באורים *beurim*, in the valleys, is meant the cities, because they were generally built in valleys. The Vulgate has in doctrinis, and so my old MS., in techingis. Coverdale translates, Praise the name of the Lord God of Israel in the valleys and in the floodis. It should not be rendered in the fires ; none of the ancient Versions understood it thus. According to which the Septuagint had in their Hebrew copy באים *beiyim*, repeated afterwards, not בארים *beurim*.

Verse 16. *But I said*] The prophet speaks in the person of the inhabitants of the land still remaining there, who should be pursued by Divine vengeance, and suffer repeated distresses from the inroads and depredations of their powerful enemies. Agreeably to what he said before in a general denunciation of these calamities :—

“ Though there be a tenth part remaining in it ;
Even this shall undergo a repeated destruction.”
Chap. vi. 13. See the note there.—L.

My leanness, my leanness—Or, my secret; so the Vulgate, Montanus, and my old MS. רָצֹן razan has this meaning in Chaldee; but in Hebrew it signifies to make lean, to waste. This sentence in the Hebrew

wo unto me ! P the treacherous
dealers have dealt treacherously ;
yea, the treacherous dealers have
dealt very treacherously.

17 ^a Fear, and the pit, and the ^r snare, *are*
upon thee, O inhabitant of the earth.

18 And it shall come to pass, *that* he who

p Jer. v. 11.—^a See 1 Kings xix. 17; Jer. xlviii. 43, 44; Amos v. 19.—^t Psa lxxv. 22.

has a strange connexion of uncouth sounds: וארר רוי Vame, razi li razi li, oi li, bogedim bagadu, ubeged bogedim bagadu. This may be equalled by the translation in my Old MS. Bible: And I seide, my prideþe thinge to me: my prideþe thinge to me: woo to me: The lawe breþkþge thei breken: and in lawe breþkþge of the oberdon thingis. then breken the lawe.

The treacherous dealers have dealt treacherously—
 "The plunderers plunder"] See note on chap. xxi. 2.

Verse 17. *Fear, and the pit*—"The terror, the pit"] If they escape one calamity, another shall overtake them.

“As if a man should flee from a lion, and a bear should overtake him :

Or should betake himself to his house, and lean
his hand on the wall,

And a serpent should bite him." Amos v. 19.

“For,” as our Saviour expressed it in a like parabolical manner, “whosoever the carcass is, there shall the eagles be gathered together,” Matt. xxiv. 28. The images are taken from the different methods of hunting and taking wild beasts, which were anciently in use. The *terror* was a line strung with feathers of all colours, which fluttering in the air scared and frightened the beasts into the toils, or into the pit which was prepared for them. *Nec est mirum, cum maximos ferarum greges linea pennis distincta contineat, et in insidias agat, ab ipso effectu dicta formido.* Seneca de Ira, ii. 12. The *pit* or pitfall, *fovea*; digged deep in the ground, and covered over with green boughs, turf, &c., in order to deceive them, that they might fall into it unawares. The *snare*, or toils, *indago*; a series of nets, inclosing at first a great space of ground, in which the wild beasts were known to be; and then drawn in by degrees into a narrower compass, till they were at last closely shut up, and entangled in them.—L.

For *mikkol*, כָּפַי *mippeney*, as it is in Jer. xlviii. 44, and so the *Vulgate* and *Chaldee*. But perhaps it is only, like the latter, a *Hebraism*, and means no more than the simple preposition כִּי *mem*. See Psa. cii. 6. For it does not appear that the terror was intended to scare the wild beasts by its noise. The *paronomasia* is very remarkable; פָּחַד *pachad*, פַּחַח *pachath*, פֶּךְ *pach*: and that it was a common proverbial form, appears from Jeremiah's repeating it in the same words, chap. xlviii. 43, 44.

Verse 18. *Out of the midst of the pit*—"From the pit"] For מִתּוֹךְ *mittoch*, *from the midst of*, a MS. reads מִן *min*, *from*, as it is in Jer. xlviii. 44; and so likewise the *Septuagint*, *Syriac*, and *Vulgate*.

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fleeth from the noise of the fear shall fall into the pit; and he that cometh up out of the midst of the pit shall be taken in the snare:

for the windows from on high are open, and the foundations of the earth do shake.

19 The earth is utterly broken down, the earth is clean dissolved, the earth is moved exceedingly.

20 The earth shall reel to and fro like a drunkard, and shall be removed like a cottage; and the transgression thereof shall be heavy upon it; and it shall fall, and not rise again.

* Gen. vii. 11. —† Psa. xviii. 7. —‡ Jer. iv. 23. —§ Chap. xix. 14. —|| Heb. visit upon. —¶ Psa. lxxvi. 12. —‡ Heb. with the gathering of prisoners. —* Or, dungeon.

Verse 19. *The earth*—"The land" הָאָרֶץ *haarets*, forte delendum הָהֵן *he*, ut ex procedente ortum. Vid. seq.—*Seeker*. "Probably the *he*, in הָאָרֶץ *haarets*, should be blotted out, as having arisen from the preceding."

Verse 20. *Like a cottage*—"Like a lodge for a night" See note on chap. i. 8.

Verse 21. *On high—upon the earth.* That is, the ecclesiastical and civil polity of the Jews, which shall be destroyed. The nation shall continue in a state of depression and dereliction for a long time. The image seems to be taken from the practice of the great monarchs of that time; who, when they had thrown their wretched captives into a dungeon, never gave themselves the trouble of inquiring about them; but let them lie a long time in that miserable condition, wholly destitute of relief, and disregarded. God shall at length revisit and restore his people in the last age: and then the kingdom of God shall be established in such perfection, as wholly to obscure and eclipse the glory of the temporary, typical, preparative kingdom now subsisting.

Verse 23. *Before his ancients gloriously* אֶת הַגִּבּוֹרִים *et* the sign of their old men הַגִּבּוֹרִים *he* shall be glorified. Old MS. Bible.

"The figurative language of the prophets is taken from the analogy between the world natural and an empire or kingdom considered as a world politic. Ac-

21 And it shall come to pass in that day, that the LORD shall punish the host of the high ones that are on high, and the kings of the earth upon the earth.

22 And they shall be gathered together, as prisoners are gathered in the pit, and shall be shut up in the prison, and after many days shall they be visited.

23 Then the moon shall be confounded, and the sun ashamed, when the LORD of hosts shall reign in Mount Zion, and in Jerusalem, and before his ancients gloriously.

* Or, found wanting. —† Chap. xiii. 10; lx. 19; Ezek. xxxii. 7; Joel ii. 31; iii. 15. —‡ Rev. xix. 4, 6. —§ Heb. xii. 22. —|| Or, there shall be glory before his ancients.

cordingly the whole world natural, consisting of heaven and earth, signifies the whole world politic, consisting of thrones and people; or so much of it as is considered in prophecy: and the things in that world signify the analogous things in this. For the heavens and the things therein signify thrones and dignities, and those who enjoy them; and the earth with the things thereon, the inferior people; and the lowest parts of the earth, called *hades* or *hell*, the lowest or most miserable part of them. Great earthquakes, and the shaking of heaven and earth, are put for the shaking of kingdoms, so as to distract and overthrow them; the creating a new heaven and earth, and the passing away of an old one, or the beginning and end of a world, for the rise and ruin of a body politic signified thereby. The sun, for the whole species and race of kings, in the kingdoms of the world politic; the moon, for the body of the common people, considered as the king's wife; the stars, for subordinate princes and great men; or for bishops and rulers of the people of God, when the sun is Christ: setting of the sun, moon, and stars, darkening the sun, turning the moon into blood, and falling of the stars, for the ceasing of a kingdom." Sir I. Newton's Observations on the Prophecies, Part I., chap. 2.

These observations are of great consequence and use, in explaining the phraseology of the prophets.

CHAPTER XXV.

The short glance which the prophet gave at the promised restoration of the people of God and the Messiah's kingdom, in the close of the preceding chapter, makes him break out into a joyous song of praise in this, where, although he alludes to temporal mercies, such as the destruction of the cities which had been at war with Zion, the ruin of Moab, and other signal interpositions of Divine Providence in behalf of the Jews; yet he is evidently impressed with a more lively sense of future and much higher blessings under the Gospel dispensation, in the plenitude of its revelation, of which the temporal deliverances vouchsafed at various times to the primitive kingdoms of Israel and Judah were the prototypes, 1-5. These blessings are described under the figure of a feast made for all nations. 6; the removing of a veil from their faces. 7; the total extinction of the empire of death by the resurrection from the dead, the exclusion of all sorrow, and the final overthrow of all the enemies of the people of God, 8-12.

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O LORD, thou art my God; ^a I will exalt thee, I will praise thy name; ^b for thou hast done wonderful things; ^c thy counsels of old are faithfulness and truth.

2 For thou hast made ^d of a city a heap; of a defenced city a ruin: a palace of strangers to be no city; it shall never be built.

3 Therefore shall the strong people ^e glorify thee, the city of the terrible nations shall fear thee.

4 For thou hast been a strength to the poor, a strength to the needy in his distress, ^f a re-

^a Exod. xv. 2; Psa. cxviii. 28. — ^b Psa. cxviii. 1. — ^c Num. xxiii. 19. — ^d Chap. xxi. 9; xxiii. 13; Jer. li. 37.

It does not appear to me that this chapter has any close and particular connexion with the chapter immediately preceding, taken separately, and by itself. The subject of that was the desolation of the land of Israel and Judah, by the just judgment of God, for the wickedness and disobedience of the people: which, taken by itself, seems not with any propriety to introduce a hymn of thanksgiving to God for his mercies to his people in delivering them from their enemies. But taking the whole course of prophecies, from the *thirteenth* to the *twenty-fourth* chapter inclusive, in which the prophet foretells the destruction of several cities and nations, enemies to the Jews, and of the land of Judah itself, yet with intimations of a remnant to be saved, and a restoration to be at length effected by a glorious establishment of the kingdom of God: with a view to this extensive scene of God's providence in all its parts, and in all its consequences, the prophet may well be supposed to break out into this song of praise; in which his mind seems to be more possessed with the prospect of future mercies than with the recollection of the past.—L.

NOTES ON CHAP. XXV.

Verse 1. Thy counsels of old are faithfulness and truth.] That is, All thy past declarations by the prophets shall be fulfilled in their proper time.

Verse 2. A city—"The city"] Nineveh, Babylon, Ar, Moab, or any other strong fortress possessed by the enemies of the people of God.

For the first כִּיעַר *hair*, of a city, the Syriac and Vulgate read הֵעַר *hair*, the city; the Septuagint and Chaldee read עֲרִים *arim*, cities, in the plural, transposing the letters. After the second כִּיעַר *meir*, a MS. adds לָגוֹל *lagol*, for a heap.

A palace of strangers—"The palace of the proud ones"] For זָרִים *zarim*, strangers, MS. Bodl. and another read זֵדִים *zedim*, the proud: so likewise the Septuagint; for they render it ἀσβῶν here, and in ver. 5, as they do in some other places: see Deut. xviii. 20, 22. Another MS. reads צָרִים *tsarim*, adversaries; which also makes a good sense. But זָרִים *zarim*, strangers, and זֵדִים *zedim*, the proud, are often confounded by the great similitude of the letters דַּ daleth and ר resh. See Mal. iii. 15, iv. 1; Psa. xix.

fuge from the storm, a shadow from the heat, when the blast of the terrible ones is as a storm against the wall.

5 Thou shalt bring down the noise of strangers, as the heat in a dry place; even the heat with the shadow of a cloud: the branch of the terrible ones shall be brought low.

6 And in ^g this mountain shall ^h the Lord of hosts make unto ⁱ all people a feast of fat things, a feast of wines on the lees, of fat things full of marrow, of wines on the lees well refined.

^g Rev. xi. 13. — ^h Chap. iv. 6. — ⁱ Chap. ii. 2, 3. — ^j Prov. ix. 2; Matt. xxii. 4. — ^k Dan. vii. 14; Matt. viii. 11.

14, in the Septuagint; and Psa. liv. 5, where the Chaldee reads זֵדִים *zedim*, compared with Psa. lxxxvi. 16.

Verse 4. As a storm against the wall—"Like a winter-storm." For קִיר *kir*, read קֹר *kor*: or, as עֵר *ir* from עָרַר *arar*, so קִיר *kir* from קָרַר *karar*.—Capellus.

Verse 5. Of strangers—"Of the proud"] The same mistake here as in ver. 2: see the note there. Here זֵדִים *zedim* the proud, is parallel to עֲרִיצִים *aritsim*, the formidable: as in Psa. liv. 5, and lxxxvi. 14.

The heat with the shadow of a cloud—"As the heat by a thick cloud"] For חֹרֵב *choreb*, the Syriac, Chaldee, Vulgate, and two MSS. read כְּחֹרֵב *kechoreb*; which is a repetition of the beginning of the foregoing parallel line; and the verse taken out of the parallel form, and more fully expressed, would run thus: "As a thick cloud interposing tempers the heat of the sun on the burnt soil; so shalt thou, by the interposition of thy power, bring low and abate the tumult of the proud, and the triumph of the formidable."

Verse 6. In this mountain] Zion, at Jerusalem. In his Church.

Shall the Lord of hosts make unto all people a feast] Salvation by Jesus Christ. A feast is a proper and usual expression of joy in consequence of victory, or any other great success. The feast here spoken of is to be celebrated on Mount Zion; and all people, without distinction, are to be invited to it. This can be no other than the celebration of the establishment of Christ's kingdom, which is frequently represented in the Gospel under the image of a feast; "where many shall come from the east and west, and shall sit down at table with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, in the kingdom of heaven;" Matt. viii. 11. See also Luke xiv. 16; xxiv. 29, 30. This sense is fully confirmed by the concomitants of this feast expressed in the next verse; the removing of the veil from the face of the nations, and the abolition of death: the first of which is obviously and clearly explained of the preaching of the Gospel; and the second must mean the blessing of immortality procured for us by Christ, "who hath abolished death, and through death hath destroyed him that had the power of death."

Of wines on the lees—"Of old wines"] Heb. *lees*; that is, of wines kept long on the lees. The word used to express the lees in the original signifies the

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7 And he will ^kdestroy in this mountain the face of the covering ^lcast over all people, and ^mthe veil that is spread over all nations.

8 He will ⁿswallow up death in victory; and the Lord God will ^owipe away tears from off

all faces; and the rebuke of his people shall he take away from off all the earth: for the LORD hath spoken it.

9 And it shall be said in that day, Lo, this is our God; ^pwe have waited for him,

^k Heb. swallow up.—^l Heb. covered.—^m 2 Cor. iii. 15; Eph. iv. 18.

ⁿ Hos. xiii. 14; 1 Cor. xv. 54; Rev. xx. 14; xxi. 4.—^o Rev. vii. 17; xxi. 4.—^p Gen. xlix. 18; Tit. ii. 13.

preservers; because they preserve the strength and flavour of the wine. "All recent wines, after the fermentation has ceased, ought to be kept on their lees for a certain time, which greatly contributes to increase their strength and flavour. Whenever this first fermentation has been deficient, they will retain a more rich and sweet taste than is natural to them in a recent true vinous state; and unless farther fermentation is promoted by their lying longer on their own lees, they will never attain their genuine strength and flavour, but run into repeated and ineffectual fermentations, and soon degenerate into a liquor of an acetous kind.—All wines of a light and austere kind, by a fermentation too great, or too long continued, certainly degenerate into a weak sort of vinegar; while the stronger not only require, but will safely bear a stronger and often-repeated fermentation; and are more apt to degenerate from a defect than excess of fermentation into a vapid, ropy, and at length into a putrescent state." Sir Edward Barry, Observations on the Wines of the Ancients, p. 9, 10.

Thevenot observes particularly of the Shiras wine, that, after it is refined from the lees, it is apt to grow sour. "Il a beaucoup de lie; c'est pourquoi il donne puïssamment dans la teste; et pour le rendre plus traitable on le passe par un chausse d'hypocras; après quoi il est fort clair, et moins fumeux. Ils mettent ce vin dans des grandes jarres de terres qui tiennent dix ou douze jusqu'à quatorze carabas: mais quand l'on a entamé une jarre, il faut la vider au plutost, et mettre le vin qu'on en tire dans des bouteilles ou carabas; car si l'on y manque en le laissant quelque tems après que la jarre est entamée il se gâte et s'aigrit." Voyages, Tom. ii. p. 245.—"It has much sediment, and therefore is intoxicating. In order to make it more mellow, they strain it through a hypocrites' sleeve, after which it is very clear and less heady. They lay up this wine in great earthen jars, which hold from ten to fourteen carabas: but when a jar is un-stopped, it is necessary to empty it immediately, and put the wine into bottles, or carabas; for if it be left thus in the jar, it will spoil and become acid."

The caraba, or girba, is a goat's skin drawn off from the animal, having no apertures but those occasioned by the tail, the feet, and the neck. One opening is left, to pour in and draw off the liquor. This skin goes through a sort of tanning process, and is often beautifully ornamented, as is the case with one of these girbas now lying before me.

This clearly explains the very elegant comparison, or rather allegory, of Jeremiah, chap. xlviii. 11; where the reader will find a remarkable example of the mixture of the proper with the allegorical, not uncommon with the Hebrew poets:—

"Moab hath been at ease from his youth, And he hath settled upon his lees; Nor hath he been drawn off from vessel to vessel, Neither hath he gone into captivity; Wherefore his taste remaineth in him, And his flavour is not changed."

Sir John Chardin's MS. note on this place of Jeremiah is as follows: "On change ainsi le vin de coupe en coupe en Orient; et quand on en entame une, il faut la vider en petites coupes ou bouteilles, sans quoy il s'aigrit. "They change the wine from vessel to vessel in the east; and when they unstop a large one, it is necessary to empty it into small vessels, as otherwise it will grow sour."

Verse 7. *The face of the covering cast over all people*—"The covering that covered the face of all the peoples"] MS. Bodl. reads כל פני כל peney chol. The word פני peney, face, has been removed from its right place into the line above, where it makes no sense; as Houbigant conjectured. "The face of the covering," &c. He will unveil all the Mosaic ritual, and show by his apostles that it referred to, and was accomplished in, the sacrificial offering of Jesus Christ.

Verse 8. *He will swallow up death*] He, by the grace of God, will taste death for every man. Heb. ii. 9. Probably, *swallow up death, and taste death*, in both these verses, refer to the same thing: Jesus dying instead of a guilty world. These forms of speech may refer to the punishment of certain criminals; they were obliged to drink a cup of poison. That cup which every criminal in the world must have drunk, Jesus Christ drank for them; and thus he *swallowed up death*: but as he rose again from the dead, complete victory was gained.

From these three verses we learn:—

I. That the Gospel is a plenteous provision: "I will make a feast for all people."

II. That it is a source of light and salvation: "I will destroy the veil. I will abolish death, and bring life and immortality to light."

III. That it is a source of comfort and happiness: "I will wipe away all tears from off all faces."

As in the Arabic countries a covering was put over the face of him who was condemned to suffer death, it is probable that the words in ver. 7 may refer to this. The whole world was condemned to death, and about to be led out to execution, when the gracious Lord interposed, and, by a glorious sacrifice, procured a general pardon.

Verse 9. *It shall be said*—"Shall they say"] So the Septuagint and Vulgate, in the plural number.

A. M. cir. 3292. and he will save us: this is the
B. C. cir. 712. LORD; we have waited for him,
Olymp. XVII. 1. we will be glad and rejoice in
cir. annum his salvation:
Numæ Pompilii, 4.
R. Roman., 4.

10 For in this mountain shall the hand of the LORD rest, and Moab shall be trodden down under him, even as straw is trodden down for the dunghill.

11 And he shall spread forth his hands in

† Psa. xx. 5.—† Or, threshed.

They read ואמר *veameru*, the Syriac reads ואמרת *ve-amarta*, thou shalt say. They shall say, i. e., the Jews and the Gentiles—Lo, this [Jesus Christ] is our God: we have waited for him, according to the predictions of the prophets. We have expected him, and we have not been disappointed; therefore will we be glad, and rejoice in his salvation.

Verse 10. *Shall the hand of the Lord rest*—“The hand of JEHOVAH shall give rest”] Heb. תנוח *tenuach*, quiescet. Annon תנוח *taniach*, quietem dabit, shall rest; shall give rest, ut Græci, αναπαυσουσιν δωσει, et Copt. !—Mr. WOIDE. That is, “shall give peace and quiet to Sion, by destroying the enemy;” as it follows.

As straw is trodden down—“As the straw is threshed”] Hoc juxta ritum loquitur Palæstinæ et multarum Orientis provinciarum, quæ ob pratorum et fœni penuriam palæas preparant esui animantium. Sunt autem carpenta ferrata rotis per medium in serrarum modum se volventibus, quæ stipulam conterunt; et comminunt in palæas. Quomodo igitur plaustris ferratis palæa conteruntur, sic conteretur Moab sub eo; sive sub Dei potentia, sive in semetipso, ut nihil in eo integri remaneat. “This is spoken in reference to the mode of threshing in Palestine, and various other Asiatic provinces. Because of the scarcity of meadow land and hay, they make chopped straw for the cattle. They have large wheels studded over with iron teeth or nails, by which, on the out-of-door threshing-floors, they pound and reduce the straw into chaff. As, therefore, the straw is reduced to chaff by bringing the iron-shod wheel over it; so shall Moab be bruised by

the midst of them, as he that swimmeth spreadeth forth his hands to swim: and he shall bring down their pride together with the spoils of their hands.

12 And the fortress of the high fort of thy walls shall he bring down, lay low, and bring to the ground, even to the dust.

† Or, threshed in Maaimenah. —† Chap. xxvi. 5.

the power of God, that nothing whole shall remain.”—Hieron. in loc. See the note on chap. xxviii. 27.

For the dunghill—“Under the wheels of the car.”] For מרמנה *madmenah*, the Septuagint, Syriac, and Vulgate read מרכבה *mercabah*, which I have followed. See Joshua xv. 31, compared with xix. 5, where there is a mistake very nearly the same. The *keri*, כרי *bemi*, is confirmed by twenty-eight MSS., seven ancient, and three editions.

Verse 11. As he that swimmeth spreadeth forth his hands to swim—“As he that sinketh stretcheth out his hands to swim”] There is great obscurity in this place: some understand God as the agent; others, Moab. I have chosen the latter sense, as I cannot conceive that the stretching out of the hands of a swimmer in swimming can be any illustration of the action of God stretching out his hands over Moab to destroy it. I take השחך *hashshoch*, altering the point on the ש *sin*, on the authority of the Septuagint, to be the participle שחך *shachach*, the same with שח *shuach*, and שחך *shachach*, to bow down, to be depressed; and that the prophet designed a paronomasia here, a figure which he frequently uses between the similar words שחך *shachach*, and שחית *shechoth*. As רחתי *tachair*, in his place, or on the spot, as we say in the preceding verse, gives us an idea of the sudden and complete destruction of Moab; so בקרבו *bekirbo*, in the midst of him, means that this destruction shall be open, and exposed to the view of all: the neighbouring nations shall plainly see him struggling against it, as a man in the midst of the deep waters exerts all his efforts by swimming, to save himself from drowning —L

CHAPTER XXVI.

This chapter, like the foregoing, is a song of praise, in which thanksgivings for temporal and spiritual mercies are beautifully mingled, though the latter still predominate. Even the sublime and evangelical doctrine of the resurrection seems here to be hinted at, and made to typify the deliverance of the people of God from a state of the lowest misery; the captivity, the general dispersion, or both. This hymn too, like the preceding, is beautifully diversified by the frequent change of speakers. It opens with a chorus of the Church celebrating the protection condescended by God to his people; and the happiness of the righteous, whom he guards, contrasted with the misery of the wicked, whom he punishes, 1-7. To this succeeds their own pious resolution of obeying, trusting, and delighting in God, 8. Here the prophet breaks in, in his own person, eagerly catching the last words of the chorus, which were perfectly in unison with the feelings of his own soul, and which he beautifully repeats, as one musical instrument reverberates the sound of another on the same key with it. He makes likewise a suitable response to what had been said on the judgments of God, and observes their different effects on the good and the bad; improving the one, and hardening the other, 9-11. After this, a chorus of Jews express their gratitude to God for past deliverances, make confession

of their sins, and supplicate his power, which they had been long expecting, 12-18. To this God makes a gracious reply, promising deliverance that should be as life from the dead, 19. And the prophet, (apparently alluding to the command of Moses to the Israelites, when the destroying angel was to go 'through the land of Egypt,) concludes with exhorting his people to patience and resignation, till God sends the deliverance he has promised, 20, 21.

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 4.

IN ^a that day shall this song be sung in the land of Judah; We have a strong city; ^b salvation will God appoint for walls and

bulwarks.

2 ^c Open ye the gates, that the righteous nation which keepeth the ^d truth may enter in.

3 Thou wilt keep him ^e in perfect peace, whose ^f mind is stayed on thee; because he trusteth in thee.

4 Trust ye in the LORD for ever: ^g for in the LORD JEHOVAH is ^h everlasting strength.

5 For he bringeth down them that dwell on high; ⁱ the lofty city, he layeth it low; he layeth it low, even to the ground; he bringeth it even to the dust.

6 The foot shall tread it down, even the feet of the poor, and the steps of the needy.

7 The way of the just is uprightness: ^k thou most upright, dost weigh the path of the just.

8 Yea, ^l in the way of thy judgments, O

^a Chap. ii. 11. — ^b Chap. ix. 18. — ^c Psa. cxviii. 19, 20. — ^d Heb. truths — ^e Heb. peace, peace; chap. lvii. 19. — ^f Or, thought, or imagination. — ^g Chap. xlv. 17. — ^h Heb. the rock of ages; Deut. xxxii. 4. — ⁱ Chap. xxv. 12; xxxii. 19. — ^j Psa. xxxvii. 23.

NOTES ON CHAP. XXVI.

Verse 1. We have a strong city] In opposition to the city of the enemy, which God hath destroyed, chap. xxv. 2. See the note there.

Salvation—for walls and bulwarks] חומה וחלל cho-moth vachel, walls and redoubts, or the walls and the ditch. חל chel properly signifies the ditch or trench without the wall; see *Kimchi*. The same rabbin says, This song refers to the time of salvation, i. e., the days of the Messiah.

Verse 2. The righteous nation] The converted Gentiles shall have the gates opened—a full entrance into all the glories and privileges of the Gospel; being fellow heirs with the converted Jews. The Jewish peculiarity is destroyed, for the middle wall of partition is broken down.

The truth] The Gospel itself—as the fulfilment of all the ancient types, shadows, and ceremonies; and therefore termed the truth, in opposition to all those shadowy rites and ceremonies. “The law was given by Moses; but grace and TRUTH came by Jesus Christ;” John i. 17, and see the note there.

Verse 3. In perfect peace] שלום שלום shalom, shalom, “peace, peace,” i. e., peace upon peace—all kinds of prosperity—happiness in this world and in the world to come.

Because he trusteth in thee—“Because they have trusted in thee.”] So the Chaldee, בטחו betacho. The

LORD, have we waited for thee; the desire of our soul is to thy name, and to the remembrance of thee.

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 4.

9 ^m With my soul have I desired thee in the night; yea, with my spirit within me will I seek thee early: for when thy judgments are in the earth, the inhabitants of the world will learn righteousness.

10 ⁿ Let favour be showed to the wicked, yet will he not learn righteousness: in ^o the land of uprightness will he deal unjustly, and will not behold the majesty of the LORD.

11 LORD, when thy hand is lifted up, ^p they will not see: but they shall see, and be ashamed for their envy ^q at the people; yea, the fire of thine enemies shall devour them.

12 LORD, thou wilt ordain peace for us: for thou also hast wrought all our works ^r in us.

13 O LORD our God, ^s other lords beside thee have had dominion over us: but by thee

¹ Chap. lxiv. 5. — ² Psa. lxiii. 6. — ³ Cant. iii. 1. — ⁴ Eccles. viii. 12. — ⁵ Rom. ii. 4. — ⁶ Psa. cxliii. 10. — ⁷ Job xxxiv. 27. — ⁸ Psa. xxxiii. 5. — ⁹ Chap. v. 12. — ¹⁰ Or, toward thy people. — ¹¹ Or, for us — ¹² 2 Chron. xii. 8.

Syriac and Vulgate read בטחנו batachnu, “we have trusted.” Schroeder, Gram. Heb. p. 360, explains the present reading בטחו batuach, impersonally, *confisum est*.

Verse 4. In the Lord JEHOVAH—“In JEHOVAH”] In JAH JEHOVAH, Heb.; but see *Houbigant*, and the note on chap. xii. 2.

Everlasting strength] צור עולם tsur olam, “the rock of ages;” or, according to Rab. Maimon,—the eternal Fountain, Source, or Spring. Does not this refer to the lasting streams from the rock in the desert? And that rock was Christ. ge han hoped in the LORD fro the everlasting worlds.—Old MS. BIBLE.

Verse 8. Have we waited for thee—“We have placed our confidence in thy name”] The Septuagint, Syriac, and Chaldee read קינו kavinu, without the pronoun annexed.

Verse 9. Have I desired thee] Forty-one MSS. of Dr. Kennicott’s and many of *De Rossi*’s, (nine ancient,) and five editions read איתך ivvithicha. It is proper to note this; because the second *yod* being omitted in the text, the Vulgate and many others have rendered it in the third person.

When thy judgments, &c.] It would be better to read, When thy judgments were in the earth, the inhabitants of the world have learned (למדו lamedu) righteousness. Men seldom seek God in prosperity; they are apt to rest in an earthly portion; but God in

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1. thy name.

cir. annum
Numæ Pompili,
R. Roman. 4. 14 *They are dead, they shall*
not live; *they are deceased, they*
shall not rise: therefore hast thou visited and
destroyed them, and made all their memory
to perish.

15 Thou hast increased the nation, O LORD,
thou hast increased the nation: thou art
glorified: thou hadst removed it far unto all
the ends of the earth.

16 LORD, ^tin trouble have they visited thee,
they poured out a ^uprayer when thy chastening
was upon them.

17 Like as a ^vwoman with child, *that draw-*

^tHos. v. 15 — ^uHeb. *secret speech*. — ^vChap. xiii. 8; John
xvi. 21.

mercy embitters this by adversity; then there is a
general cry after himself as our chief, solid, and only
permanent good.

Verse 16. *Lord, in trouble have they visited thee—*
“O JEHOVAH, in affliction we have sought thee”] So
the *Septuagint* and two MSS. פקדנך *pekadnucha*,
in the first person plural. And so perhaps it should
be צקני *tsaknu*, in the first person; but how the *Sep-*
tuagint read this word is not clear; and this last mem-
ber of the verse is extremely obscure.

For למו *lamo*, “on them,” the *Septuagint* read לנו
lanu, “on us,” in the first person likewise; a frequent
mistake; see note on chap. x. 29.

Verse 18. *We have—brought forth wind*] The
learned Professor *Michaelis* explains this image in the
following manner: “Rariorem morbum describi, em-
pneumatosin, aut ventosam molam, dictum; quo quæ
laborant diu et sibi et peritis medicis gravidæ videntur,
tandemque post omnes veræ graviditatis molestias et
labores ventum ex utero emittunt: quem morbum pas-
sim describunt medici.” *Syntagma Comment.*, vol. ii.,
p. 165. “The *empneumatosin*, or windy inflation of
the womb, is a disorder to which females are liable.
Some have had this in such wise, for a long time to-
gether, that they have appeared to themselves, and
even to very skilful medical men, to be pregnant; and
after having endured much pain, and even the throes
of apparent childbearing, they have been eased and re-
stored to health by the emission of a great quantity of
wind from the uterus. This disorder is well known
to medical men.” The *Syriac* translator seems to have
understood it in this manner: Enixi sumus, ut illæ quæ
ventos pariunt. “We have brought forth as they who
bring forth wind.”

In the earth—“In the land”] בארץ *bearets*; so a
MS., the *Septuagint*, *Syriac*, and *Vulgate*.

Verse 19. *My dead body—“My deceased”*] All
the ancient Versions render it in the plural; they read
נבלותי *niblothai*, *my dead bodies*. The *Syriac* and
Chaldee read נבלותיהם *niblotheyhem*, *their dead bodies*.
No MS. yet found confirms this reading.

The dew of herbs—“The dew of the dawn”] Lu-

eth near the time of her delivery,
is in pain, and crieth out in her
pangs; so have we been in thy
sight, O LORD.

18 We have been with child, we have been
in pain, we have as it were brought forth
wind; we have not wrought any deliverance
in the earth; neither have ^wthe inhabitants of
the world fallen.

19 ^xThy dead *men* shall live, *together with*
my dead body shall they arise. ^yAwake and
sing, ye that dwell in dust: for thy dew is as
the dew of herbs, and the earth shall cast out
the dead.

20 Come, my people, ^zenter thou into thy

^wPsa. xvii. 14. — ^xEzek. xxxvii. 1, &c. — ^yDan. xii. 2
^zExod. xii. 22, 23.

cis, according to the *Vulgate*; so also the *Syriac* and
Chaldee.

The deliverance of the people of God from a state
of the lowest depression is explained by images plainly
taken from the resurrection of the dead. In the same
manner the Prophet *Ezekiel* represents the restoration
of the Jewish nation from a state of utter dissolution by
the restoring of the dry bones to life, exhibited to him
in a vision, chap. xxxvii., which is directly thus applied
and explained, ver. 11–13. And this deliverance is
expressed with a manifest opposition to what is here
said above, ver. 14, of the great lords and tyrants,
under whom they had groaned:—

“They are dead, they shall not live;

They are deceased tyrants, they shall not rise:”

that they should be destroyed utterly, and should never
be restored to their former power and glory. It ap-
pears from hence, that the doctrine of the resurrection
of the dead was at that time a popular and common
doctrine; for an image which is assumed in order to
express or represent any thing in the way of allegory
or metaphor, whether poetical or prophetic, must be
an image commonly known and understood; otherwise
it will not answer the purpose for which it is as-
sumed.—L.

Kimchi refers these words to the days of the Mes-
siah, and says, “Then many of the saints shall rise
from the dead.” And quotes Dan. xii. 2. Do not
these words speak of the resurrection of our blessed
Lord; and of that resurrection of the *bodies of men*,
which shall be the consequence of *his body* being raised
from the dead?

Thy dead men shall live.—with my dead body shall
they arise.] This seems very express.

Verse 20. *Come, my people, enter thou into thy*
chambers] An exhortation to patience and resignation
under oppression, with a confident expectation of de-
liverance by the power of God manifestly to be exerted
in the destruction of the oppressor. It seems to
be an allusion to the command of Moses to the Israel-
ites, when the destroying angel was to go through the

A. M. cir. 3292. chambers, and shut thy doors
B. C. cir. 712. about thee: hide thyself as it
Olymp. XVII. 1. were ^a for a little moment, until
cir. annum the indignation be overpast.
Nunæ Pompilii, R. Roman., 4.

21 For, behold, the LORD ^b cometh out of

^a Psa. xxx. 5; chap. liv. 7, 8; 2 Cor. iv. 17.

land of Egypt, "not to go out at the door of their houses until the morning;" Exod. xii. 22. And before the passage of the Red Sea: "Fear ye not, stand still, and see the salvation of JEHOVAH. JEHOVAH shall fight for you, and ye shall hold your peace," Exod. xiv. 13, 14.

Verse 21. *The earth also shall disclose her blood*

his place to punish the inhabitants of the earth for their iniquity: the earth also shall disclose her ^c blood, and shall no more cover her slain.

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Nunæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 4.

^b Mic. i. 3; Jude 14. — ^c Heb. bloods.

Crimes of cruelty and oppression, which have passed away from the eyes of men, God will bring into judgment, and exact punishment for them. O what a reckoning will the kingdoms of the earth have with God, for the torrents of blood which they have shed for the gratification of the lust of power and ambition! Who shall live when he doeth this?

CHAPTER XXVII.

Destruction of the enemies of the Church, 1. God's care of his vineyard, 2-11. Prosperity of the descendants of Abraham in the latter days, 12, 13.

A. M. cir. 3292. **I**N that day the LORD with his
B. C. cir. 712. sore and great and strong
Olymp. XVII. 1. sword shall punish leviathan the
cir. annum
Nunæ Pompilii, R. Roman., 4. ^a piercing serpent, ^b even leviathan

^a Or, crossing like a bar. — ^b Psa. lxxiv. 13, 14. — ^c Chap. li. 9; Ezek. xxix. 3; xxxii. 2.

that crooked serpent; and he shall ^a slay ^c the dragon that is in the sea.
2 In that day ^d sing ye unto her,
^e A vineyard of red wine.

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Nunæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 4.

^d Chapter v. 1. — ^e Psalm lxxx. 8; Jeremiah ii. 21.

The subject of this chapter seems to be the nature, the measure, and the design of God's dealings with his people. 1. His judgments inflicted on their great and powerful enemies, ver. 1. 2. His constant care and protection of his favourite vineyard, in the form of a dialogue, ver. 2. 3. The moderation and lenity with which the severity of his judgments have been tempered, ver. 7. 4. The end and design of them, to recover them from idolatry, ver. 9. And, 5. The recalling of them, on their repentance, from their several dispersions, ver. 12. The first verse seems connected with the two last verses of the preceding chapter.—L.

NOTES ON CHAP. XXVII.

Verse 1. *Leviathan*] The animals here mentioned seem to be the *crocodile*, rigid by the stiffness of the backbone, so that he cannot readily turn himself when he pursues his prey; hence the easiest way of escaping from him is by making frequent and short turnings: the *serpent* or *dragon*, flexible and winding, which coils himself up in a circular form: and the *sea-monster*, or *whale*. These are used allegorically, without doubt for great potentates, enemies and persecutors of the people of God: but to specify the particular persons or states designed by the prophet under these images, is a matter of great difficulty, and comes not necessarily within the design of these notes. *R. D. Kimchi* says, *leviathan* is a parable concerning the kings of the Gentiles: it is the largest fish in the sea, called also *תנין* *tannin*, the *dragon*, or rather the *whale*. By these names the Grecian, Turkish, and Roman empires are intended. The *dragon of the sea* seems to mean some nation having a strong naval force and extensive commerce. See *Kimchi* on the place.

Verse 2. *Sing ye unto her*] *לה* *anu lah*. Bishop *Louth* translates this, *Sing ye a responsive song*; and says that *ענה* *anah*, to answer, signifies occasionally to sing responsively; and that this mode of singing was frequently practised among the ancient Hebrews. See *De Pöes*. Sac. Heb. Præl. xix., at the beginning.

This, indeed, was the ancient method of singing in various nations. The song was divided into distinct portions, and the singers sang *alternately*. There is a fine specimen of this in the song of Deborah and Barak; and also in the Idyls of Theocritus, and the Eclogues of Virgil.

This kind of singing was properly a dialogue in verse, sung to a particular tune, or in the mode which is now termed *recitativo*. I have seen it often practised on funeral occasions among the descendants of the aboriginal Irish. The poems of Ossian are of this kind.

The learned *Bishop* distinguishes the parts of this dialogue thus:—

3. JEHOVAH. It is I, JEHOVAH, that preserve her; I will water her every moment; I will take care of her by night; And by day I will keep guard over her.
4. VINEYARD. I have no wall for my defence: O that I had a fence of the thorn and brier!
- JEHOVAH. Against them should I march in battle, I should burn them up together.
5. Ah! let her rather take hold of my protection.

A. M. cir. 3292. 3 I the LORD do keep it; I :
B. C. cir. 712. will water it every moment : lest
Olymp. XVII. 1. any hurt it, I will keep it night
cir. annum
Nunus Pompili
R. Roman., 4. and day.

4 Fury is not in me : who would set ^g the
briers and thorns against me in battle? I
would ^h go through them, I would burn them
together.

5 Or let him take hold ⁱ of my strength, *that*
he may ^k make peace with me; and he shall
make peace with me.

^f Psa cxxi. 1, 5. — ^g Sam. xxiii. 6; chap. ix. 18. — ^h Or,
march against. — Chap. xxv. 1. — ⁱ Jo. xii. 21. — ^j Chap.
xxviii. 31; Hos. xiv. 5, 6. — ^k Heb. according to the stroke of thine.

VINEYARD. Let him make peace with me!
Peace let him make with me!

6. JEHOVAH. They that come from the root of Ja-
cob shall flourish, Israel shall bud
forth;

And they shall fill the face of the
world with fruit.

A vineyard of red wine] The redder the wine, the
more it was valued, says *Kimchi*.

Bishop *Louth* translates, *To the beloved vineyard.*
For *חמר chemer*, red, a multitude of MSS. and editions
have *חמר chemed*, desirable. This is supported by the
Septuagint and *Chaldee*.

Verse 3. *Lest any hurt it, I will keep it night and
day*—"I will take care of her by night; and by day
I will keep guard over her"] For *יִפְקֹד בֵּן pen yiphkod*,
lest any visit it, the *Syriac* read *וּפְקֹד וּפְקֹד* *veephkod*, and
I will visit it. Twenty MSS. of *Kennicott's*, fourteen
of *De Rossi's*, and two of my own, and six editions
read *אֶפְקֹד ephkod*, *I will visit*, in the first person.

Verse 4. *Fury is not in me*—"I have no wall"]
For *חמה chemah*, anger, the *Septuagint* and *Syriac*
read *חומה chomah*, wall. An ancient MS. has *חמה*
cheinah. For *בה bah*, in her, two MSS. read *בם bam*,
in them, plural. The vineyard wishes for a wall and
a fence of thorns—human strength and protection, (as
the Jews were too apt to apply to their powerful neigh-
bours for assistance, and to trust to the shadow of
Egypt :) *JEHOVAH* replies, that this would not avail
her, nor defend her against his wrath. He counsels
her, therefore, to betake herself to his protection. On
which she entreats him to make peace with her.

From the above note it appears that the bishop
reads *חומה chomah*, wall, for *חמה chemah*, anger or
fury, in accordance with the *Syriac* and *Septuagint*.
The letter *vau* makes the only difference, which let-
ter is frequently absent from many words where its
place is supplied by the point. *cholem* : it might have
been so here formerly; and in process of time both
vau and *cholem* might have been lost. The *Syriac*
supports the learned bishop's criticism, as the word
שׁוּר shora is there used; which word in the plural
is found, Heb. xi. 30 : "By faith the walls of Jeri-
cho." The bishop thinks the *Septuagint* is on his side :
to me, it seems neither for nor against the criticism.
The words in the *Vatican copy* are *εργα πολεως αμφοτερου*,
I am a fortified city; which the *Arabic* follows : but

6 He shall cause them that come
of Jacob ^l to take root : Israel
shall blossom and bud, and fill
the face of the world with fruit.

7 Hath he smitten him, ^m as he smote those
that smote him? or is he slain according to
the slaughter of them that are slain by him?

8 ⁿ In measure, ^o when it shooteth forth, thou
wilt debate with it : ^p he ^q stayeth his rough
wind in the day of the east wind.

9 By this therefore shall the iniquity of

^r Job xxiii. 6, Psa vi 1, Jer. x 21, xxx. 11; xlv. 28, 1 Cor
x. 13. — ^s Or, when thou sendest it forth. — ^t Or, when he removeth
it. — ^u Psa. lxxviii. 38.

instead of *εχρησα*, the *Codex Alexandrinus* has *ισχυσα*,
I am a strong city.

The word *חומה chomah*, wall, is not found in any
MS. in the collections of *Kennicott* and *De Rossi*, nor
in any of my own MSS.

However, one of Dr. *Kennicott's* MSS. has *חמה*
cheinah; but probably that which now appears to be
a *yod* was formerly a *vau*, and now partially obliterated.

This song receives much light from being collated
with that in chap. v.; and perhaps the bishop's criti-
cism will find its best support from such a collation.
In ver. 5 of that chapter, God threatens to take away
the wall of his vineyard : this was done; and here the
vineyard complains, *I have no wall*, and wishes for any
kind of defence rather than be thus naked. This is
the only natural support of the above criticism.

"About Tripoli there are abundance of vineyards
and gardens, inclosed, for the most part, with hedges,
which chiefly consist of the rhamnus, paliurus, oxy-
acantha," &c. *Ravolf*, p. 21, 22. A fence of thorns
is esteemed equal to a wall for strength, being com-
monly represented as impenetrable. See Mic. vii. 4;
Hos. ii. 6.

Who would set the briers and thorns against me—
"O that I had a fence of the thorn and brier"] *Se-
ven* MSS., (two ancient,) and one edition, with the
Syriac, *Vulgate*, and *Aquila*, read *וְשַׁיִת veshayith*, with
the conjunction *vau* prefixed: *Who would set the
briers and thorns*. *וְשַׁיִת שְׁרִיר הַבְּרִי וְהַתְּנִינִי* *yitt-neni sha-
mir shayith*, *Who shall give me the brier and thorn*, i. e.,
for a defence : but hear *Kimchi* : "Who (the vineyard)
hath given me (Jehovah) the brier and the thorn in-
stead of good grapes."

Verse 5. *Or*—"Ah"] For *אוּ* *oi* I read *אִי oi*, as it
was at first in a MS. The *yod* was easily lost, being
followed by another *yod*.

Verse 6. *To take root*—"From the root"] For
יִשְׂרַשׁ yashresh, I read, with the *Syriac*, *יִשְׂרַשׁ mish-
shoresh*. And for *וְיָצַץ yatsits uparach*, *יִצְצוּ yatsitsu parach*,
joining the *vau* to the first word, and
taking that into construction with the first part of the
sentence, *Israel shall bud forth*. I suppose the dialogue
to be continued in this verse, which pursues the same
image of the allegory, but in the way of metaphor.

Verse 9. *The groves*—"And if the groves"] *וְלֹא*
velo. Four MSS., two ancient, of *Kennicott's*, and one

A. M. cir. 3292. Jacob be purged; and this is all
B. C. cir. 712. the fruit to take away his sin;
Olymp. XVII. 1. when he maketh all the stones
cir. annum of the altar as chalk-stones that
Name Pompili, are beaten in sunder, the groves and images
R. Roman., 4. shall not stand up.

10 Yet the defenced city *shall be* desolate, and the habitation forsaken, and left like a wilderness: *there shall the calf feed, and there shall he lie down, and consume the branches thereof.

11 When the boughs thereof are withered, they shall be broken off: the women come, and set them on fire: for ^tit is a people of no

* Or, *sun images*.—See chap. xvii. 2; xxxii. 14.—Deut. xxxii. 28; chap. i. 3; Jer. viii. 7.

ancient of my own, with the *Septuagint*; this makes a fuller sense.

Verse 10. *There shall the calf feed*] That is, the king of Egypt, says *Kinchi*.

Verse 11. *The boughs thereof*—"Her boughs"] קציריה *ketsireyha*, MS. and Vulg.; that is, the boughs of the *vineyard*, referring still to the subject of the dialogue above.

The scarcity of fuel, especially wood, in most parts of the east is so great, that they supply it with every thing capable of burning; cow-dung dried, roots, parings of fruit, withered stalks of herbs and flowers; see Matt. vi. 21–30. Vine-twigs are particularly mentioned as used for fuel in dressing their food, by D'Arvieux; *La Roque*, Palestine, p. 198. Ezekiel says, in his parable of the vine, used figuratively for the people of God, as the vineyard is here: "Shall wood be taken thereof to do any work? or will men take a pin of it to hang any vessel thereon? Behold, it is cast into the fire for fuel;" chap. xv. 3, 4. "If a man abide not in me," saith our Lord, "he is cast forth as a branch of the vine and is withered; and men gather them, and cast them into the fire, and they are burned;" John xv. 6. They employed women and children to gather these things, and they laid them up in store for use. The dressing and pruning their vines afforded a good supply of the last sort of fuel; but the

understanding: therefore he that made them will not have mercy on them, and ^uhe that formed them will show them no favour.

12 And it shall come to pass in that day, *that* the LORD shall beat off from the channel of the river unto the stream of Egypt, and ye shall be gathered one by one, O ye children of Israel.

13 ^v And it shall come to pass in that day, ^w *that* the great trumpet shall be blown, and they shall come which were ready to perish in the land of Assyria, and the outcasts in the land of Egypt, and shall worship the LORD in the holy mount at Jerusalem.

^u Deut. xxxii. 18; chap. xliiii. 1, 7; xlv. 2, 21, 24.—^v Chap. ii. 11.—^w Matt. xxiv. 31; Rev. xi. 15.

prophet says that the vines themselves of the beloved vineyard shall be blasted, withered, and broken, and the women shall come and gather them up, and carry away the whole of them to make their fires for domestic uses. See *Harmer's Observations*, vol. i., p. 254, &c.

Verse 12. *The channel of the river*] The river *Sab-bation*, beyond which the Israelites were carried captive.—*Kinchi*.

Verse 13. *The great trumpet shall be blown*] Does not this refer to the time spoken of by our Lord, Matt. xxiv. 31: *He shall send forth his angels*—the preachers of his Gospel, *with a great sound of a trumpet*—the earnest invitation to be saved by Jesus Christ; and *shall gather his elect*—the Jews, his ancient chosen people, *from the four winds*—from all parts of the habitable globe in which they have been dispersed.

In this prophet there are several predictions relative to the conversion of Egypt to the true faith, which have not yet been fulfilled, and which *must* be fulfilled, for the truth of God cannot fail. Should Egypt ever succeed in casting off the *Ottoman* yoke, and fully establish its independence, it is most likely that the Gospel of Christ would have a speedy entrance into it; and, according to these prophecies, a wide and permanent diffusion. At present the Mohammedan power is a genuine antichrist. This also the Lord will remove in due time.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

This chapter begins with a denunciation of the approaching ruin of the Israelites by Shalmaneser, whose power is compared to a tempest or flood, and his keenness to the avidity with which one plucks and swallows the grape that is soonest ripe, 1–4. It then turns to the two tribes of Judah and Benjamin, who were to continue a kingdom after the final captivity of their brethren; and gives first a favourable prognostication of their affairs under Hezekiah, 5, 6; but soon changes to reproofs and threatenings for their intemperance and their profaneness, 7, 8. They are introduced as not only scornfully rejecting, but also mocking and ridiculing, the instructions of the prophet, 9, 10. To this God immediately retorts in terms alluding to their own mocking, but differently applied, 11–13. The prophet then addresses these scoffers, 14; who considered themselves as perfectly secure from every evil, 15; and assures them that there was no method under heaven but one, by which they could be saved, 16; that every other vain resource should fail in the day of visitation, 17, 18. He then farther adds, that the judgments of God were particularly

huddled against them; and that all the means to which they trusted for warding them off should be to no purpose, 19, 20; as the Almighty, who, on account of his patience and long-suffering, is amiably described as unaccounted with punishing, had nevertheless determined to punish them, 21, 22. The prophet then concludes with a beautiful parable in explanation and defence of God's dealing with his people, 23-29.

A. M. cir. 3279.
B. C. cir. 725.
Olymp. XIII. 4.
c. r. annum
Romuli,
R. Roman., 29.

WO to the crown of pride, to the drunkards of Ephraim, whose glorious beauty is a fading flower, which are on the head of the fat valleys of them that are overcome with wine!

2 Behold, the Lord hath a mighty and strong one, which as a tempest of hail and a destroying storm, as a flood of mighty waters overflowing, shall cast down to the earth with the hand.

* Ver. 3.—* Ver. 1.—* Heb. broken.—* Chap. xxx. 30; Ezek. xiii. 11.

NOTES ON CHAP. XXVIII.

Verse 1. *Wo to the crown of pride*] By the crown of pride, &c., *Samaria* is primarily understood. "Sebaste, the ancient Samaria, is situated on a long mount of an oval figure, having first a fruitful valley, and then a ring of hills running round about it;" *Mavndrell*, p. 58. "E regione horum rudorum mons est peramensis, planitie admodum frugifera circumseptus, super quem olim Samaria urbs condita fuit;" *Fureri Itinerarium*, p. 93. The city, beautifully situated on the top of a round hill, and surrounded immediately with a rich valley and a circle of other hills beyond it, suggested the idea of a chaplet or wreath of flowers worn upon their heads on occasions of festivity, expressed by the *proud crown* and the *fading flower of the drunkards*. That this custom of wearing chaplets in their banquets prevailed among the Jews, as well as among the Greeks and Romans, appears from the following passage of the book of Wisdom:—

"Let us fill ourselves with costly wine and ointments,

And let no flower of the spring pass by us:

Let us crown ourselves with rose-buds before they are withered." *Wisd. ii. 7, 8.*

Verse 2. *Behold the Lord hath a mighty and strong one*—["Behold the mighty one, the exceedingly strong one"] *אמית לודנאי ammits ladonai, fortis Domino*, i. e., *fortissimus*, a Hebraism. For *לודנאי ladonai*, to the Lord, thirty-eight MSS. of Dr. Kennicott's and many of *De Rossi's*, with some of my own, and two editions, read *ליוהב laihovah*, to *JEHOVAH*.

Verse 3. *The crown of pride, the drunkards of Ephraim*—"The proud crowns of the drunkards of Ephraim"] I read *עטרוי ataroth, crowns*, plural, to agree with the verb *תרכסנה teramasnah*, "shall be trodden down."

Verse 4. *The hasty fruit before the summer*—"The early fruit before the summer"] "No sooner doth the *boccoe*, (the early fig,) draw near to perfection in the middle or latter end of June, than the *kermex* or summer fig begins to be tormented, though it rarely ripens before August; about which time the same tree fre-

3 * The crown of pride, the drunkards of Ephraim, shall be trodden under feet:—

A. M. cir. 3279.
B. C. cir. 725.
Olymp. XIII. 4.
c. r. annum
Romuli,
R. Roman., 29.

4 And the glorious beauty, which is on the head of the fat valley, shall be a fading flower, and as the hasty fruit before the summer; which when he that looketh upon it seeth, while it is yet in his hand he eateth it up.

5 In that day shall the Lord of hosts be for a crown of glory, and for a diadem of beauty, unto the residue of his people,

* Ver. 1.—* Heb. with feet.—* Ver. 1.—* Heb. swalloweth.

quently throws out a third crop, or the winter fig, as we may call it. This is usually of a much longer shape and darker complexion than the *kermex*, hanging and ripening upon the tree even after the leaves are shed; and, provided the winter proves mild and temperate, is gathered as a delicious morsel in the spring;" *Shaw, Travels*, p. 370, fol. The image was very obvious to the inhabitants of Judea and the neighbouring countries, and is frequently applied by the prophets to express a desirable object; by none more elegantly than by *Hosea*, chap. ix. 10:—

"Like grapes in the wilderness I found Israel;

Like the first ripe fig in her prime, I saw your fathers."

Which when he that looketh upon it seeth—"Which whoso seeth, he plucketh it immediately"] For *ייראה yireh*, which with *היראה haroeh* makes a miserable tautology, read, by a transposition of a letter, *יירח yoreh*; a happy conjecture of *Houbigant*. The image expresses in the strongest manner the great ease with which the Assyrians shall take the city and the whole kingdom, and the avidity with which they shall seize the rich prey without resistance.

Verse 5. *In that day*] Thus far the prophecy relates to the Israelites, and manifestly denounces their approaching destruction by *Shalmaneser*. Here it turns to the two tribes of Judah and Benjamin, the remnant of God's people who were to continue a kingdom after the final captivity of the Israelites. It begins with a favourable prognostication of their affairs under *Hezekiah*; but soon changes to reproofs and threatenings for their intemperance, disobedience, and profaneness.

Jonathan's Targum on this verse is worthy of notice: "In that time Messiah, the Lord of hosts, *משחך דאורי tsebath*, shall be a crown of joy and a diadem of praise to the residue of his people." *Kimchi* says the rabbins in general are of this opinion. Here then the rabbins, and their most celebrated Targum, give the incommunicable name, *יהוה Yehovah tsebath*, the Lord of hosts, to our ever blessed Redeemer, Jesus Christ.

A. M. cir. 3279.

B. C. cir. 725.

Olymp. XIII. 4.

cir. annum

Romuli,

R. Roman., 29.

6 And for a spirit of judgment to him that sitteth in judgment, and for strength to them that turn the battle to the gate.

7 But they also ⁱ have erred through wine, and through strong drink are out of the way; ^k the priest and the prophet have erred through strong drink, they are swallowed up of wine, they are out of the way through strong drink; they err in vision, they stumble in judgment.

8 For all tables are full of vomit and filthi-

ⁱ Prov. xx. 1; Hos. iv. 11.—^k Chap. lvi. 10, 12.—^j Jer. vi. 10.
^m Heb. the hearing.

Verse 6. *The battle to the gate*—"The war to the gate of the enemy." That is, who pursue the fleeing enemy even to the very gates of their own city. "But we were upon them even unto the entering of the gate," 2 Sam. xi. 23; that is, we drove the enemy back to their own gates. See also 1 Sam. xvii. 52. The *Targum* says, The Messiah shall give the victory to those who go out to battle, that he may bring them back to their own houses in peace.

Verse 9. *Whom shall he teach knowledge?*—"Whom, say they, would he teach knowledge?" The scoffers mentioned below, ver. 14, are here introduced as uttering their sententious speeches; they treat God's method of dealing with them, and warning them by his prophets, with contempt and derision. What, say they, doth he treat us as mere infants just weaned? doth he teach us like little children, perpetually inculcating the same elementary lessons, the mere rudiments of knowledge; precept after precept, line after line, here and there, by little and little? imitating at the same time, and ridiculing, in ver. 10, the concise prophetic manner. God, by his prophet, retorts upon them with great severity their own contemptuous mockery, turning it to a sense quite different from what they intended. Yes, saith he, it shall be in fact as you say; ye shall be taught by a strange tongue and a stammering lip; in a strange country; ye shall be carried into captivity by a people whose language shall be unintelligible to you, and which ye shall be forced to learn like children. And my dealing with you shall be according to your own words: it shall be command upon command for your punishment; it shall be line upon line, stretched over you to mark your destruction, (compare 2 Kings xxi. 13;) it shall come upon you at different times, and by different degrees, till the judgments, with which from time to time I have threatened you, shall have their full accomplishment.

Jerome seems to have rightly understood the general design of this passage as expressing the manner in which the scoffers, by their sententious speeches, turned into ridicule the warnings of God by his prophets, though he has not so well explained the meaning of the repetition of their speech in ver. 13. His words are on ver. 9—"Solebant hoc ex persona prophetarum ludentes dicere;" and on ver. 14—"Quod supra diximus, cum irrisione solitos principes Judæorum prophetis dicere, manda, remanda, et cætera his

ness, so that there is no place clean.

9 ⁱ Whom shall he teach knowledge? and whom shall he make to understand ^m doctrine? *them that are weaned from the milk, and drawn from the breasts.*

10 For precept ⁿ must be upon precept, precept upon precept; line upon line, line upon line; here a little, and there a little:

11 For with ^o stammering ^p lips and another tongue ^q will he speak to this people.

ⁿ Or, hath been.—^o Heb. stammerings of lips.—^p 1 Cor. xiv. 21.
^q Or, he hath spoken.

similia, per quæ ostenditur, nequaquam eos prophetarum credidisse sermonibus, sed prophetiam habuisse despectui, præsens ostendit capitulum, per quod appellatur viri illusores." *Hieron. in loc.*

And so Jarchi interprets the word מִשְׁלֵּי *mishelim* in the next verse: "Qui dicunt verba irrisionis parabolicæ." And the *Chaldee* paraphrases ver. 11 to the same purpose, understanding it as spoken, not of God, but of the people deriding his prophets: "Quoniam in mutatione loquelæ et in lingua subsannationis irridebant contra prophetas, qui prophetabant populo huic."—*L.*

Verse 10. *For precept must be upon precept*] The original is remarkably abrupt and sententious. The hemistichs are these:—

כִּי צוֹ לִצְוֹ צוֹ לִצְוֹ
latsav tsav latsav tsav ki
קִי לָקִי קִי לָקִי
lakav kav lakav kav
זִיעִר שָׁם זִיעִר שָׁם
sham zeeir sham zeeir

For,—Command to command, command to command.

Line to line, line to line.

A little there, a little there.

Kimchi says צוֹ *tsav*, precept, is used here for מִצְוָה *mitsvah*, command, and is used in no other place for it but here. צוֹ *tsav* signifies a little precept, such as is suited to the capacity of a child; see ver. 9. קִי *kav* signifies the line that a mason stretches out to build a layer of stones by. After one layer or course is placed, he raises the line and builds another; thus the building is by degrees regularly completed. This is the method of teaching children, giving them such information as their narrow capacities can receive; and thus the prophet dealt with the Israelites. See *Kimchi in loc.*, and see a fine parallel passage, Heb. v. 12–14, by which this may be well illustrated.

My old MS. Bible translates oddly:—

For sende after sende, sende after sende:

Abide efter abide, abide efter abide:

Liſtli ther, liſtli ther.

Coverdale is also singular:—

Commande that may be commanded;

Byd that maye be bydden:

A. M. cir. 3279.
B. C. cir. 725.
Olymp. XIII. 4.
cir. annum
R. Romul.
R. Roman., 29.

12 To whom he said, This is the rest *wherewith* ye may cause the weary to rest; and this is the refreshing: yet they would not hear.

13 But the word of the LORD was unto them, precept upon precept, precept upon precept; line upon line, line upon line; here a little, and there a little; that they might go, and fall backward, and be broken, and snared, and taken.

14 Wherefore hear the word of the LORD, ye scornful men, that rule this people which is in Jerusalem.

15 Because ye have said, We have made a covenant with death, and with hell are we at agreement; when the overflowing scourge shall pass through, it shall not come unto us: for we have made lies our refuge, and under falsehood have we hid ourselves:

16 Therefore thus saith the Lord God,

* *Asius* 1. — *Gios* xlv. 42. *Psa* cxviii. 22. *Matt.* xxi. 42; *Acts* iv. 11; *Rom.* ix. 33; *x.* 11; *Eph.* ii. 20; 1 *Pet.* ii. 6, 7, 8.

Forbidd that maye be forbydden;
Kepe backe that maye be kepte backe:
Here a litle, there a litle.

Verse 12. *This is the rest* — "This is the true rest"] The sense of this verse is: God had warned them by his prophets that their safety and security, their deliverance from their present calamities and from the apprehensions of still greater approaching, depended wholly on their trust in God, their faith and obedience; but they rejected this gracious warning with contempt and mockery.

Verse 15. *A covenant with death*] To be in covenant with, is a kind of proverbial expression to denote *perfect security* from evil and mischief of any sort: —

"For thou shalt be in league with the stones of the field;

And the beasts of the field shall be at peace with thee."

Job v. 23.

"And I will make a covenant for them with the beasts of the field,

And with the fowls of heaven, and with the creeping things of the ground."

Hos. ii. 18.

That is, none of these shall hurt them. But Lucan, speaking of the Psylli, whose peculiar property it was to be unhurt by the bite of serpents, with which their country abounded, comes still nearer to the expression of Isaiah in this place: —

Gens unica terras

Incolit a sævo serpentum innoxia morsu

Marnaridæ Psylli. —

Pax illis cum morte data est.

Pharsal. ix. 891.

"Of all who scorching Afric's sun endure,
None like the swarthy Psyllians are secure:

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Behold, I lay in Zion for a foundation a stone, a tried stone, a precious corner stone, a sure foundation: he that believeth shall not make haste.

17 Judgment also will I lay to the line, and righteousness to the plummet: and the hail shall sweep away the refuge of lies, and the waters shall overflow the hiding place.

18 And your covenant with death shall be disannulled, and your agreement with hell shall not stand; when the overflowing scourge shall pass through, then ye shall be trodden down by it.

19 From the time that it goeth forth it shall take you: for morning by morning shall it pass over, by day and by night: and it shall be a vexation only to understand the report.

20 For the bed is shorter than that a man can stretch himself on it: and the covering

* *Ver* 15. — "Heli, a *treeshag* down to it. — Or, when he shall make you to understand doctrine

With healing gifts and privileges graced,
Well in the land of serpents were they placed:
Truce with the dreadful tyrant death they have,
And border safely on his realm the grave."

Rowe.

We have made a covenant with death, and with hell are we at agreement] עֲשִׂינוּ חוזה *asinu chozeh*, we have made a *vision*, we have had an *interview*, struck a bargain, and settled all preliminaries. So they had made a *covenant with hell* by *diabolic sacrifice*, כִּרְתוּ בְרִית *carathnu berith*, "We have cut the covenant sacrifice;" they divided it for the contracting parties to *pass between* the separated victim; for the victim was split exactly down the middle, so that even the *spinal marrow* was *exactly divided* through its whole length; and being set opposite to each other, the contracting parties entered, one at the head part, the other at the feet; and, meeting in the centre, took the covenant oath. Thus, it is intimated, these bad people made an agreement with שְׁאוּל *sheol*, with *demons*, with whom they had an *interview*; i. e., meeting them in the covenant sacrifice! To such a pitch had the Israelitish idolatry reached at that time!

Verse 16. *Behold, I lay in Zion*] See the notes on the parallel places in the margin. *Kimchi* understands this of *Hezekiah*; but it most undoubtedly belongs to Jesus Christ alone; and his application of it to himself even the Jews could not contest. See the margin as above.

Verse 18. *Your covenant with death shall be disannulled* — "Your covenant with death shall be broken"] For כֶּפֶר *capfar*, which seems not to belong to this place, the Chaldee reads תָּפַר *taphar*, which is approved by *Houbigant* and *Secker*. See Jer. xxxiii. 21, where the very same phrase is used. See Prelim. Dissert. p. 1.

Verse 20. *For the bed is shorter*] A *mashal* or

A. M. cir. 3279. narrower than that he can wrap
B. C. cir. 725. himself in it.
Olymp. XIII. 4.

cir. annum
Romuli,
R. Roman., 29.

21 For the LORD shall rise up as in Mount ^w Perazim, he shall be wroth as in the valley of ^x Gibeon, that he may do his work, ^y his strange work; and bring to pass his act, his strange act.

22 Now therefore be ye not mockers, lest your bands be made strong: for I have heard from the Lord God of hosts ^z a consumption, even determined upon the whole earth.

23 Give ye ear, and hear my voice; hearken, and hear my speech.

24 Doth the ploughman plough all day to sow? doth he open and break the clods of his ground?

25 When he hath made plain the face thereof, doth he not cast abroad the fitches, and

^w 2 Sam. v. 20; 1 Chron. xiv. 11.—^x Josh. x. 10, 12; 2 Sam. v. 25; 1 Chron. xiv. 16.—^y Lam. iii. 33.—^z Chap. x. 22, 23; Dan. ix. 27.—Or, the wheat in the principal place, and barley

proverbial saying, the meaning of which is, that they will find all means of defence and protection insufficient to secure them, and cover them from the evils coming upon them. כרך *masek*, chap. xxii. 8, the covering, is used for the outworks of defence, the barrier of the country; and here, in the allegorical sense, it means much the same thing. Their beds were only mattresses laid on the floor; and the coverlet a sheet, or in the winter a carpet, laid over it, in which the person wrapped himself. For כהתכנס *kehithcannes*, it ought probably to be כהתכנס *mehithcannes*. *Houbigant, Secker.*

Verse 21. As in Mount Perazim] כהר *kehar*; but בהר *bahar*, in the mount, is the reading of two of *Kennicott's*, one of *De Rossi's*, and one of my own MSS.

Verse 22. The Lord God] יהוה *Adonai Yehovah*. *Adonai* is omitted by four of *Kennicott's* MSS., and in the *Septuagint*, *Syriac*, and *Arabic*.

Verse 23. Give ye ear, and hear my voice—"Listen ye, and hear my voice"] The foregoing discourse, consisting of severe reproofs, and threatenings of dreadful judgments impending on the Jews for their vices, and their profane contempt of God's warnings by his messengers, the prophet concludes with an explanation and defence of God's method of dealing with his people in an elegant parable or allegory; in which he employs a variety of images, all taken from the science of agriculture. As the husbandman uses various methods in preparing his land, and adapting it to the several kinds of seeds to be sown, with a due observation of times and seasons; and when he hath gathered in his harvest, employs methods as various in separating the corn from the straw and the chaff by different instruments, according to the nature of the different sorts of grain; so God, with unerring wisdom, and with strict justice, instructs, admonishes, and corrects his people; chastises and punishes them in various ways, as the exigence of the case requires; now more moderately, now

scatter the cummin, and cast in ^a the principal wheat and the appointed barley and the ^b rye in their ^c place?

26 ^d For ^e his God doth instruct him to discretion, and doth teach him.

27 For the fitches are not threshed with a threshing instrument, neither is a cart wheel turned about upon the cummin; but the fitches are beaten out with a staff, and the cummin with a rod.

28 Bread corn is bruised; because he will not ever be threshing it, nor break it with the wheel of his cart, nor bruise it with his horsemen.

29 This also cometh forth from the LORD of hosts, ^f which is wonderful in counsel, and excellent in working.

in the appointed place.—^a Or, spell.—^b Heb. border?—^c Or, And he bindeth it in such sort as his God doth teach him.—*Ecclus.* vii. 15.—^d *Psa.* xcii. 5; *Jer.* xxxii. 19.

more severely; always tempering justice with mercy; in order to reclaim the wicked, to improve the good, and, finally, to separate the one from the other.

Verse 26. For his God doth instruct him] All nations have agreed in attributing agriculture, the most useful and the most necessary of all sciences, to the invention and to the suggestions of their deities. "The Most High hath ordained husbandry," saith the son of Sirach, *Ecclus.* vii. 15.

Namque Ceres fertur fruges, Liberque liquoris
Vitigeni laticem mortalibus instituisse.

LUCRETIVS, v. 14.

"Ceres has taught mortals how to produce fruits; and Bacchus has taught them how to cultivate the vine."

Ὁ δ' ἦ τις ἀνδρῶν ποιοῖ
Δεξία σπῆμαισι, λαούς δ' ἐπὶ σπῆνι σφίρει
Μιμηγασκῶν βίῳ τοιόν· λέγει δ' ὅτε βούλος ἀρίστη
Βούσι τε καὶ μακροχρῆν· λέγει δ' ὅτε δεξία ὦραι
Καὶ οὐτα γυρῶσαι, καὶ σπέρματα πάντα βαλεῖσθαι.

ARATUS, *Phenom.* v.

"He, Jupiter, to the human race
Indulgent, prompts to necessary toil
Man provident of life; with kindly signs
The seasons marks, when best to turn the glebe
With spade and plough, to nurse the tender plant,
And cast o'er fostering earth the seeds abroad."

Verses 27, 28. Four methods of threshing are here mentioned, by different instruments; the flail, the drag, the wain, and the treading of the cattle. The staff or flail was used for the *infiriora semina*, says Jerome, the grain that was too tender to be treated in the other methods. The drag consisted of a sort of strong planks, made rough at the bottom, with hard stones or iron; it was drawn by horses or oxen over the corn sheaves spread on the floor, the driver sitting upon it. *Kemp-*

fer has given a print representing the manner of using this instrument, *Amen. Exot.* p. 682. fig. 3. The *vau* was much like the former; but had *wheels* with *iron teeth*, or *edges* like a *saw*: *Ferrata carpenta rotis per medium in serrarum modum se volutibus.* Hieron. in loc. From this it would seem that the axle was armed with iron teeth or *serrated wheels* throughout. See a description and print of such a machine used at present in Egypt for the same purpose in Niebuhr's *Voyage en Arabie*, Tab. xvii. p. 123; it moves upon three rollers armed with iron teeth or wheels to cut the straw. In Syria they make use of the *drag*, constructed in the very same manner as above described; Niebuhr, *Description de l'Arabie*, p. 140. This not only forced out the grain, but cut the straw in pieces

for fodder for the cattle; for in the eastern countries they have no *hay*. See Harmer's *Observ.* I. p. 425. The last method is well known from the law of Moses, which "forbids the ox to be muzzled, when he treadeth out the corn;" Deut. xxv. 4.

Verse 28. *The bread-corn*] I read *וּלְהֵם velahem*, on the authority of the *Vulgate* and *Symmachus*; the former expresses the conjunction *et vau*, omitted in the text, by *autem*; the latter by *de*.

Bruise it with his horsemen—"Bruise it with the hoofs of his cattle." For *פָּרָשָׁיו parashaiv*, horsemen or teeth, read *פֶּרָשָׁיו perasaiv*, hoofs. So the *Syriac*, *Symmachus*, *Theodotion*, and the *Vulgate*. The first is read with *שׁ shin*, the latter with *ס samech*, the pronunciation is nearly the same.

CHAPTER XXIX.

Distress of Ariel, or Jerusalem, on Sennacherib's invasion, with manifest allusion, however, to the still greater distress which it suffered from the Romans, 1-4. Disappointment and fall of Sennacherib described in terms, like the event, the most awful and terrible, 5-8. Stupidity and hypocrisy of the Jews, 9-16. Rejection of the Jews, and calling of the Gentiles, 17. The chapter concludes by a recurrence to the favourite topics of the prophet, viz., the great extension of the Messiah's kingdom in the latter days, and the future restoration of Israel, 18-24.

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman. 4.
WO ^ato ^bAriel, to Ariel, ^cthe
city ^dwhere David dwelt!
add ye year to year; let them
^ekill sacrifices.

^a Or, O Ariel, that is, the lion of God.—^b Ezek. xliii. 15, 16.

The subject of this and the four following chapters is the invasion of Sennacherib; the great distress of the Jews while it continued; their sudden and unexpected deliverance by God's immediate interposition in their favour; the subsequent prosperous state of the kingdom under Hezekiah; interspersed with severe reproofs, and threats of punishment, for their hypocrisy, stupidity, infidelity, their want of trust in God, and their vain reliance on the assistance of Egypt; and with promises of better times, both immediately to succeed, and to be expected in the future age. The whole making, not one continued discourse, but rather a collection of different discourses upon the same subject; which is treated with great elegance and variety. Though the matter is various, and the transitions sudden, yet the prophet seldom goes far from his subject. It is properly enough divided by the chapters in the common translation.—L.

NOTES ON CHAP. XXIX.

Verse 1. *Ariel*] That Jerusalem is here called by this name is very certain: but the reason of this name, and the meaning of it as applied to Jerusalem, is very obscure and doubtful. Some, with the Chaldee, suppose it to be taken from the hearth of the great altar of burnt-offerings, which Ezekiel plainly calls by the same name; and that Jerusalem is here considered as the seat of the fire of God, אֵל אֵל *ur el* which should issue from thence to consume his enemies: compare chap. xxxi. 9. Some, according to the common derivation of the word, אֵל אֵל *ur el*, the lion of God. or

2 Yet I will distress Ariel, and there shall be heaviness and sorrow: and it shall be unto me as Ariel.

^c Or, of the city.—^d 2 Sam. v. 9.—^e Heb. cut off the heads.

the strong lion, suppose it to signify the strength of the place, by which it was enabled to resist and overcome all its enemies. *Τινες δὲ πάλαι τὸν ἄλτάρος εἰρησθῶν εἶπαι, ὅτι ἐκεῖ, λείοντος ὕψους ἐστὶν αὐτοῦ τὸς ἀνταρῶνας.* *Procop.* in loc. There are other explanations of this name given: but none that seems to be perfectly satisfactory.—Lowth.

From Ezekiel xliii. 15, we learn that Ari-el was the name of the altar of burnt-offerings, put here for the city itself in which that altar was. In the second verse it is said, I will distress Ari-el, and it shall be unto me as Ari-el. The first *Ari-el* here seems to mean *Jerusalem*, which should be distressed by the Assyrians: the second *Ari-el* seems to mean the *altar of burnt-offerings*. But why is it said, "Ari-el shall be unto me as Ari-el?" As the altar of burnt-offerings was surrounded daily by the victims which were offered: so the walls of Jerusalem shall be surrounded by the *dead bodies* of those who had rebelled against the Lord, and who should be victims to his justice. The translation of Bishop Lowth appears to embrace both meanings: "I will bring distress upon Ari-el; and it shall be to me as the hearth of the great altar."

Add ye year to year] Ironically. Go on year after year, keep your solemn feasts; yet know, that God will punish you for your hypocritical worship, consisting of mere form destitute of true piety. Probably delivered at the time of some great feast, when they were thus employed.

Verse 2. *There shall be heaviness and sorrow*—

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 4.

3 And I will camp against thee round about, and will lay siege against thee with a mount, and I will raise forts against thee.

4 And thou shalt be brought down, and shalt speak out of the ground, and thy speech shall be low out of the dust, and thy voice shall be, as of one that hath a familiar spirit, out of the ground, and thy speech shall whisper out of the dust.

5 Moreover the multitude of thy ^hstrangers shall be like small dust, and the multitude of

^fChap. viii. 19.—^eHeb. *peep* or *chirp*.—^bChap. xxv. 5.
ⁱJob xxi. 18; chap. xvii. 13.

"There shall be continual mourning and sorrow"] Instead of your present joy and festivity.

And it shall be unto me as Ariel—"And it shall be unto me as the hearth of the great altar." That is, it shall be the seat of the fire of God; which shall issue from thence to consume his enemies. See note on ver. 1. Or, perhaps, all on flame; as it was when taken by the Chaldeans; or covered with carcases and blood, as when taken by the Romans: an intimation of which more distant events, though not immediate subjects of the prophecy, may perhaps be given in this obscure passage.

Verse 3. *And I will camp against thee round about*—"And I will encamp against thee like David"] For *caddur*, some kind of military engine, *כדור* *kedavir*, like *David*, is the reading of the *Septuagint*, two MSS. of *Kennicott's*, if not two more: but though Bishop Lowth adopts this reading, I think it harsh and unnecessary.

Forts—"Towers"] For *מצורות* *metsuroth*, read *מצדות* *metsudoth*: so the *Septuagint* and five MSS. of Dr. *Kennicott's*, one of them ancient, and four of *De Rossi's*.

Verse 4. *And thy speech shall be low out of the dust*—"And from out of the dust thou shalt utter a feeble speech"] That the souls of the dead uttered a feeble stridulous sound, very different from the natural human voice, was a popular notion among the heathens as well as among the Jews. This appears from several passages of their poets; Homer, Virgil, Horace. The pretenders to the art of necromancy, who were chiefly women, had an art of speaking with a feigned voice, so as to deceive those who applied to them, by making them believe that it was the voice of the ghost. They had a way of uttering sounds, as if they were formed, not by the organs of speech, but deep in the chest, or in the belly; and were thence called *εγγαστριμυδοι*, *ventrilouqui*: they could make the voice seem to come from beneath the ground, from a distant part, in another direction, and not from themselves; the better to impose upon those who consulted them. *Ἐξεπιπθες το γένος τούτου τον αμυθρον ἤχην ἐπιτηθενονσαι, ἵνα δια την ἀσάφειαν της γωνίας του σου ψευδους ἀποδηύρασκανουσιν ελδε;χον.* *Psellus* De *Dæmonibus*, apud *Bochart*, i. p. 731. "These people studiously acquire, and affect on purpose, this sort of obscure sound; that by the uncer-

the terrible ones shall be ⁱas chaff that passeth away: yea, it shall be ^kat an instant suddenly.

6 ^lThou shalt be visited of the LORD of hosts with thunder, and with earthquake, and great noise, with storm and tempest, and the flame of devouring fire.

7 ^mAnd the multitude of all the nations that fight against Ariel, even all that fight against her and her munition, and that distress her, shall be ⁿas a dream of a night vision.

^kChap. xxx. 13.—^jChap. xxviii. 2; xxx. 30.—^mChap. xxxvii. 36.—ⁿJob xx. 8.

tainty of the voice they may the better escape being detected in the cheat." From these arts of the necromancers the popular notion seems to have arisen, that the ghost's voice was a weak, stridulous, almost inarticulate sort of sound, very different from the speech of the living.

Verse 5. *The multitude of thy strangers*—"The multitude of the proud"] For *זרים* *zarayich*, *thy strangers*, read *זדים* *zedim*, the proud, according to the *Septuagint*; parallel to and synonymous with *יְרִיסִים* *aritsim*, the terrible, in the next line: the *resh* was at first *ד* *daleth* in a MS. See note on chap. xxv. 2.

The fifth, sixth, and seventh verses contain an admirable description of the destruction of Sennacherib's army, with a beautiful variety of the most expressive and sublime images: perhaps more adapted to show the greatness, the suddenness, and horror of the event, than the means and manner by which it was effected. Compare chap. xxx. 30–33.

Verse 7. *As a dream*] This is the beginning of the comparison, which is pursued and applied in the next verse. Sennacherib and his mighty army are not compared to a dream because of their sudden disappearance; but the disappointment of their eager hopes is compared to what happens to a hungry and thirsty man, when he awakes from a dream in which fancy had presented to him meat and drink in abundance, and finds it nothing but a vain illusion. The comparison is elegant and beautiful in the highest degree, well wrought up, and perfectly suited to the end proposed. The image is extremely natural, but not obvious: it appeals to our inward feelings, not to our outward senses; and is applied to an event in its concomitant circumstances exactly similar, but in its nature totally different. See *De S. Poës. Hebr. Prælect. xii.* For beauty and ingenuity it may fairly come in competition with one of the most elegant of Virgil, greatly improved from Homer, *Iliad* xxii. 199, where he has applied to a different purpose, but not so happily, the same image of the ineffectual working of imagination in a dream:—

*Ac veluti in somnis, oculos ubi languida pressit
Nocte quies, nequicquam avidos extendere cursus
Velle videmur, et in mediis conatibus ægri
Succidimus; non lingua valet, non corpore notæ
Sufficient vires, nec vox, nec verba sequuntur.*

Æn. xii. 908.

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompili.
R. Roman. 4.

8 ^a It shall even be as when a hungry man dreameth, and, behold, he eateth; but he awaketh, and his soul is empty: or as when a thirsty man dreameth, and, behold, he drinketh; but he awaketh, and, behold, he is aint, and his soul hath appetite: so shall the multitude of all the nations be, that fight against Mount Zion.

9 Stay yourselves, and wonder; ^b cry ye out, and cry: ^c they are drunken, ^d but not with wine; ^e they stagger, but not with strong drink.

10 For ^a the LORD hath poured out upon you the spirit of deep sleep, and hath ^b closed your eyes: the prophets and your ^c rulers, ^d the seers hath he covered.

11 And the vision of all is become unto you as the words of a ^a book ^b that is sealed, which ^c men deliver to one that is learned, saying, Read this, I pray thee: ^d and he saith, I cannot; for it is sealed.

12 And the book is delivered to him that is not learned, saying, Read this, I pray

^a Psa. lxxiii. 20. — ^b Or, take your pleasure and riot. — ^c See chap. xxviii. 7, 8. — ^d Chap. li. 21. — ^e Rom. xi. 8. — ^f Psa. lxx. 23; chap. vi. 10. — ^g Heb. heads: see chap. iii. 2; Jer. xxvi. 8. — ^h 1 Samuel ix. 9. — ⁱ Or, letter. — ^j Chapter viii. 16.

"And as, when slumber seals the closing sight,
The sick wild fancy labours in the night;
Some dreadful visionary foe we shun
With airy strides, but strive in vain to run;
In vain our baffled limbs their powers essay;
We faint, we struggle, sink, and fall away;
Drain'd of our strength, we neither fight nor fly,
And on the tongue the struggling accents die."

PITT.

Lucretius expresses the very same image with Isaiah:—

Ut bibere in somnis sitiens quum quærit, et humor
Non datur, ardorem in membris qui stingere possit;
Sed laticum simulacra petit, frustra que laborat,
In medioque sitit torrenti flumine potans. iv. 1091.
As a thirsty man desires to drink in his sleep,
And has no fluid to allay the heat within,
But vainly labours to catch the image of rivers,
And is parched up while fancying that he is drinking
at a full stream.

Bishop Stock's translation of the prophet's text is both elegant and just:—

"As when a hungry man dreameth; and, lo! he is eating;
And he awaketh; and his appetite is unsatisfied.
And as a thirsty man dreameth; and, lo! he is drinking;
And he awaketh; and, lo! he is faint,
And his appetite craveth."

130

thee; and he saith, I am not learned.

13 Wherefore the LORD said, ^a Forasmuch as this people draw near me with their mouth, and with their lips do honour me, but have removed their heart far from me, and their fear toward me is taught by ^b the precept of men:

14 ^b Therefore, behold, ^c I will proceed to do a marvellous work among this people, ^d even a marvellous work and a wonder: ^e for the wisdom of their wise men shall perish, and the understanding of their prudent men shall be hid.

15 ^a Wo unto them that seek deep to hide their counsel from the LORD, and their works are in the dark, and ^b they say, ^c Who seeth us? and who knoweth us?

16 Surely your turning of things upside down shall be esteemed as the potter's clay: for shall the ^a work say of him that made it, He made me not? or shall the thing framed say of him that framed it, He had no under standing?

^a Dan. xii. 4, 9; Rev. v. 1-5, 9; vi. 1. — ^b Ezek. xxxiii. 31, Matt. xv. 8, 9; Mark vi. 6, 7. — ^c Col. ii. 22. — ^d Hab. i. 5. — ^e Heb. I will add. — ^f Jer. xlv. 7. — ^g Obed. 8; 1 Cor. i. 19. — ^h Ch. xxx. 1. — ⁱ Psa. xciv. 7. — ^j Eccles. xxiii. 18. — ^k Ch. xlv. 9; Rom. ix. 20.

Lucretius almost copies the original.

All that fight against her and her multitude—"And all their armies and their towers"] For צביה וצביותה tsobeyha umetsodathah, I read, with the Chaldee, צבאם וצביותהм tsobham umetsodatham.

Verse 9. Stay yourselves, and wonder] התבמהמו hithmahmehu, go on what-what-whatting, in a state of mental indetermination, till the overflowing scourge take you away. See the note on Psa cxix. 60.

They are drunken, but not with wine] See note on chap. li. 21.

Verse 11. I cannot; for it is sealed—"I cannot read it; for it is sealed up." An ancient MS. and the Septuagint have preserved a word here, lost out of the text: לקרוח lkroch, (for לקראתה). ערעעווער, read it.

Verse 13. The Lord—"JEHOVAH"] For אדני Adonai, sixty-three MSS. of Kennicott's, and many of De Rossi's, and four editions, read יהוה Yehovah, and five MSS. add יהוה.

Kimchi makes some just observations on this verse. The vision, meaning the Divine revelation of all the prophets, is a book or letter that is sealed—is not easily understood. This is delivered to one that is learned—instructed in the law. Read this; and he saith, I cannot, for it is sealed; a full proof that he does not wish to know the contents, else he would apply to the prophet to get it explained. See Kimchi on the place.

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1
cir. annum
Numæ Pompili.
R. Roman. 4.

A. M. cir. 3292. 17 Is it not yet a very little
B. C. cir. 712. while, and ⁱ Lebanon shall be
Olymp. XVII. 1. turned into a fruitful field, and
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 4. the fruitful field shall be esteem-
ed as a forest?

18 And ^{*}in that day shall the deaf hear
the words of the book, and the eyes of the
blind shall see out of obscurity, and out of
darkness.

19 ¹ The meek also ^m shall increase *their* joy in the LORD, and ⁿ the poor among men shall rejoice in the Holy One of Israel.

20 For the terrible one is brought to nought,
and ° the scorner is consumed, and all that
P watch for iniquity are cut off:

21 That make a man an offender for a word,

ⁱ Chap. xxxii. 15.—^k Chap. xxxv. 5.—^l Chap. lxi. 1.
^m Heb. *shall add*.—ⁿ James ii. 5.—^o Chap. xxviii. 14, 22.
^p Mic. ii. 1.—^q Amos v. 10, 12.

And their fear toward me is taught by the precept of men—"And vain is their fear of me, teaching the commandments of men?" I read, for וַתְּהִי *vattēhi*, וְתִהְיֶה *vethohi*, with the *Septuagint*, Matt. xv. 9; Mark viii. 7; and for מְלֻמְדָּה *melummedah*, מְלֻמְדִּים *melummedim*, with the *Chaldee*.

Verse 17. *And Lebanon shall be turned into a fruitful field*—“Ere Lebanon become like Carmel”] A *masnal*, or proverbial saying, expressing any great revolution of things; and, when respecting two subjects, an entire reciprocal change: explained here by some interpreters, I think with great probability, as having its principal view beyond the revolutions then near at hand, to the rejection of the Jews, and the calling of the Gentiles. The first were the vineyard of God, *כרם אל* *kerem El*, (if the prophet, who loves an allusion to words of like sounds, may be supposed to have intended one here,) cultivated and watered by him in vain, to be given up, and to become a wilderness: compare chap. v. 1-7. The last had been hitherto barren; but were, by the grace of God, to be rendered fruitful. See Matt. xxi. 43; Rom. xi. 30, 31. Carmel stands here opposed to Lebanon, and therefore is to be taken as a proper name.

Verse 21. *Him that reproveth in the gate*—"Him that pleaded in the gate"] "They are heard by the treasurer, master of the horse, and other principal officers of the regency of Algiers, who sit constantly in the gate of the palace for that purpose;" that is, the

and ^a lay a snare for him that re-
proveh in the gate, and turn
aside the just ^r for a thing of
nought.

22 Therefore thus saith the LORD, "who redeemed Abraham, concerning the house of Jacob, Jacob shall not now be ashamed, neither shall his face now wax pale.

23 But when he seeth his children, ^{the} work of mine hands, in the midst of him, they shall sanctify my name, and sanctify the Holy One of Jacob, and shall fear the God of Israel.

24 They "also that erred in spirit " shall come to understanding, and they that murmured shall learn doctrine.

^r Prov. xxviii. 21.—^s Josh. xxiv. 3.—^t Chap. xix. 25; xlv. 11; lx. 21; Eph. ii. 10.—^u Chap. xxviii. 7.—^v Heb. *shall know understanding*.

distribution of justice.—*Shaw's Travels*, p. 315, fol. He adds in the note, "That we read of the *elders in the gate*. Deut. xxii. 15; xxv. 7; and, Isa. xxix. 21; Amos v. 10, of *him that reproveth and rebuketh in the gate*. The Ottoman court likewise seems to have been called *the Porte*, from the distribution of justice and the despatch of public business that is carried on in the gates of it."

Verse 22. *Who redeemed Abraham*] As God redeemed Abraham from among idolaters and workers of iniquity, so will he redeem those who hear the words of the Book, and are humbled before him, ver. 18, 19.

Concerning the house of Jacob—"The God of the house of Jacob"] I read לֵאלֹהֵי as a noun, not a preposition: the parallel line favours this sense; and there is no address to the house of Jacob to justify the other.

Neither shall his face now wax *חָיָה*—His face shall no more be covered with confusion. "חָיָה" *yechor*, Chald. *ut* ܐܚܝܬܐ *ahar*, Theod. *αὐτοῦ προσώπου*, Syr. *ܚܝܚܐ* *nechphro*, *videtur legendum* *ܚܝܚܐ* *yechephru*: *hic enim solum legitur verbum* *ܚܝܚܐ*, *non in linguis affluens habet pudoris significacionem.*"—SECKER. "Here alone is the verb *חָיָה* *chavar* read; nor has it in the cognate languages the signification of *shame*."

Verse 23. *But when he seeth his children, the work of mine hands*—"For when his children shall see the work of my hands"] For בראתו *birotho* I read בראות *biroth*, with the *Septuagint* and *Syriac*.

CHAPTER XXX.

The Jews reproved for their reliance on Egypt, 1-7. Threatened for their obstinate adherence to this alliance, 8-17. Images the most elegant and lofty, by which the intense gloriousness of Messiah's reign at the period when all Israel shall be added to the Church is beautifully set forth, 18-26. Dreadful fall of Sennacherib's army, an event most manifestly typical of the terrible and sudden overthrow of Antichrist; as, unless this typical reference be admitted, no possible connexion can be imagined between the stupendous events which took place in Hezekiah's reign, and the very remote and incomparably more glorious displays of Divine vengeance and mercy in the days of the Messiah, 27-33.

A. M. cir. 3291.
B. C. cir. 713.
Olymp. XVI. 4.
our annu.
Nunus Pompili.
R. Roman., 3.

WO to the rebellious children, saith the LORD, ^athat take counsel, but not of me; and ^bthat cover with a covering, but not of my spirit. ^bthat they may add sin to sin:

2 ^cThat walk to go down into Egypt, and ^chave not asked at my mouth; to strengthen themselves in the strength of Pharaoh, and to trust in the shadow of Egypt!

3 ^cTherefore shall the strength of Pharaoh be your shame, and the trust in the shadow of Egypt *your* confusion.

4 For his princes were at ^dZaan, and his ambassadors came to Hanes.

5 ^eThey were all ashamed of a people *that* could not profit them, nor be a help nor profit, but a shame, and also a reproach.

6 ^fThe burden of the beasts of the south: into the land of trouble and anguish, from whence *came* the young and old lion; the viper and fiery flying serpent, they will carry their riches upon the shoulders of young asses,

and their treasures upon the bunches of camels, to a people *that* shall not profit them.

7 ^gFor the Egyptians shall help in vain, and to no purpose: therefore have I cried ^hconcerning this, ^hTheir strength is to sit still.

8 Now ⁱye ⁱwrite it before them in a table, and ⁱnote it in a book, that it may be for ⁱthe time to come for ever and ever:

9 That ^jthis ^jis a rebellious people, lying children, children *that* will not hear the law of the LORD:

10 Which say to the seers, See not: and to the prophets, Prophecy not unto us right things, ^kspeak unto us smooth things, prophecy deceits.

11 Get you out of the way, turn aside out of the path, cause the Holy One of Israel to cease from before us.

12 Wherefore thus saith the Holy One of Israel, Because ye despise this word, and trust in ^loppression and perverseness, and stay thereon:

1. Chap. xvi. 13.—Deut. xxv. 19.—Chap. xxxi. 1.
2. Num. xxi. 21.—Jer. xxi. 11.—1 Kings xxi. 7.—Jer. xxi. 2.—xli. 2, 20.—Chap. xx. 5.—Jer. xxxv. 4.—Chap. xvi. 11.
3. Jer. ii. 36.—Ch. vii. 9.—Hos. viii. 9.—xv. 1.—Deut. xvi. 15.

NOTES ON CHAP. XXX.

Verse 1. ^athat *come with a covering*—“Who ratify covenants.” Heb., “Who pour out a libation.” Sacrifice and libation were ceremonies constantly used, in ancient times by most nations in the ratifying of covenants: a libation therefore is used for a covenant, as in Greek the word *σπονδή*, for the same reason, stands for both. This seems to be the most easy explanation of the Hebrew phrase, and it has the authority of the *Septuagint*, *it ratifies covenants*.

Verse 1. *Houb.* SA MSS. of Kennicott's, and perhaps six others, read *De Rossi's*, read *הַיָּגִי* *hagui*, *he who laboured*; and so the *Septuagint*, who read likewise *יָגַע* *yageu*, laboured, for *יָגַע* *yaggiu*, arrived at.

Verse 5. *Were—ashamed*] Eight MSS. (one ancient) of Kennicott's, and ten of *De Rossi's*, read *הַבִּישׁ* *hobish*, *wounded*; see *Syriac*, *Chaldee*, and *Vulgate*.

But a shame—“But proved even a shame.” Four MSS. (three ancient) after *כִּי* *ki*, add *עַלֵּם* *im*, *unless*, which seems wanted to complete the phrase in its usual form.

Verse 6. *The burden*] *מַסָּא* *massa* seems here to be taken in its proper sense: the *load*, not the *oracle*. The same subject is continued; and there seems to be no place here for a new title to a distinct prophecy.

Does not *burden of the beasts of the South* in this place relate to the *presents* sent by Hoshea king of Israel to the *South*—to Egypt, which lay south of Judea, to engage the Egyptians to succour him against the king of Assyria?

Into the land of trouble and anguish—“Through a

1. Jer. xxxv. 7.—Or, *de* *Jer.*—Ver. 15.—Chap. xvi. 4.
2. Hos. ii. 2.—Hos. x. 1.—Jer. xxi. 7.—Deut. xxxv. 2.—Chap. i. 4; ver. 1.—Jer. xi. 21; Amos ii. 12; vii. 13; Mic. ii. 6.
3. 1 Kings xxii. 13; Mic. ii. 11.—Or, *fraud*.

land of distress and difficulty.” The same deserts are here spoken of which the Israelites passed through when they came out of Egypt, which Moses describes, Deut. viii. 15, as “that great and terrible wilderness wherein were fiery serpents, and scorpions, and drought; where there was no water.” And which was designed to be a kind of barrier between them and Egypt, of which the Lord had said, “Ye shall henceforth return no more that way,” Deut. xvii. 16.

Shall not profit them] A MS. adds in the margin the word *לָמֹן* *lamo*, *them*, which seems to have been lost out of the text: it is authorized by the *Septuagint* and *Vulgate*.

Verse 7. *Their strength is to sit still*—“Rahab the Inactive.”] The two last words, *הַשֶּׁבֶת* *hem shabeth*, joined into one, make the participle *pihel* *הַשֶּׁבֶת* *ham-meshabeth*. I find the learned Professor Doederlein, in his version of Isaiah, and note on this place, has given the same conjecture; which he speaks of as having been formerly published by him. A concurrence of different persons in the same conjecture adds to it a greater degree of probability.

Verse 8. *For ever and ever*—“For ever and ever”] *לְעֹלָם* *leed*. So the *Syriac*, *Chaldee*, *Vulgate*, and *Septuagint*, in MSS. Pachom. and 1. D. ii. 515 *παρρη* *parre*, which two words have been lost out of the other copies of the *Septuagint*.

Verse 12. *In oppression*—“In obliquity.”] *בְּעֹשֶׂה* *be-oshesh*, transposing the two last letters of *בְּעֹשֶׂה* *be-oshesh*, in *oppression*, which seems not to belong to this place: a very probable conjecture of Houbigant.

A. M. cir. 3291. 13 Therefore this iniquity shall
B. C. cir. 713. be to you ^a as a breach ready to
Olymp. XVI. 3. fall, swelling out in a high wall,
cir. annum Numæ Pompili, whose breaking ^a cometh sud-
R. Roman., 3. denly at an instant.

14 And ^a he shall break it as the breaking of ^a the potters' vessel that is broken in pieces; he shall not spare: so that there shall not be found in the bursting of it a shred to take fire from the hearth, or to take water *withal* out of the pit.

15 For thus saith the Lord God, the Holy One of Israel; ^a In returning and rest shall ye be saved; in quietness and in confidence shall be your strength: ^a and ye would not.

16 But ye said, No; for we will flee upon horses; therefore shall ye flee: and, We will ride upon the swift; therefore shall they that pursue you be swift.

17 ^a One thousand shall flee at the rebuke of you; at the rebuke of five shall ye flee:

^a Psa. lxxii. 3.—Chap. xxxix. 5.—Psa. ii. 9; Jer. xix. 11. ^b Heb. the battle of potters.—Ver. 7; chap. vii. 4.—Matt. xxiii. 37.—Rev. xxvi. 8; Deut. xxviii. 25; xxxii. 30; Josh. xxiii. 10.

Verse 13. *Swelling out in a high wall*—"A swelling in a high wall"] It has been observed before, that the buildings of Asia generally consist of little better than what we call mud walls. "All the houses at Ispahan," says Thevenot, Vol. II., p. 159, "are built of bricks made of clay and straw, and dried in the sun; and covered with a plaster made of a fine white stone." In other places: in Persia the houses are built with nothing else but such bricks, made with tempered clay and chopped straw, well mingled together, and dried in the sun, and then used: but the least rain dissolves them." Sir John Chardin's MS. remark on this place of Isaiah is very apposite: Murs en Asie étant faits de terre se fendent ainsi par milieu et de haut en bas. "The walls in Asia being made of earth often cleave from top to bottom." This shows clearly how obvious and expressive the image is. The psalmist has in the same manner made use of it, to express sudden and utter destruction:—

"Ye shall be slain all of you;

Ye shall be like an inclining wall, like a shattered fence." Psa. lxxii. 4.

Verse 14. *He shall not spare*—"And spareth it not"] Five MSS. add the conjunction ^a *vau* to the negative: ^a *velo*.

Verse 17. *At the rebuke of five shall ye flee*—"At the rebuke of five, ten thousand of you shall flee"] In the second line of this verse a word is manifestly omitted, which should answer to *one thousand* in the first: the Septuagint supply ^a *καὶ ἑκατὸν* *rabbim*. But the true word is *רבבה* *rebabah*, as I am persuaded any one will be convinced, who will compare the following passages with this place:—

till ye be left as ^a a beacon upon the top of a mountain, and as an ensign on a hill.

18 And therefore will the LORD wait, that he may be gracious unto you, and therefore will he be exalted, that he may have mercy upon you: for the LORD is a God of judgment: ^b blessed are all they that wait for him.

19 For the people ^c shall dwell in Zion at Jerusalem: thou shalt weep no more: he will be very gracious unto thee at the voice of thy cry; when he shall hear it, he will answer thee.

20 And though the LORD give you ^d the bread of adversity, and the water of ^e affliction, yet shall not thy ^f teachers be removed into a corner any more, but thine eyes shall see thy teachers:

21 And thine ears shall hear a word behind thee, saying, This is the way, walk ye in it,

^a Or, a tree bereft of branches or boughs: or, a mast.—Psa. ii. 12; xxxix. 8; Prov. xvi. 20; Jer. xvii. 7.—Chap. lxxv. 9. ^b 1 Kings xxii. 27; Psa. cxxvii. 2.—Or, oppression.—Psa. lxxiv. 9; Amos viii. 11.

"How should one chase a thousand;

And two put ten thousand (רבבה) to flight?" Deut. xxxii. 30.

"And five of you shall chase a hundred;

And a hundred of you shall chase (רבבה) ten thousand." Lev. xxvi. 8.

Verse 18. *And therefore will he be exalted*—"Even for this shall he expect in silence"] For ^a *יָאֲרֹם* *yarum*, he shall be exalted, which belongs not to this place, Houbigant reads ^a *יָאֲדֹם* *yadum*, he shall be silent: and so it seems to be in a MS. Another MS. instead of it reads ^a *יָאֲשׁוּב* *yashub*, he shall return. The mistakes occasioned by the similitude of the letters ^a *daleth* and ^a *resh* are very frequent, as the reader may have already observed.

Verse 19. *For the people shall dwell in Zion*—"When a holy people shall dwell in Sion"] ^a *אֲדֹשׁ קָדֹשׁ* *Septuagint*; ^a *קָדֹשׁ* *am kadosh*. The word ^a *קָדֹשׁ* *kadosh*, lost out of the text, but happily supplied by the Septuagint, clears up the sense, otherwise extremely obscure. When the rest of the cities of the land were taken by the king of Assyria, Zion was preserved, and all that were in it.

Thou shalt weep no more—"Thou shalt implore him with weeping"] The negative particle ^a *לו* *lo* is not acknowledged by the Septuagint. It may perhaps have been written by mistake for ^a *לו* *lo*, to him, of which there are many examples.

Verse 20. *Though the Lord*—"Though ^a *יְהוָה* *Yehovah*" For ^a *אֲדֹנָי* *Adonai*, sixteen MSS. and three editions have ^a *יְהוָה* *Yehovah*; many of *De Rossi's* have the same reading; all my own have ^a *יְהוָה* *Yehovah*.

Verse 21. *When ye turn to the right hand, and*

A. M. cir. 3991. when ye ^a turn to the right hand,
 B. C. cir. 713. Olymp. XVI. 4. and when ye turn to the left.
 cir. annum Numæ Pompilii, 22 ^b Ye shall defile also the
 R. Roman., 3.

covering of ⁱ thy graven images of silver, and the ornament of thy molten images of gold: thou shalt ^k cast them away as a menstruous cloth; ^l thou shalt say unto it, Get thee hence.

23 ^m Then shall he give the rain of thy seed, that thou shalt sow the ground withal; and bread of the increase of the earth, and it shall be fat and plenteous: in that day shall thy cattle feed in large pastures.

24 The oxen likewise and the young asses that ear the ground shall eat ⁿ clean ^o provender, which hath been winnowed with the shovel and with the fan.

25 And there shall be ^p upon every high mountain, and upon every ^q high hill, rivers

^a Josh. i. 7. — ^b Chron. xxxi. 1; chap. ii. 20; xxxi. 7. — ^c Heb. the graven images of thy silver. — ^d Heb. scatter. — ^e Hos. xiv. 8. — ^f Matt. vi. 33; 1 Tim. iv. 8. — ^g Or, savoury. — ^h Heb. covered.

when ye turn to the left—"Turn not aside, to the right or to the left."] The Syriac, Chaldee, and Vulgate, translate as it, instead of כִּי-יָצֵחַ *ki-yechi*, they read יָצֵחַ-יָצֵחַ *yechi-yechi*.

Verse 22. *Ye shall defile*—"Ye shall treat as defiled"] The very prohibition of Moses, Deut. vii. 25, only thrown out of the prose into the poetical form: "The graven images of their gods ye shall burn with fire: thou shalt not desire the silver or the gold that is on them; nor take it unto thee, lest thou be snared therein; for it is an abomination to JEHOVAH thy God."

Verse 25. *When the towers fall*—"When the mighty fall." מִגְדָּלוֹת *midoloth*, מִגְדָּלוֹת, *Syn.*; מִגְדָּלוֹת, *Aquila*; מִגְדָּלוֹת, *Chald.*; all signifying mighty ones.

Verse 26. *Shall be sevenfold*] The text adds כְּאוֹר שִׁבְתֵּי הַיָּמִים *keor shibath haiyamayim*, "as the light of seven days," a manifest gloss, taken in from the margin; it is not in most of the copies of the *Septuagint*. It interrupts the rhythmical construction, and obscures the sense by a false, or at least an unnecessary, interpretation.

By moon, sun, light, are to be understood the abundance of spiritual and temporal felicity, with which God should bless them in the days of the Messiah, which should be sevenfold, i. e., vastly exceed all that they had ever before possessed.

Verse 27. *And the burden thereof is heavy*—"And the flame raged violently"] מַסָּאָה *massaah*; this word seems to be rightly rendered in our translation, the flame, Judg. xx. 38, 40, &c.; a sign of fire, Jer. vi. 1; called properly מַסָּעָה *masseeth*, an elevation, from its tending upwards.

Verse 28. *To sift the nations with a sieve of vanity*—"To toss the nations with the van of perdition"] The word לֶהֲנִיף *lehaniph* is in its form very irregu-

lar. *Kimchi* says it is for להניף *lehaniph*. *Houbigant* supposes it to be a mistake, and shows the cause of it; the joining it to the ה *he*, which should begin the following word. The true reading is להניף הגוים *lehaniph haggoyim*, "to sift the nations."

26 Moreover ^r the light of the moon shall be as the light of the sun, and the light of the sun shall be sevenfold, as the light of seven days, in the day that the LORD bindeth up the breach of his people, and healeth the stroke of their wound.

27 Behold, the name of the LORD cometh from far, burning with his anger, ^s and the burden thereof is ^t heavy: his lips are full of indignation, and his tongue as a devouring fire:

28 And ^u his breath, as an overflowing stream, ^v shall reach to the midst of the neck, to sift the nations with the sieve of vanity: and there shall be ^w a bridle in the jaws of the people, causing them to err.

^a Chap. ii. 14, 15; xlv. 3. — ^b Heb. lifted up. — ^c Chap. ix. 19, 20. — ^d Or, and the grievousness of flame. — ^e Heb. heaviness. — ^f Chap. xi. 4; 2 Thess. ii. 8. — ^g Chap. viii. 8. — ^h Chap. xxxvii. 29.

lar. *Kimchi* says it is for להניף *lehaniph*. *Houbigant* supposes it to be a mistake, and shows the cause of it; the joining it to the ה *he*, which should begin the following word. The true reading is להניף הגוים *lehaniph haggoyim*, "to sift the nations."

The *Vulgate* seems to be the only one of the ancient interpreters who has explained rightly the sense; but he has dropped the image: ad perdendas gentes in nihilum, "to reduce the nations to nothing." *Kimchi's* explanation is to the following effect: "נָפַח *naphah* is a van with which they winnow corn; and its use is to cleanse the corn from the chaff and straw: but the van with which God will winnow the nations will be the van of emptiness or perdition; for nothing useful shall remain behind, but all shall come to nothing, and perish. In like manner, a bridle is designed to guide the horse in the right way; but the bridle which God will put in the jaws of the people shall not direct them aright, but shall make them err, and lead them into destruction." This latter image the prophet has applied to the same subject afterwards, ch. xxxvii. 29:—

"I will put my bridle in thy jaws,

And turn thee back by the way in which thou camest."

And as for the former it is to be observed, that the van of the ancients was a large instrument, somewhat like a shovel, with a long handle, with which they tossed the corn mixed with the chaff and chopped straw into the air, that the wind might separate them. See *Hammond* on Matt. iii. 12.

There shall be a bridle in the jaws] A metaphor taken from a headstrong, unruly horse: the bridle checks, restrains, and directs him. What the true God does in restraining sinners, has been also attributed to the false gods of the heathen. Thus *Æschylus*, *Prom. Vinc.* 691:—

A. M. cir. 3291. 29 Ye shall have a song, as
B. C. cir. 713. in the night ²when a holy solemn-
Olymp. XVI. 4. nity is kept; and gladness of
cir. annum heart, as when one goeth with
Numæ Pompili, a pipe to come into the ³mountain of the
R. Roman., 3. LORD, to the ²mighty One of Israel.

30 ^aAnd the LORD shall cause ^bhis glorious voice to be heard, and shall show the lighting down of his arm, with the indignation of his anger, and with the flame of a devouring fire, with scattering, and tempest, ^cand hailstones.

31 For ^dthrough the voice of the LORD shall

^a Psa. xlii. 4. — ^b Chap. ii. 3. — ^c Heb. *Rock*; Deut. xxxii. 4.
^d Chap. xxix. 6. — ^e Heb. *the glory of his voice*. — ^f Chap. xxviii. 2; xxxii. 19. — ^g Chap. xxxvii. 36. — ^h Chap. x. 5, 24.

αλλ' ἐσηναγκαῖε νιν
Διὸς χαλινὸς βίαν παρασείν σαδε.

“But the bridle of Jupiter violently constrained him to do these things.”

Verse 30. *The Lord shall cause his glorious voice to be heard*] *Kimchi* understands this of the great destruction of the Assyrian host by the angel of the Lord. Instead of אץ בועף *bezaaph ats*, “with swift anger,” five of Dr. *Kennicott*’s MSS. and one of my own, read אף בועם *bezaam aph*, “with detestation indignant.” For אץ *ats*, “swift,” which is the common reading, forty-two of *Kennicott*’s, forty-three of *De Rossi*’s, and two of my own, have אף *aph*, “wrath or fury.” The former reading, אץ *ats*, is not found in any Bible previously to that of *Van der Hooght*, in 1705; and there it seems to be a typographical mistake.

Verse 31. Which smote with a rod—“He that was ready to smite with his staff”] “Post אשור *ashshur*, forte excedit אֲשֵׁר *asher*.”—SECKER. After אשור *ashshur*, probably אֲשֵׁר *asher*, “which,” has been omitted.

Verse 32. *The grounded staff*—“The rod of his correction”] For מוסרה *musadah*, the grounded staff, of which no one yet has been able to make any tolerable sense, Le Clerc conjectured מוסרה *musarah*, of correction; (see Prov. xxii. 15;) and so it is in two MSS., (one of them ancient,) and seems to be so in the Bodeian MS. The Syriac רשועברה *deshhue-*

the Assyrian be beaten down, A. M. cir. 3291.
^e which smote with a rod. B. C. cir. 713.
Olymp. XVI. 4.

32 And ^fin every place where the grounded staff shall pass, which the LORD shall ^glay upon him, it shall be with tabrets and harps: and in battles of ^hshaking will he fight ⁱwith it.

33 ^kFor Tophet is ordained ^lof old; yea, for the king it is prepared; he hath made it deep and large; the pile thereof is fire and much wood: the breath of the LORD, like a stream of brimstone, doth kindle it.

^f Heb. *every passing of the rod founded*. — ^g Heb. *cause to rest upon him*. — ^h Chap. xi. 15; xix. 16. — ⁱ Or, *against them*.
^k Jer. vii. 31; xix. 6, &c. — ^l Heb. *from yesterday*.

bedah, *virgo domans*, *vel subjectionis*,—“the taming rod, or rod of subjection.”

With tabrets and harps] With every demonstration of joy and thanksgiving for the destruction of the enemy in so wonderful a manner: with hymns of praise, accompanied with musical instruments. See ver. 29.

With it—“Against them.”] For בה *bah*, *against her*, fifty-two MSS. and five editions read בם *bam*, *against them*.

Verse 33. *For Tophet is ordained*] Tophet is a valley very near to Jerusalem, to the south-east, called also the valley of Hinnom or Gehenna; where the Canaanites, and afterwards the Israelites, sacrificed their children, by making them pass through the fire, that is, by burning them in the fire, to Molech, as some suppose. It is therefore used for a place of punishment by fire; and by our blessed Saviour in the Gospel for hell-fire, as the Jews themselves had applied it. See Chald. on Isa. xxxiii. 14, where עֵלֶם *elikem* *mokedey olam* is rendered “the Gehenna of everlasting fire.” Here the place where the Assyrian army was destroyed is called Tophet by a metonymy; for the Assyrian army was destroyed probably at a greater distance from Jerusalem, and quite on the opposite side of it: for Nob is mentioned as the last station, from which the king of Assyria should threaten Jerusalem, chap. x. 32, where the prophet seems to have given a very exact chorographical description of his march in order to attack the city; which however he never reached.—L.

CHAPTER XXXI.

The Jews again reproved for their confidence in Egypt, finely contrasted with their neglect of the power and protection of God, 1–3. Deliverance and protection are, notwithstanding, promised, expressed by two similes; the first remarkably lofty and poetical, the latter singularly beautiful and tender, 4, 5. Exhortation to repentance, joined with the prediction of a more reformed period, 6, 7. This chapter concludes, like the preceding, with a prophecy of the fall of Sennacherib, 8, 9.

A. M. cir. 3291.
B. C. cir. 713.
Olymp. XVI. 4.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman. 3.

WO to them ^a that go down to
Egypt for help; and ^b stay
on horses, and trust in chariots,
because they are many; and in

horsemen, because they are very strong; but
they look not unto the Holy One of Israel,
^c neither seek the LORD!

2 Yet he also is wise, and will bring evil,
and ^d will not ^e call back his words: but will
arise against the house of the evil-doers, and
against the help of them that work iniquity.

3 Now the Egyptians are ^f men, and not
God; and their horses flesh, and not spirit.
When the LORD shall stretch out his hand,

^a Chap. xxx. 2; xxxvi. 6; Ezek. xvii. 15.—^b Psa. xx. 7;
chap. xxxvi. 9.—^c Dan. ix. 13; Hos. vii. 7.—^d Num. xxiii. 19.
^e Heb. remove.

NOTES ON CHAP. XXXI.

Verse 1. *Wo to them that go down to Egypt*] This
is a reproof to the Israelites for forming an alliance
with the Egyptians, and not trusting in the Lord.

And stay on horses—"Who trust in horses"] For
לָקַח *veal*, and upon, first twenty MSS. of Kennicott's
thirty of De Rossi's, one of my own, and the Septua-
gint, Arabic, and Vulgate, read לָקַח *al*, upon, without
the conjunction, which disturbs the sense.

Verse 2. *His words*—"His word"] דְּבָרוֹ *debaro*,
singular, without *yod*, two MSS. of Dr. Kennicott's,
the Septuagint, and Targ. Hieros. דְּרַחֲוֵי *derachav*,
his ways, is found in one MS.

Verse 3. *He that helpeth* (the Egyptians) *shall fall*,
and *he that is holpen* (the Israelites) *shall fall down*—
together.

Verse 4. *Like as the lion*] This comparison is ex-
actly in the spirit and manner, and very nearly ap-
proaching to the expression, of *Homer*.

Ἐν ῥ' ἡμῖν, ὥστε λέων ὀρεσίτροφος, ὅστ' ἐπιδύσῃς
Δάρον ἤν κρείων, κέλσται δὲ ἑ θυμὸς ἀγνώρι,
Μήλων πειρητόντα, καὶ ἐς πυκνὸν δόμον εἰλδῖν.
Εἰπερ γὰρ χ' εὐρέσθι παρ' αὐτοῖσι βούπερας ἀνδράς
Συν κούσι καὶ δουρῖσσι φυλάσσοντας περὶ μῆλα,
Οὐ ρα τ' ἀπειρήτος μέμονε σταθμῷο διεσδαι.
Ἀλλ' ἰγ' αἶρ' ἡ ἥρπαξ μετ' αὐτὸν, καὶ αὐτὸς
Εὐλάτ' ἐν πρῶταισι θύγῃσι ἀπο χείρεσσι κινεῖται.

Iliad xii. 299.

As the bold lion, mountain-bred, now long
Famished, with courage and with hunger stung,
Attempts the thronged fold: him nought appals,
Though dogs and armed shepherds stand in guard
Collected; he nathless undaunted springs
O'er the high fence, and rends the trembling prey;
Or, rushing onward, in his breast receives
The well-aimed spear.

Of metaphors, allegories, and comparisons of the
Hebrew poets, in which the Divine nature and attri-
butes are represented under images taken from brutes
and other low objects; of their effect, their sublimity,
and the causes of it; see *De Sac. Poës. Heb.*, Prælect.
xvi. sub. fin.

both he that helpeth shall fall, and he that is holpen shall fall down, and they all shall fall together.

A. M. cir. 3291.
B. C. cir. 713.
Olymp. XVI. 4.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman. 3.

4 For thus hath the LORD spoken unto me,
^e Like as the lion, and the young lion roaring
on his prey, when a multitude of shepherds
is called forth against him, *he* will not be
afraid of their voice, nor abase himself for the
^h noise of them: ⁱ so shall the LORD of hosts
come down to fight for Mount Zion, and for
the hill thereof.

5 ^k As birds flying, so will the LORD of hosts
defend Jerusalem; defending ^l also he will

^f Psa. cxlvii. 3, 5.—^g Hos. xi. 10; Amos iii. 9.—^h Or,
multitude.—ⁱ Chap. xlii. 13.—^k Deut. xxxii. 11; Psa. xci. 4.
^l Psa. xxxvii. 40.

Verse 5. *Passing over*—"Leaping forward"] The
generality of interpreters observe in this place an allu-
sion to the deliverance which God vouchsafed to his
people when he destroyed the first-born of the Egy-
ptians, and exempted those of the Israelites sojourning
among them by a peculiar interposition. The same
word is made use of here which is used upon that
occasion, and which gave the name to the feast which
was instituted in commemoration of that deliverance,
פֶּסַח *pesach*. But the difficulty is to reconcile the com-
monly received meaning of that word with the circum-
stances of the similitude here used to illustrate the
deliverance represented as parallel to the deliverance
in Egypt.

"As the mother birds hovering over their young,
So shall JEHOVAH God of hosts protect Jerusalem;
Protecting and delivering, *passing over*, and rescu-
ing her."

This difficulty is, I think, well solved by Vitringa,
whose remark is the more worthy of observation, as it
leads to the true meaning of an important word, which
hitherto seems greatly to have been misunderstood,
though Vitringa himself, as it appears to me, has not
exactly enough defined the precise meaning of it. He
says, "פֶּסַח *pasach* signifies to cover, to protect by
covering; σκεπασθὶ ὑμᾶς, Septuagint. JEHOVAH ob-
teget ostium; 'The Lord will cover or protect the
door:'" whereas it means that particular action or
motion by which God at that time placed himself in
such a situation as to protect the house of the Israel-
ite against the destroying angel; to spring forward, to
throw one's self in the way, in order to cover and pro-
tect. *Cocceius* comes nearer to the true meaning
than Vitringa, by rendering it *gradum facere*, to march,
to step forward; *Lexicon* in voc. The common mean-
ing of the word פֶּסַח *pasach* upon other occasions is to
halt, to be lame, to leap, as in a rude manner of danc-
ing, (as the prophets of Baal did, 1 Kings xviii. 26,) all
which agrees very well together; for the motion of
a lame person is a perpetual springing forward, by
throwing himself from the weaker upon the stronger
leg. The common notion of God's passage over the

A. M. cir. 3291. deliver it; and passing over he
B. C. cir. 713. will preserve it.
Olymp. XVI. 4. 6 Turn ye unto him from
cir. annum Numæ Pompilii, whom the children of Israel have
R. Roman., 3. deeply revolted.

7 For in that day every man shall ^a cast away his idols of silver, and ^o his idols of gold, which your own hands have made unto you for ^p a sin.

8 Then shall the Assyrian ^q fall with the

^m Hos. ix. 9.—ⁿ Chap. ii. 20; xxx. 32.—^o Heb. the idols of his gold.—^p 1 Kings xii. 30.—^q See 2 Kings xix. 35, 36; chap. xxxvii. 36.—^r Or, for fear of the sword.

houses of the Israelites is, that in going through the land of Egypt to smite the first-born, seeing the blood on the door of the houses of the Israelites, he passed over, or skipped, those houses, and forbore to smite them. But that this is not the true notion of the thing, will be plain from considering the words of the sacred historian, where he describes very explicitly the action: "For JEHOVAH will pass through to smite the Egyptians; and when he seeth the blood on the lintels and on the two side posts, JEHOVAH will spring forward over (or before) the door, ופסח יהוה על הפתח *upasach Yehovah al happethach*, and will not suffer the assaiah to come into your houses to smite you," Exod. xii. 23. Here are manifestly two distinct agents, with which the notion of *passing over* is not consistent, for that supposes but one agent. The two agents are the destroying angel passing through to smite every house, and JEHOVAH the Protector keeping pace with him; and who, seeing the door of the Israelite marked with the blood, the token prescribed, *leaps forward, throws himself with a sudden motion in the way*, opposes the destroying angel, and *covers and protects* that house against the destroying angel, nor suffers him to smite it. In this way of considering the action, the beautiful similitude of the bird protecting her young answers exactly to the application by the allusion to the deliverance in Egypt. As the mother bird spreads her wings to cover her young, throws herself before them, and opposes the rapacious bird that assaults them, so shall JEHOVAH protect, as with a shield, Jerusalem from the enemy, protecting and delivering, *springing forward and rescuing her*; ὑπερβαίνων, as the three other Greek interpreters, *Aquila, Symmachus, and Theodotion*, render it. The *Septuagint*, περιποιήσεται instead of which MS. *Pachom.* has περιβήσεται, *circumundo proteget*, "in going about he shall protect," which I think is the true reading.—*Homer*, II. viii. 329, expresses the very same image by this word:—

sword, not of a mighty man; and the sword, not of a mean man, shall devour him: but he shall flee ^r from the sword, and his young men shall be ^s discomfited.^t

9 And ^u he ^v shall pass over to ^w his strong hold for fear, and his princes shall be afraid of the ensign, saith the LORD, whose fire is in Zion, and his furnace in Jerusalem.

^o Or, tributary.—^r Heb. for melting or tribute.—^s Chap. xxxvii. 37; Deut. xxii. 25, in the margin.—^t Heb. his rock shall pass away for fear.—^u Or, his strength.

Αἶας δ' οὐκ ἀμείλῃς καδύγνητοιο πείσωντος,
Ἀλλὰ θῶον περιβῆ, καὶ οἱ σάκος ἀμφοκαλύψε:

"—But Ajax his broad shield displayed,
And screened his brother with a mighty shade."

—Ὁς Χρυσὴν ἀμφιβέβηκας. II. i. 37.

Which the scholiast explains by περιβέβηκας, ὑπερμαχῆς, i. e., "Thou who *strictly guardest* Chryses."—L. On this verse *Kimchi* says, "The angel of the Lord which destroyed the Assyrians is compared to a lion, ver. 4, for his strength; and here (ver. 5) to flying birds, for his swiftness."

Verse 6. *Have deeply revolted*—"Have so deeply engaged in revolt." All the ancient Versions read תעמיקו *taamiku*, in the second person, instead of תעמיקו *heemiku*, they have deeply revolted, &c.

Verse 7. *Which your own hands have made unto you for a sin*—"The sin, which their own hands have made." The construction of the word שחט *chet*, sin, in this place is not easy. The *Septuagint* have omitted it: MSS. *Pachom.* and 1. D. II. and *Cod. Marchal.* in margin, supply the omission by the word ἀμαρτίαν, sin, or ἁμαρτήμα, said to be from *Aquila's* Version, which I have followed. The learned Professor *Schroeder*, Instit. Ling. Heb. p. 298, makes it to be in regimine with ירסם *yedychem*, as an epithet, your sinful hands. The *Septuagint* render the pronoun in the third person, αἱ χεῖρες αὐτῶν, *their hands*; and an ancient MS. has, agreeable to that rendering, להם *lahem*, to them, for לכם *lachem*, to you; which word they have likewise omitted, as not necessary to complete the sense.

Verse 8. *Then shall the Assyrian fall, &c.* Because he was to be discomfited by the angel of the Lord, destroying in his camp, in one night, upwards of one hundred and eighty thousand men; and Sennacherib himself fell by the hands of the princes, his own sons. Not mighty men, for they were not soldiers; not mean men, for they were princes.

CHAPTER XXXII.

Prophecy of great prosperity under Hezekiah; but, in its highest sense, applicable to Christ, 1-8. Description of impending calamities, 9-14. Rejection of the Jews, and calling of the Gentiles, 15. The future prosperity of the Church, 16-20.

A. M. cir. 3291.
B. C. cir. 713.
Olymp. XVI. 4.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 3.

BEHOLD, a ^a king shall reign
in righteousness, and princes
shall rule in judgment.

2 And a man shall be as a
hiding-place from the wind, and ^ba covert
from the tempest; as rivers of water in a dry
place, as the shadow of a ^cgreat rock in a
weary land.

3 And ^ethe eyes of them that see shall not be
dim, and the ears of them that hear shall hearken.

4 The heart also of the ^erash shall under-
stand knowledge, and the tongue of the stam-
merers shall be ready to speak ^fplainly.

^a Psa. xlv. 1, &c.; Jer. xxiii. 5; Hos. iii. 5; Zech. ix. 9. — ^b Chap.
iv. 6; xxv. 4. — ^c Heb. *heavy*.

NOTES ON CHAP. XXXII.

Verse 1. *Behold, a king shall reign in righteous-
ness*] If King Hezekiah were a type of Christ, then
this prophecy may refer to his time; but otherwise it
seems to have Hezekiah primarily in view. It is
evident, however, that in the fullest sense these words
cannot be applied to any man; God alone can do all
that is promised here.

And *princes*] שרִים *ve-sarim*, without ל *lamed*, to;
so the ancient Versions. An ancient MS. has שרָיו
vesarav, and his *princes*.

Verse 2. *As the shadow of a great rock*] The
shadow of a great projecting rock is the most refresh-
ing that is possible in a hot country, not only as most
perfectly excluding the rays of the sun, but also as
having in itself a natural coolness, which it reflects
and communicates to every thing about it.

Speluncæque tegant, et saxea procubet umbra.

VIRG. *Georg.* iii. 145.

"Let the cool cave and shady rock protect them."

Ἐπει κεραλονη και γουατα Σιριος ἄξει.
Ἀναλυσθ' ὡς τὸ χρεὺς ἀπὸ καυματος· ἀλῖα τοτ' ἡδὴ
Εἰη σιτρων τε σαιῶ, και Βιβλινος ὕμνος.

HESIOD. ii. 206.

"When Sirius rages, and thine aching head,
Parched skin, and feeble knees refreshment need;
Then to the rock's projected shade retire,
With Biblin wine recruit thy wasted powers."

Verse 3. *And the eyes of them that see shall not be
dim*—"And him the eyes of those that see shall re-
gard"] For וְלֹא יִהְיֶה עֵינָיו וְלֹא יִהְיֶה עֵינָיו, *Lo Clere* reads וְלֹא
velo, and to him, of which mistake the Masoretes ac-
knowledge there are *fifteen* instances; and many more
are reckoned by others. The removal of the *negative*
restores to the verb its true and usual sense.

Verse 5. *The vile person shall no more be called
liberal*] The different epithets here employed require
minute explanation.

The vile person—נָבָל *nabal*, the pampered, fattened,
brainless fellow, who eats to live, and lives to eat;
who will scarcely part with any thing, and that which
he does give he gives with an evil eye and a grudging
heart.

5 The vile person shall be no
more called liberal, nor the churl
said to be bountiful.

6 For the vile person will
speak villany, and his heart will work iniquity,
to practise hypocrisy, and to utter error against
the LORD, to make empty the soul of the
hungry, and he will cause the drink of the
thirsty to fail.

7 The instruments also of the churl *are* evil:
he deviseth wicked devices to destroy the poor
with lying words, even ^gwhen the needy
speaketh right.

^d Chap. xxiv. 18; xxxv. 5, 6. — ^e Heb. *hasty* — ^f Or, *elegantly*.
^g Or, *when he speaketh against the poor in judgment*.

Liberal—נָדִיב *nadib*; the generous, open-hearted,
princely man, who writes on all his possessions, *For
myself and mankind*, and lives only to get and to do
good.

The churl—כִּילַי *kilai*, the avaricious man; he who
starves himself amidst his plenty, and will not take the
necessaries of life for fear of lessening his stock.

Thus he differs from נָבָל *nabal*, who feeds himself
to the full, and regards no one else; like the rich man
in the Gospel. The avaricious man is called כִּילַי
kilai, from כִּי *ki*, for, and לִי *li*, *myself*; or contracted
from כֹּל *col*, *all*, and לִי *li*, *to myself*: all is mine; all
I have is *my own*; and all I can get is *for myself*:
and yet this man enjoys nothing; he withholds

From back and belly too their proper fare:—

O cursed lust of gold, when for thy sake

The wretch throws up his interest in both worlds,
First starved in this, then damned in that to come!

Bountiful—שֹׁעֵי *shoa*, he who is abundantly rich;
who rejoices in his plenty, and deals out to the dis-
tressed with a liberal hand.

Verse 6. *The vile person will speak villany*—"The
fool will still utter folly"] A sort of proverbial saying,
which Euripides (*Bacchæ*, 369) has expressed in the
very same manner and words: Μῶρα μὲν γὰρ λέγει
ἄνθρωπος. "The fool speaks folly." Of this kind of sim-
ple and unadorned proverb or parable, see *De S. Poës*
Hebr. Prælect. xxiv.

Against the Lord—"Against JEHOVAH"] For אֶל
El, two MSS. read עַל *al*, more properly; but both are
of nearly the same meaning.

Verse 7. *The instruments also of the churl are
evil*—"As for the niggard, his instruments are evil"]
His machinations, his designs. The paronomasia,
which the prophet frequently deals in, suggested this
expression וְכֵלֵי כִלְיָי *vechelai kelaiu*. The first word
is expressed with some variety in the MSS. Seven
MSS. read וְכֵלֵי *vecheli*, one וְכֵל *vechol*, another וְכֵלֵי
vecheli.

To destroy the poor with lying words—"To defeat
the assertions of the poor in judgment"] A word
seems to have been lost here, and two others to have
suffered a small alteration, which has made the sen-
tence very obscure. The *Septuagint* have happily

A. M. cir. 3291.
B. C. cir. 713.
Olymp. XVI. 4.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 3.

8 But the liberal deviseth liberal things; and by liberal things shall he stand.

9 Rise up, ye women that are at ease; hear my voice, ye careless daughters; give ear unto my speech.

10 Many days and years shall ye be troubled, ye careless women: for the vintage shall fail, the gathering shall not come.

11 Tremble, ye women that are at ease; be troubled, ye careless ones; strip you, and make you bare, and gird sackcloth upon your loins.

12 They shall lament for the teats, for the pleasant fields, for the fruitful vine.

13 Upon the land of my people shall come up thorns and briars; yea, upon all the houses of joy in the joyous city:

^b Or, be established.—ⁱ Amos vi. 1.—^h Heb. Days above a year.—^j Heb. the fields of desire.—^m Chap. xxxiv. 13; Hos. ix. 6.

retained the rendering of the lost word, and restored the sentence in all its parts: Και διασπασσας λογους σπασσεν εν οσφρα εν בכשפט יוספא ulaphapher dibrey ebyon bemishpat, "And disperse the words of the poor in judgment." They frequently render the verb הִפָּחַר haphar by διασπασσας. A MS. reads ולדבר uledabber, which gives authority for the preposition לamed, to, necessary to the sense; and the Septuagint, Syriac, and Chaldee read בכשפט bemishpat, in judgment.

Verse 8. *Liberal things*—"Generous purposes"] "Of the four sorts of persons mentioned ver. 5, three are described, ver. 6, 7, and 8, but not the fourth."—SECKER. Perhaps for וְהוּא vehu, and he, we ought to read וְשִׁי veshoa, the bountiful.

Verse 9. *Rise up, ye women*—"ye provinces." Ye careless daughters—"ye cities."—Targum.

From this verse to the end of the fourteenth, the desolation of Judea by the Chaldeans appears to be foretold.

Verse 11. *Gird sackcloth* שַׁק sak, sackcloth, a word necessary to the sense, is here lost, but preserved by the Septuagint, MSS. Alex. and Pachom., and I. D. II., and edit. Ald. and Comp., and the Arabic and Syriac.

Tremble—be troubled—strip you פֶּשְׁתָּה peshotah, רִגְזָה regazah, &c. These are infinitives, with a paragon הֵה he, according to Schultens, Institut. Ling. Hebr. p. 453, and are to be taken in an imperative sense.

Verse 12. *They shall lament—for the pleasant fields*—"Mourn ye for the pleasant field"] The Septuagint, Syriac, and Vulgate read כָּפְרוּ siphdu, mourn ye, imperative; twelve MSS., (five ancient, two editions, the Septuagint, Aquila, Symmachus, Theodotion, Syriac, and Vulgate, all read שָׂדֶה sadeh, a field; not שִׁי shey, breasts.

Verse 13. *Shall come up thorns and briars*—"The

14 Because the palaces shall be forsaken; the multitude of the city shall be left; the forts and towers shall be for dens for ever, a joy of wild asses, a pasture of flocks;

15 Until the spirit be poured upon us from on high, and the wilderness be a fruitful field, and the fruitful field be counted for a forest.

16 Then judgment shall dwell in the wilderness, and righteousness remain in the fruitful field.

17 And the work of righteousness shall be peace; and the effect of righteousness quietness and assurance for ever.

18 And my people shall dwell in a peaceable habitation, and in sure dwellings, and in quiet resting places;

^a Or, burning upon, &c.—^c Chap. xxii. 22.—^d Chap. xxvii. 10.
^e Or, cliffs and watch-towers.—^f Psa. civ. 30; Joel ii. 28
^g Chap. xxix. 17; xxxv. 2.—^h James iii. 18.

thorn and the brier shall come up"] All the ancient Versions read ושְׁמִיר veshamir, with the conjunction. And an ancient MS. has וְתֵעָה taaleh bo, "shall come up in it," which seems to be right; or rather בָּהּ bah: and there is a rasure in the place of בּוּ bo in another ancient MS.

Yea, upon all the houses of joy For כִּי ki, the ancient Versions, except the Vulgate, seem to have read ו ve. כִּי ki may perhaps be a mistake for בּוּ bo, or בָּהּ bah, in it, above mentioned. It is not necessary in this place.

The description of impending distress which begins at ver. 13 belongs to other times than that of Sennacherib's invasion, from which they were so soon delivered. It must at least extend to the ruin of the country and city by the Chaldeans. And the promise of blessings which follows was not fulfilled under the Mosaic dispensation; they belong to the kingdom of Messiah. Compare ver. 15 with chap. xxix. 17, and see the note there.

Verse 14. *The palaces shall be forsaken*] The house of the sanctuary (the temple) shall be destroyed.—Targum.

The forts—"Ophel" It was a part of Mount Zion, rising higher than the rest, at the eastern extremity, near to the temple, a little to the south of it; called by Micah, chap. iv. 8, "Ophel of the daughter of Zion." It was naturally strong by its situation; and had a wall of its own, by which it was separated from the rest of Zion.

Verse 15. *And the fruitful field* הַבְּחֵרֶמֶל vehaccarmel. So fifteen MSS., six ancient, and two editions; which seems to make the noun an appellative.

Verse 17. *The work of righteousness*] Righteousness works and produces peace.

The effect of righteousness עֲבֹדַת עֹרֶת abodath, the culture. Righteousness, cultivated by peace, produces tranquillity of mind and permanent security. Reader,

A. M. cir. 3291.
B. C. cir. 713.
Olymp. XVI. 4.
cir. annua
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 3.

19 " When it shall hail, com-
ing down " on the forest ; " and
the city shall be low in a
low place.

* Chap. xxx. 30. — * Zech. xi. 2.

hast thou the principle ? If so, dost thou cultivate it ? If
thou dost, thou hast peace of conscience, joy in the Holy
Ghost, and a sure and certain hope of everlasting life.

Verse 19. *The city shall be low in a low place.*—
"The city shall be laid level with the plain." For
נִשְׁפָּלָה *nishphalah*, the *Syriac* reads נִשְׁפָּלָה *uhs-*
shaphlah. The city—probably Nineveh or Babylon:
but this verse is very obscure. Salsus ; Assyrio-
rum regnum : civitas ; magna Assyriorum castra.
Ephrem Syr. *in loc.* For וּבָרַד *ubarad*, a MS. has
וַיִּרְדּוּ *vaiered* ; and so conjectured Abp. Secker, refer-
ring to Zech. xi. 2.

Verse 20. *That sow beside all waters.*—"Who sow
your seed in every well-watered place"] Sir John
Chardin's note on this place is :—"This exactly an-
swers the manner of planting rice ; for they sow it
upon the water, and before sowing, while the earth is
covered with water, they cause the ground to be trod-
den by oxen, horses, and asses, who go mid-leg deep ;
and this is the way of preparing the ground for sowing.
As they sow the rice on the water, they transplant it
in the water." *Harmer's Observ.* vol. i. p. 280.

A. M. cir. 3291.
B. C. cir. 713.
Olymp. XVI. 4.
cir. annua
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 3.

20 Blessed are ye that sow be-
side all waters, that send forth
thither the feet of " the ox and
the ass.

* Or, and the city shall be utterly abased.—* Chap. xxx. 31.

"Rice is the food of two-thirds of mankind." Dr. Ar-
buthnot. "It is cultivated in most of the eastern
countries." Miller. "It is good for all, and at all
times." Sir J. Chardin, *ib.* "Le ris, qui est leur
principal aliment et leur froment (i. e., des Siamois,)
n'est jamais assez arrosé ; il croit au milieu de l'eau,
et les campagnes où on le cultive ressemblent plutôt
à de marécages que non pas à des terres qu'on laboure
avec la charrue. Le ris a bien cette force, que quoy
qu'il y ait six ou sept pieds d'eau sur lui, il pousse
toujours sa tige au dessus ; et le tuyau qui le porte
s'éleve et croît à proportion de la hauteur de l'eau qui
noie son champ. Voyage de l'Evêque de Beryte, p.
144. Paris, 1666.—L. "Rice, which is the principal
grain and aliment of the *Siamese*, can never be too
much watered. It grows in the water, and the fields
where it is sown resemble *marshes* rather than fields
cultivated by ploughing. Rice has that property that
although it be covered with water six or seven feet
deep, yet it raises its stalk above it ; and this grows
long in proportion to the depth of the water by which
the field is inundated."

CHAPTER XXXIII.

This chapter contains the sequel of the prophecy respecting Sennacherib. The prophet addresses himself to the Assyrian monarch, 1-4. The mercy and power of God acknowledged by the Jews, 5, 6. Distress and despair of the Jews at the approach of Sennacherib, 7-9. Gracious promise of deliverance, 10-13. Dreadful apprehensions of the wicked, and security of the righteous, 14-17. The security of the Jews under the reign of Hezekiah, and the wretched condition of Sennacherib and his army, 18-24.

A. M. cir. 3291.
B. C. cir. 713.
Olymp. XVI. 4.
cir. annua
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 3.

WO to thee "that spoilest, and
thou wast not spoiled ; and
dealest treacherously, and they
dealt not treacherously with thee !

* Chap. xxi. 2 ; Hab. ii. 8.

The plan of the prophecy continued in this chapter,
and which is manifestly distinct from the foregoing, is
peculiarly elegant. To set it in a proper light, it will
be necessary to mark the transitions from one part of
it to another.

In ver. 1. the prophet addresses himself to Senna-
cherib, briefly, but strongly and elegantly, expressing
the injustice of his ambitious designs, and the sudden
disappointments of them.

In ver. 2. the Jews are introduced offering up their
earnest supplications to God in their present distress-
ful condition ; with expressions of their trust and confi-
dence in his protection.

In verses 3 and 4 the prophet in the name of God,
or rather God himself, is introduced addressing him-
self to Sennacherib, and threatening him that, notwith-
standing the terror which he had occasioned in the

A. M. cir. 3291.
B. C. cir. 713.
Olymp. XVI. 4.
cir. annua
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 3.

when thou shalt cease to spoil,
thou shalt be spoiled ; and
when thou shalt make an end
to deal treacherously, they

* Rev. xiii. 10.

invaded countries, yet he should fall, and become an
easy prey to those whom he had intended to subdue.

In verses 5 and 6, a chorus of Jews is introduced,
acknowledging the mercy and power of God, who
had undertaken to protect them ; extolling it with di-
rect opposition to the boasted power of their enemies,
and celebrating the wisdom and piety of their king
Hezekiah, who had placed his confidence in the favour
of God.

Then follows, in verses 7, 8, and 9, a description
of the distress and despair of the Jews, upon the king
of Assyria's marching against Jerusalem, and sending
his summons to them to surrender, after the treaty he
had made with Hezekiah on the conditions of his
paying, as he actually did pay to him, three hundred
talents of silver and thirty talents of gold. 2 Kings
xviii. 14-16.

A. M. cir. 3291. shall deal treacherously with
B. C. cir. 713. thee.
Olymp. XVI. 4.

cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 3. 2 O LORD, be gracious unto us ;

we have waited for thee : be
thou their arm every morning, our salvation
also in the time of trouble.

3 At the noise of the tumult the people fled ;
at the lifting up of thyself the nations were
scattered.

4 And your spoil shall be gathered like the
gathering of the caterpillar : as the running to
and fro of locusts shall he run upon them.

5 ^d The LORD is exalted ; for he dwelleth on

high : he hath filled Zion with
judgment and righteousness.

6 And wisdom and knowledge
shall be the stability of thy times,
and strength of ^e salvation : the fear of the
LORD is his treasure.

7 Behold, their ^f valiant ones shall cry with-
out : ^g the ambassadors of peace shall weep
bitterly.

8 ^h The highways lie waste, the wayfaring
man ceaseth : ⁱ he hath broken the covenant,
he hath despised the cities, he regardeth no
man.

^c Chap. xxv. 9.—^d Psa. xcvi. 9.—^e Heb. *salvations*.—^f Or,
messengers.

^g 2 Kings xviii. 18, 37.—^h Judg. v. 6.—ⁱ 2 Kings xviii. 14, 15,
16, 17.

In ver. 10, God himself is again introduced, de-
claring that he will interpose in this critical situation
of affairs, and disappoint the vain designs of the ene-
mies of his people, by discomfiting and utterly con-
suming them.

Then follows, ver. 11–22, still in the person of
God, which however falls at last into that of the pro-
phet, a description of the dreadful apprehensions of
the wicked in those times of distress and imminent
danger ; finely contrasted with the confidence and se-
curity of the righteous, and their trust in the promises
of God that he will be their never-failing strength and
protector.

The whole concludes, in the person of the prophet,
with a description of the security of the Jews under
the protection of God, and of the wretched state of
Sennacherib and his army, wholly discomfited, and
exposed to be plundered even by the weakest of the
enemy.

Much of the beauty of this passage depends on the
explanation above given of ver. 3 and 4, as addressed
by the prophet, or by God himself, to Sennacherib ;
not as it is usually taken, as addressed by the Jews to
God, ver. 3, and then ver. 4, as addressed to the
Assyrians. To set this in a clear light, it may be of
use to compare it with a passage of the Prophet Joel ;
where, speaking of the destruction caused by the lo-
custs, he sets in the same strong light of opposition
as Isaiah does here, the power of the enemy, and the
power of JEHOVAH, who would destroy that enemy.
Thus Isaiah to Sennacherib :—

“ When thou didst raise thyself up, the nations were
dispersed ”— Ver. 3.

“ But now will I arise, saith JEHOVAH ;
Now will I be exalted.” Ver. 10.

And thus Joel, chap. ii. 20, 21 :—

“ His stink shall come up, and his ill savour shall
ascend ;

Though he hath done great things.

Fear not, O land ; be glad and rejoice ;

For JEHOVAH will do great things.”—L.

NOTES ON CHAP. XXXIII.

Verse 1. And dealest treacherously—“ Thou plun-
derer ”] See note on chap. xxi. 2.

When thou shalt make an end to deal treacherously
—“ When thou art weary of plundering ”] כְּנִלְתָּ
cannelothecha, alibi non extat in s. s. nisi f. Job xv.
29—*simplicius est legere כְּנִלְתָּ kechallothecha. Vid.*
Capell. ; *nec repugnat Vitringa. Vid. Dan. ix. 24.*
כָּלָה *calah הַחַיִּים hatim.*—Secker.

Verse 2. Be thou their arm every morning—“ Be
thou our strength every morning ”] For זִרְעוֹנוּ *zeroanu*,
their arm, the Syriac, Chaldee, and Vulgate read זִרְעוֹנוּ
zeroenu, our arm, in the first person of the pronoun,
not the third : the edition of Felix Pratensis has זִרְעוֹתֵינוּ
zerootheynu in the margin.

The prophet is here praying against the enemies of
God's people ; and yet this part of the prayer seems
to be in their behalf : but from the above authorities
it appears that our *arm* is the true reading, though I
do not find it confirmed by any of Kennicott's, De
Rossi's, or my own MSS. My old MS. Bible has,—
Zc thou oure arm in *etip*.

Verse 3. At the noise of the tumult—“ From thy
terrible voice.”] For הָמוֹן *hamon*, “multitude,” the
Septuagint and Syriac read אֲמִי *amica*, “terrible,”
whom I follow.

Verse 6. His treasure—“ Thy treasure.”] Ο θη-
σαυρος σου, *Sym.* He had in his copy אֲצִר *otsarcha*,
“thy treasure,” not אֲצִרו *otsaro*, “his treasure.”

Verse 7. Their valiant ones shall cry without—
“ The mighty men raise a grievous cry ”] Three MSS.
read אֲרֵלִים *erelim*, that is, lions of God, or strong
lions. So they called valiant men heroes ; which ap-
pellation the Arabians and Persians still use. See
Bochart. Hieroz. Part I. lib. iii. cap. 1. “ Mahomet,
ayant reconnu Hamzeh son oncle pour homme de
courage et de valeur, lui donne le titre ou surnom
d'Assad Allah, qui signifie le lion de Dieu.” D'Her-
belot, p. 427. And for חַטָּה *chatsah*, the Syriac and
Chaldee read קָשָׁה *kashah*, whom I follow. The
Chaldee, Syriac, Aquila, Symmachus, and Theodotion
read לָהֶם אֲרֵלָה *ereh lahem*, or יִרְאָה *yireh*, with what
meaning is not clear.

The word אֲרֵלָם *erellam*, which we translate *valiant*
ones, is very difficult ; no man knows what it means.
Kinchi supposes that it is the name of the angel that
smote the Assyrian camp ! The Vulgate, and my Old
MS., translate it *seers* ; and most of the Versions un-

A. M. cir. 3291. 9 * The earth mourneth and languisheth: Lebanon is ashamed and hewn down: Sharon is like a wilderness; and Bashan and Carmel shake off their fruits.

10 Now will I rise, saith the Lord; now will I be exalted; now will I lift up myself.

11 Ye shall conceive chaff, ye shall bring forth stubble: your breath, as fire, shall devour you.

12 And the people shall be as the burnings of lime: as thorns cut up shall they be burned in the fire.

13 Hear, ye that are far off, what I have done; and, ye that are near, acknowledge my might.

14 The sinners in Zion are afraid; fearfulness hath surprised the hypocrites. Who among us shall dwell with the devouring fire? who among us shall dwell with everlasting burnings?

15 He that walketh righteously, and speaketh uprightly; he that despiseth the gain of oppressions, that shaketh his hands from

holding of bribes, that stoppeth his ears from hearing of blood, and shutteth his eyes from seeing evil;

16 He shall dwell on high: his place of defence shall be the munitions of rocks: bread shall be given him; his waters shall be sure.

17 Thine eyes shall see the king in his beauty: they shall behold the land that is very far off.

18 Thine heart shall meditate terror. Where is the scribe? where is the receiver? where is he that counted the towers?

19 Thou shalt not see a fierce people, a people of deeper speech than thou canst perceive; of a stammering tongue, that thou canst not understand.

20 Look upon Zion, the city of our solemnities: thine eyes shall see Jerusalem a quiet habitation, a tabernacle that shall not be taken down; not one of the stakes thereof shall ever be removed, neither shall any of the cords thereof be broken.

* Chap. xlix. 1.—Or, *unshaken army*.—Psa. xli. 5. Psa. vii. 14; chap. lix. 4.—Chap. ix. 18.—Chap. xlix. 1.—Psa. xli. 2; xxiv. 4.—Heb. *in righteousnesses*.—Heb. *in righteousnesses*.—Or, *deceits*.—Heb. *bloods*.—Psa. cxix. 37.

derstand it in this way. None of the MSS. give us any help, but as we see above in *Loath*.

Verse 9. *Bashan and Carmel shake off their fruits*—"Bashan and Carmel are stripped of their beauty." *פְּתִיחַת בָּשָׁן וְקַרְמֵל*, *made manifest*. Sept. They read *וְנִעְרָה* *venerah*.

Verse 11. *Your breath*—"And my spirit." For *רוּחַ* *ruah* *your spirit*, read *רוּחַ* *ruah* *he-mo*. Secker. Which reading is confirmed by the Chaldee, where *מֵימְרִי* *meymri*, "my word," answers to *רוּחַ* *ruah* "my spirit."

Verse 14. *The sinners in Zion are afraid*] Zion has been generally considered as a type of the Church of God. Now all the members of God's Church should be holy, and given to good works; sinners in Zion, therefore, are portentous beings! but, alas! where are they not? The Targum on this verse is worthy of notice: "The sinners in Zion are broken down; fear hath seized the ungodly, who are suffering for their ways. They say, Who among us shall dwell in Zion, where the splendour of the Divine Majesty is like a consuming fire? Who of us shall dwell in Jerusalem, where the ungodly are judged and delivered into hell for an eternal burning?" *Eberdunpage beemungis*. Old MS. Bible.

Verse 15. *That stoppeth his ears from hearing of blood*—"Who stoppeth his ears to the proposal of bloodshed." A MS. reads *בְּדָמִים* *bedamin*, "in blood."

Verse 18. *Where is the scribe?*] The person ap-

* Heb. *heights or high places*.—Heb. *the land of far distances*. 1 Cor. i. 20.—Heb. *in ghor*.—2 Kings xix. 32.—Deut. xxxiii. 49, 50; Jer. v. 15.—Or, *revelation*.—Psa. xlviii. 12.—Psa. xli. 5; cxix. 1, 2.—Chap. xxxvii. 33. Chap. liv. 2.

pointed by the king of Assyria to estimate their number and property in reference to their being heavily taxed.

Where is the receiver?] Or he who was to have collected this tribute.

Where is he that counted the towers?] That is, the commander of the enemy's forces, who surveyed the fortifications of the city, and took an account of the height, strength, and situation of the walls and towers. That he might know where to make the assault with the greatest advantage; as Capaneus before Thebes is represented in a passage of the Phœnissæ of Euripides, which Grotius has applied as an illustration of this place:—

ΕΚΙΝΩΣ ΔΑΤΑ ΠΡΟΣΒΑΤΗΣ ΕΞΑΡΧΩΣΤΑΙ
ΠΥΡΡΗΝ, ΑΥΤΩ ΔΕ ΝΕΚΑ ΚΑΙ ΝΕΚΑ ΚΑΙ ΝΕΚΑ ΜΕΤΕΞΩΣ. Ver. 187

"To these seven turrets each approach he marks; The walls from their proud summit to their base Measuring with eager eye."

He that counted the towers—"Those who were ordered to review the fortified places in Judea, that they might be manned and provisioned for the king of Assyria. So sure was he of gaining Jerusalem and subduing the whole of Judea, that he had already formed all these arrangements."—Dodd's notes.

Verse 20. *Look upon Zion*—"Thou shalt see Zion"] For *חָזַה* *chazeh*, "see," read *תִּחְזַה* *techezeh*, "thou shalt see," with the Chaldee.—Houbigant. At the end

A. M. cir. 3291. 21 But there the glorious
B. C. cir. 713. LORD will be unto us a place
Olymp. XVI. 4. of broad rivers and streams;
cir. annum
Nunus Pompili, wherein shall go no galley with
R. Roman, 3. oars, neither shall gallant ship pass thereby.

22 For the LORD is our judge, the LORD is our lawgiver,^k the LORD is our king; he will save us.

^b Heb. broad of spaces or hands.—ⁱ James iv. 12.—^k Heb. statute maker.

of this verse we find in the Masoretic Bibles this note, הכפר חצי *chatsi hassepher*, "the middle of the book;" that is, the middle of the book of Isaiah.

Verse 21. *The glorious Lord*—"The glorious name of JEHOVAH"] I take שם *shem* for a noun, with the Septuagint and Syriac. See Ps. xx. 1; Prov. xviii. 10.

Verse 23. *Thy tacklings are loosed*] Here the Assyrians are represented under the figure of a ship wrecked by a violent storm; and the people on the beach, young, old, feeble, and diseased, gathering the spoil without any to hinder them. *Kimchi*, who understands the whole of this chapter of Hezekiah and the king of Assyria, says, "There are others of our rabbins who apply it all to the days of the Messiah."

Their mast—"Thy mast"] For תרנם *tornam*, "their mast," the Syriac reads תרניך *torneycha*, "thy mast;" the Septuagint and Vulgate, ררין *tornecha*, פנה פנה *patnah*, פנה פנה *patnah*, "thy mast is fallen aside."—Septuagint. They seem to have read נטה *natah* or פנה *patnah*, ררין *tornecha*, or rather, לא כן *lo cun*, "is not firm," the negative having been omitted in the present text by mistake. However, I have followed their sense, which seems very probable, as the present reading is to me extremely obscure.

Verse 24. *And the inhabitant shall not say*] This verse is somewhat obscure. The meaning of it seems to be, that the army of Sennacherib shall by the stroke of God be reduced to so shattered and so weak a condition, that the Jews shall fall upon the remains of them, and plunder them without resistance; that the most infirm and disabled of the people of Jerusalem shall come in for their share of the spoil; the lame shall seize the prey; even the sick and the diseased shall throw aside their infirmities, and recover strength enough to hasten to the general plunder. See above.

The last line of the verse is parallel to the first, and expresses the same sense in other words. Sickness being considered as a visitation from God, and a punishment of sin; the forgiveness of sin is equivalent to the removal of a disease. Thus the psalmist:—

23 ^m Thy tacklings are loosed; they could not well strengthen their mast, they could not spread the sail: then is the prey of a great spoil divided; the lame take the prey.

24 And the inhabitant shall not say, I am sick: ⁿ the people that dwell therein shall be forgiven their iniquity.

¹ Ps. lxxxix. 18.—^m Or, they have forsaken thy tacklings
ⁿ Jer. i. 20.

"Who forgiveth all thy sin;

And healeth all thine infirmities." Ps. ciii. 3.

Where the latter line only varies the expression of the former. And our blessed Saviour reasons with the Jews on the same principle: "Whether is it easier to say to the sick of the palsy, Thy sins are forgiven thee; or to say, Arise, and take up thy bed, and walk!" Mark ii. 9. See also Matt. viii. 17; Isa. liii. 4. Qui locus Isaie, 1 Pet. ii. 24, refertur ad remissionem peccatorum: hic vero ad sanationem morborum, quia ejusdem potentie et bonitatis est utrumque prestare; et, quia peccatis remissis, et morbi, qui fructus sunt peccatorum, pelluntur. "Which passage of Isaiah has reference, in 1 Pet. ii. 24, to the remission of sins, and here to the healing of diseases, because both are effects of the same power and goodness; and because with the remission of sins was associated the removal of disorders, the fruits of sin."—*Welstein* on Matt. viii. 17.

That this prophecy was exactly fulfilled, I think we may gather from the history of this great event given by the prophet himself. It is plain that Hezekiah, by his treaty with Sennacherib, by which he agreed to pay him three hundred talents of silver and thirty talents of gold, had stripped himself of his whole treasure. He not only gave him all the silver and gold that was in his own treasury and in that of the temple, but was even forced to cut off the gold from the doors of the temple and from the pillars, with which he had himself overlaid them, to satisfy the demands of the king of Assyria: but after the destruction of the Assyrian army, we find that he "had exceeding much riches, and that he made himself treasuries for silver, and for gold, and for precious stones," &c. 2 Chron. xxxii. 27. He was so rich, that out of pride and vanity he displayed his wealth to the ambassadors from Babylon. This cannot be otherwise accounted for, than by the prodigious spoil that was taken on the destruction of the Assyrian army.—L. And thus, in the providence of God, he had the wealth which was exacted from him restored.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

The prophet earnestly exhorts all nations to attend to the communication which he has received from Jehovah, as the matter is of the highest importance, and of universal concern. 1. The wrath of God is denounced against all the nations that had provoked to anger the Defender of the cause of Zion. 2, 3. Great crowd of images, by which the final overthrow and utter extermination of every thing that opposes the spread of true religion in the earth are forcibly and majestically set forth; images so very bold and expressive as to

render it impossible, without doing great violence to symbolical language, to restrain their import to the calamities which befall the Edomites in the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, or in that of any other potentate, or even to the calamities which the enemies of the Church have yet suffered since the delivery of the prophecy. Edom must therefore be a type of Antichrist, the last grand adversary of the people of God; and consequently this most awful prophecy, in its ultimate signification, remains to be accomplished, 4-15. The Churches of God, at the period of the consummation, commanded to consult the book of Jehovah, and note the exact fulfilment of these terrible predictions in their minutest details. Not one jot or tittle relative even to the circumstances shadowed forth by the impure animals shall be found to fail; for what the mouth of the Lord has declared necessary to satisfy the Divine justice, his Spirit will accomplish, 16, 17.

A. M. cir. 3291.

B. C. cir. 713.

Olymp. XVI. 4.

cir. annum

Nunæ Pompili,

R. Roman., 3.

COME ^a near, ye nations, to
hear; and hearken, ye people:

^b let the earth hear, and ^c all
that is therein; the world,

and all things that come forth of it.

2 For the indignation of the LORD is upon
all nations, and his fury upon all their armies:

^a Psa. xlix. 1. — ^b Deut. xxxii. 1.

This and the following chapter make one distinct prophecy; an entire, regular, and beautiful poem, consisting of two parts: the first containing a denunciation of Divine vengeance against the enemies of the people or Church of God; the second describing the flourishing state of the Church of God consequent upon the execution of those judgments. The event foretold is represented as of the highest importance, and of universal concern: ALL nations are called upon to attend to the declaration of it; and the wrath of God is denounced against all the nations, that is, all those that had provoked to anger the Defender of the cause of Zion. Among those, Edom is particularly specified. The principal provocation of Edom was their insulting the Jews in their distress, and joining against them with their enemies, the Chaldeans; see Amos i. 11; Ezek. xxv. 12; xxxv. 15. Psa. cxxxvii. 7. Accordingly the Edomites were, together with the rest of the neighbouring nations, ravaged and laid waste by Nebuchadnezzar; see Jer. xxv. 15-26; Mal. i. 3, 4, and see *Marshall*, Can. Chron. Sec. xviii., who calls this the age of the destruction of cities. The general devastation spread through all these countries by Nebuchadnezzar may be the event which the prophet has primarily in view in the *thirty-fourth* chapter: but this event, as far as we have any account of it in history, seems by no means to come up to the terms of the prophecy, or to justify so highly wrought and terrible a description; and it is not easy to discover what connexion the extremely flourishing state of the Church or people of God, described in the next chapter, could have with those events, and how the former could be the consequence of the latter, as it is there represented to be. By a figure, very common in the prophetic writings, any city or people, remarkably distinguished as enemies of the people and kingdom of God, is put for those enemies in general. This seems here to be the case with Edom and Bosra. It seems, therefore, reasonable to suppose, with many learned expositors, that this prophecy has a farther view to events still future; to some great revolutions to be effected in later times, antecedent to that more perfect state of the kingdom of God upon earth, and serving to in-

he hath utterly destroyed them,

he hath delivered them to the

slaughter.

3 Their slain also shall be cast

out, and ^d their stink shall come up out of
their carcasses, and the mountains shall be
melted with their blood.

^c Heb. the fulness thereof. — ^d Joel ii. 20.

roduce it, which the Holy Scriptures warrant us to expect.

That the *thirty-fifth* chapter has a view beyond any thing that could be the immediate consequence of those events, is plain from every part, especially from the middle of it, ver. 5, 6; where the miraculous works wrought by our blessed Saviour are so clearly specified, that we cannot avoid making the application: and our Saviour himself has moreover plainly referred to this very passage, as speaking of him and his works, Matt. xi. 4, 5. He bids the disciples of John to go and report to their master the things which they heard and saw; that the blind received their sight, the lame walked, and the deaf heard; and leaves it to him to draw the conclusion in answer to his inquiry, whether he who performed the very works which the prophets foretold should be performed by the Messiah, was not indeed the Messiah himself. And where are these works so distinctly marked by any of the prophets as in this place? and how could they be marked more distinctly? To these the strictly literal interpretation of the prophet's words directs us. According to the allegorical interpretation, they may have a farther view: this part of the prophecy may run parallel with the former, and relate to the future advent of Christ; to the conversion of the Jews, and their restitution to their land; to the extension and purification of the Christian faith; events predicted in the Holy Scriptures as preparatory to it. *Kimchi* says, "This chapter points out the future destruction of Rome, which is here called Bosra; for Bosra was a great city of the Edomites. Now the major part of the Romans are Edomites, who profess the law of Jesus. The Emperor Cæsar (qy. Constantine) was an Edomite, and so were all the emperors after him. The destruction of the Turkish empire is also comprehended in this prophecy."—L. As to the last, I say, Amen!

NOTES ON CHAP. XXXIV.

Verse 1. *Hearken*—"Attend unto me"] A MS. adds in this line the word אֲלֵי *ali*, unto me, after לְעַמּוּמִים *leummim*; which seems to be genuine.

Verse 4. *And all the host of heaven*] See note on

A. M. cir. 3291.

B. C. cir. 713.

Olymp. XVI. 4.

cir. annum

Numæ Pompilii,

R. Roman., 3.

4 And ^e all the host of heaven shall be dissolved, and the heavens shall be ^f rolled together as a scroll: ^g and all their host shall fall down as the leaf falleth off from the vine, and as a ^h falling fig from the fig-tree.

5 ⁱ For my sword shall be bathed in heaven: behold, ^k it shall come down upon Idumea, and upon the people of my curse, to judgment.

6 The sword of the LORD is filled with blood, it is made fat with fatness, and with the blood of lambs and goats, with the fat of the kidneys of rams: for ^l the LORD hath a sacrifice in Bozrah, and a great slaughter in the land of Idumea.

7 And the ^m unicorns shall come down with them, and the bullocks with the bulls; and their land shall be ⁿ soaked with blood,

^e Psa. cii. 36; Ezek. xxxii. 7, 8; Joel ii. 31; iii. 15; Matt. xxiv. 29; 2 Pet. iii. 10.—^f Rev. vi. 14.—^g Chap. xiv. 12.—^h Rev. vi. 13.—ⁱ Jer. xlv. 10.—^k Jer. xlix. 7, &c.; Mal. i. 4. ^l Chap. lxiii. 1; Jer. xlix. 13; Zeph. i. 7.

chap. xix. 21, and *De Sacra Poësi Hebraorum*, Præl. ix.

Verse 5. *For my sword shall be bathed in heaven*—“For my sword is made bare in the heavens”] There seems to be some impropriety in this, according to the present reading: “My sword is made drunken, or is bathed in the heavens;” which forestalls, and expresses not in its proper place, what belongs to the next verse: for the sword of JEHOVAH was not to be bathed or glutted with blood in the heavens, but in Botsra and the land of Edom. In the heavens it was only prepared for slaughter. To remedy this, Archbishop Secker proposes to read, for בָּשָׁמַיִם *bashshamayim*, בְּדָמַיִם *bedamim*; referring to Jer. xlv. 10. But even this is premature, and not in its proper place. The Chaldee, for רִוְתָהּ *rivethah*, has רִתְגָּלְלִי *tithgalli*, shall be revealed or disclosed: perhaps he read תְּרָאָה *tereah* or נִרְתָּהּ *nirathah*. Whatever reading, different I presume from the present, he might find in his copy, I follow the sense which he has given of it.

Verse 6. *The Lord hath a sacrifice*—“For JEHOVAH celebrateth a sacrifice”] Ezekiel, chap. xxxix. 16, 17, has manifestly imitated this place of Isaiah. He hath set forth the great leaders and princes of the adverse powers under the same emblems of goats, bulls, rams, fatlings, &c., and has added to the boldness of the imagery, by introducing God as summoning all the fowls of the air, and all the beasts of the field; and bidding them to the feast which he has prepared for them by the slaughter of the enemies of his people:—

“And thou, son of man,

Thus saith the Lord JEHOVAH,

Say to the bird of every wing,

And to every beast of the field:

Assemble yourselves, and come;

Gather together from every side,

To the sacrifice which I make for you,

and their dust made fat with fatness.

8 For *it* is the day of the LORD's vengeance, and the year of recompenses for the controversy of Zion.

9 ^p And the streams thereof shall be turned into pitch, and the dust thereof into brimstone, and the land thereof shall become burning pitch.

10 It shall not be quenched night nor day; ^q the smoke thereof shall go up for ever: ^r from generation to generation it shall lie waste; none shall pass through it for ever and ever.

11 ^s But the ^t cormorant and the bittern shall possess it; the owl also and the raven shall dwell in it: and ^u he shall stretch out upon it the line of confusion, and the stones of emptiness.

^m Or, *rhinoceros*.—ⁿ Or, *drunken*.—^o Chap. lxiii. 4.—^p See Deut. xxix. 23.—^q Rev. xiv. 11: xviii. 18; xix. 3.—^r Mal. i. 4. ^s Chap. xiv. 23; Zeph. ii. 14; Rev. xviii. 2.—^t Or, *pelican*. ^u 2 Kings xxi. 13; Lam. ii. 8.

A great slaughter on the mountains of Israel.

And ye shall eat flesh and drink blood:

The flesh of the mighty shall ye eat,

And the blood of the lofty of the earth shall ye drink;

Of rams, of lambs, and of goats,

Of bullocks, all of them the fat ones of Bashan:

And ye shall eat fat, till ye are cloyed,

And drink blood, till ye are drunken;

Of my slaughter, which I have slain for you.”

The sublime author of the Revelation, chap. xix. 17, 18, has taken this image from Ezekiel, rather than from Isaiah.

Verse 7. *The unicorns shall come down*] ראָמִים *reamim*, translated *wild goats* by Bishop Lowth. The ראָם *ream* Bochart thinks to be a species of wild goat in the deserts of Arabia. It seems generally to mean the rhinoceros.

With blood—“With their blood”] מִדָּמַיִם *middamim*; so two kinds MSS. of Kennicott's, the Syriac, and Chaldee.

Verse 8. *The year of recompenses for the controversy of Zion*—“The year of recompense to the defender of the cause of Zion”] As from דֹּן *dun*, דִּין *din*, a judge; so from רוֹב *rub*, רִיב *rib*, an advocate, or defender; Judici Sionis: Syriac.

Verse 11. *The cormorant*] קָאָת *kaath*, the pelican, from the root קָאָ *ki*, to vomit, because it is said she swallows shell-fish, and when the heat of her stomach has killed the fish, she vomits the shells, takes out the dead fish, and eats them.

The bittern] קִפּוֹר *kippor*, the hedge-hog, or porcupine.

The owl] יָנֻשֶׁף *yanshoph*, the bittern, from נָשַׁף *nashaph*, to blow, because of the blowing noise it makes, almost like the lowing of an ox. My old MS. Bible renders the words thus:—The fowls in fact like an ass, and the pithoon, and the snipe (snipe.)

A. M. cir. 3291. 12 They shall call the nobles
B. C. cir. 713. thereof to the kingdom, but none
Olymp. XVI. 4. shall be there, and all her princes
cir. annum shall be nothing.
Numæ Pompili, R. Roman., 3.

13 And [†]thorns shall come up in her palaces, nettles and brambles in the fortresses thereof: and [‡]it shall be a habitation of dragons, and [§]a court for [¶]owls. ^{||}

14 [‡]The wild beasts of the desert shall also meet with [§]the wild beasts of the island, and the satyr shall cry to his fellow; the [¶]screech owl also shall rest there, and find for herself a place of rest.

• Chap. xxxii. 13; Hos. ix. 6. — • Chap. xiii. 21, &c. — • Or, ostriches.

The line of confusion, and the stones of emptiness — “The plummet of emptiness over her scorched plains.”] The word חריה choreyha, joined to the 12th verse, embarrasses it, and makes it inexplicable. At least I do not know that any one has yet made out the construction, or given any tolerable explication of it. I join it to the 11th verse, and supply a letter or two, which seem to have been lost. Fifteen MSS., five ancient, and two editions, read חוריה choreyha; the first printed edition of 1486, I think nearer to the truth, חור חוריה chor choreyha. I read בחריה bechareyha, or חוריה על al choreyha; see Jer. xvii. 6. A MS. has חריה chodiah, and the Syriac reads חריה chaduah, gaudium, joining it to the two preceding words; which he likewise reads differently, but without improving the sense. However, his authority is clear for dividing the verses as they are here divided. I read שם shem, as a noun. They shall boast, יקראו yikreu; see Prov. xx. 6.

Verse 13. And thorns shall come up in her palaces] ויעלו בארמוניה vealau bearmenotheyha; so read all the ancient versions.

A court for owls.] עינה yaanah, the ostrich, from ענה anah, to cry, because of the noise it makes. “They roar,” says Dr. Shaw, “sometimes like a lion—sometimes like a bull. I have often heard them groan as if in the utmost distress.”

Verse 14. The wild beasts of the desert] צייים tsiyym, the mountain cats.—Bochart.

Wild beasts of the island] איים aiyin, the jackals.

The satyr] שער seir, the hairy one, probably the he-goat.

15 There shall the great owl make her nest, and lay, and hatch, and gather under her shadow: there shall the vultures also be gathered, every one with her mate.

16 Seek ye out of [†]the book of the LORD and read; no one of these shall fail, none shall want her mate, for my mouth it hath commanded, and his spirit it hath gathered them.

17 And he hath cast the lot for them, and his hand hath divided it unto them by line: they shall possess it for ever, from generation to generation shall they dwell therein.

† Heb. daughters of the owl. — † Heb. Zim. — † Heb. Iym. • Or, night monster. — • Mal. iii. 16.

The screech owl] לילית lilith, the night-bird, the night-raven, nyctycorax, from ליל layil, or לילה lailah, the night.

Verse 15. The great owl] קפוז kippoz, the αστρονταξ, or darter, a serpent so called because of its suddenly leaping up or darting on its prey. Probably the mon-goz or ichneumon may be intended.

The vultures] דאיות daiyoth, the black vultures. My old MS. Bible renders these names curiously: And ageen cumen schut debatig: the beste. party of an asse. and party of a man: and the weddwose. the totter schal crien to the totter. There schal hun lampu. that is. thrisse. or a beste habynge the body lue a woman, and hers feet. Ther hadde dirhus, the prehoum, and nurshide out littel chittis. There ben gadred knits, the top to the top. What language!

Every one with her mate.] A MS. adds אל el after אשה ishshah, which seems necessary to the construction; and so the Syriac and Vulgate. Another MS. adds in the same place את eth, which is equivalent.

Verse 16. My mouth—“For the mouth of JEHOVAH”] For הוא hu, five MSS., (three ancient,) read יהוה Yehovah, and another is so corrected; so likewise the Septuagint. Two editions have ציום tsiyam; and so the Septuagint, Vulgate, and Arabic, with the edition of 1486, and a MS. has קבצם kebatsam, with the masculine pronoun instead of the feminine: and so in the next verses it is להם lahem, instead of להן lahen, in fourteen MSS., six of them ancient.—L. To see the importance of these various readings, the Hebrew Bible must be consulted.

CHAPTER XXXV.

Flourishing state of the Church of God consequent to the awful judgments predicted in the preceding chapter.

The images employed in the description are so very consolatory and sublime as to oblige us to extend their fulfilment to that period of the Gospel dispensation when Messiah shall take unto himself his great power and reign. The fifth and sixth verses were literally accomplished by our Saviour and his apostles: but that the miracles wrought in the first century were not the only import of the language used by the prophet, is sufficiently plain from the context. They, therefore, have a farther application; and are contemporary with, or rather a consequence of, the judgments of God upon the enemies of the Church in the latter days; and so relate to the greater influence and extension of the Christian faith, the conversion of the

Jews, their restoration to their own land, and the second advent of Christ. Much of the imagery of this chapter seems to have been borrowed from the exodus from Egypt: but it is greatly enlivened by the life, sentiments, and passions ascribed to inanimate objects; all nature being represented as rejoicing with the people of God in consequence of their deliverance; and administering in such an unusual manner to their relief and comfort, as to induce some commentators to extend the meaning of the prophecy to the blessedness of the saints in heaven, 1-10.

A. M. cir. 3291.
B. C. cir. 713.
Olymp. XVI. 4.
cir. annum
Nume Pompilii,
R. Roman., 3.

THE ^awilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them; and the desert shall rejoice, and blossom as the rose.

2 ^bIt shall blossom abundantly, and rejoice even with joy and singing: the glory of Lebanon shall be given unto it, the excellency of Carmel and Sharon, they shall see the glory of the LORD, and the excellency of our God.

3 ^cStrengthen ye the weak hands, and confirm the feeble knees.

4 Say to them that are of a ^dfearful heart,

^a Chap. lv. 12.—^b Chap. xxxii. 15.—^c Job iv. 3, 4; Heb. xii. 12.—^d Heb. *hasty*.—^e Chap. xxix. 18; xxxii. 3, 4; xlii. 7; Matt. ix. 27, &c; xi. 5; xii. 22; xx. 30, &c; xxi. 14; John ix. 6, 7.

The various miracles our Lord wrought are the best comment on this chapter, which predicts those wondrous works and the glorious state of the Christian Church. See the parallel texts in the margin.

On this chapter Bishop Lowth has offered some important emendations. I shall introduce his translation, as the best yet given of this singular prophecy:—

1. The desert and the waste shall be glad;
And the wilderness shall rejoice, and flourish:
2. Like the rose shall it beautifully flourish;
And the well-watered plain of Jordan shall also rejoice:
The glory of Lebanon shall be given unto it,
The beauty of Carmel and of Sharon;
These shall behold the glory of JEHOVAH,
The majesty of our God.
3. Strengthen ye the feeble hands,
And confirm ye the tottering knees.
4. Say ye to the faint-hearted, Be ye strong;
Fear ye not; behold your God!
Vengeance will come; the retribution of God:
He himself will come, and will deliver you.
5. Then shall be unclosed the eyes of the blind;
And the ears of the deaf shall be opened:
6. Then shall the lame bound like the hart,
And the tongue of the dumb shall sing:
For in the wilderness shall burst forth waters,
And torrents in the desert:
7. And the glowing sand shall become a pool,
And the thirsty soil bubbling springs:
And in the haunt of dragons shall spring forth
The grass with the reed and the bulrush.
8. And a highway shall be there;
And it shall be called The way of holiness:
No unclean person shall pass through it:
But he himself shall be with them, walking in the way,
And the foolish shall not err therein:

Be strong, fear not: behold, your God will come with vengeance, even God with a recompense; he will come and save you.

5 Then the ^eeyes of the blind shall be opened, and ^fthe ears of the deaf shall be unstopped.

6 Then shall the ^glame man leap as a hart, and the ^htongue of the dumb sing: for in the wilderness shall ⁱwaters break out, and streams in the desert.

7 And the parched ground shall become a

ⁱ Matt. xi. 5; Mark vii. 32, &c.—^g Matt. xi. 5; xv. 30; xxi. 14; John v. 8, 9; Acts iii. 2, &c; viii. 7; xiv. 8, &c.
^h Chap. xxxii. 4; Matt. ix. 32, 33; xii. 22; xv. 30.—ⁱ Chap. xli. 18; xliii. 19; John vii. 38, 39.

9. No lion shall be there;

Nor shall the tyrant of the beasts come up thither:
Neither shall he be found there;
But the redeemed shall walk in it.

10. Yea, the ransomed of JEHOVAH shall return;
They shall come to Sion with triumph;
And perpetual gladness shall crown their heads.
Joy and gladness shall they obtain;
And sorrow and sighing shall flee away.

NOTES ON CHAP. XXXV.

Verse 1. *Shall be glad*] יִשְׂשׁוּם *yesusum*; in one MS. the *mem* seems to have been added; and שִׂשׁוּם is upon a rasure in another. None of the ancient versions acknowledge it; it seems to have been a mistake, arising from the next word beginning with the same letter. Seventeen MSS. have יִשְׂשׁוּם *yesusum*, both *vaus* expressed; and five MSS. יִשְׂשׁוּם *yesusum*, without the *vaus*. Probably the true reading is, "The wilderness and the dry place shall be glad." Not for them.

Verse 2. *Rejoice even with joy and singing*—"The well-watered plain of Jordan shall also rejoice"] For וְרִנָּה *veranen*, the Septuagint read ἵρην *yarden*, α ερημα του Ιορδανου, "the deserts of Jordan." Four MSS. read גִּלְגָּל *galuth*; see Josh. xv. 19: "Irrigua Jordani;" *Houbigant*. נִדְרָה *gidoth*, Rîpæ Jordani, "the banks of Jordan;" *Kennicott*. See De S. Poësi Hebr. Prælect. xx. note.

Unto it] For לָהּ *lah*, to it, nine MSS. of *Kennicott's* and four of *De Rossi's* read לָךְ *lecha*, to thee. See *ibid*.

Verse 7. *The parched ground*—"The glowing sand"] שָׂרָב *sharab*; this word is Arabic, سَرَاب as well as Hebrew, expressing in both languages the same thing, the glowing sandy plain, which in the hot countries at a distance has the appearance of water. It occurs in the Koran, chap. xxiv.: "But as to the unbelievers, their works are like a vapour in a plain, which the thirsty traveller thinketh to be water, until,

A. M. cir. 3291. pool, and the thirsty land
B. C. cir. 713. springs of water: in ^k the habi-
Olymp. XVI. 4. tation of dragons, where each lay,
cir. annum Numæ Pompilii, shall be ^l grass with reeds and
N. Roman., 3. rushes.

8 And a highway shall be there, and a way, and it shall be called, The way of holiness; ^m the unclean shall not pass over it; ⁿ but it shall be for those: the way-faring men, though fools, shall not err therein.

^k Chap. xxxiv. 13.—Or, a court for reeds, &c.—^l Chap. li. 1: Job i. 17; Rev. xxi. 27.—^m Or, for he shall be with

when he cometh thereto, he findeth it to be nothing." Mr. Sale's note on this place is, "The Arabic word *serab* signifies that false appearance which in the eastern countries is often seen on sandy plains about noon, resembling a large lake of water in motion, and is occasioned by the reverberation of the sun beams: 'by the quivering undulating motion of that quick succession of vapours and exhalations which are extracted by the powerful influence of the sun.'—*Shaw*, Trav. p. 378. It sometimes tempts thirsty travellers out of their way; but deceives them when they come near, either going forward. (for it always appears at the same distance,) or quite vanishing." Q. Curtius has mentioned it: "Arenas vapor æstivi solis accendit; camporumque non alia, quam vasti et profundi æquoris species est."—Lib. vii., c. 5. Dr. Hyde gives us the precise meaning and derivation of the word. "Dic-tum nomen *Barca* הכרקה *habberakah*, splendorem, seu splendenter regionem notat; cum ea regio radiis solaribus tam copiose collustratur, ut reflexum ab arenis lumen adeo intensè fulgens, a longinquo spectantibus, ad instar corporis solaris, aquarum speciem referat; et hinc arenarum splendor et radiatio, (et lingua Persicâ petito nomine,) dicitur سراب *serab*, i. e., aquæ superficies seu superficialis aquarum species." Annot. in Perisot., cap. ii.

"Shall spring forth"] The ה he רבצה *rebitseh* seems to have been at first מ mem in MS. Bodl., whence Dr. Kennicott concludes it should be רבצים *rebitsim*. But instead of this word the Syriac, Vulgate, and Chaldee read some word signifying to grow, spring up, or abound. Perhaps פרצה *paretsah*, or פרצו *paretsu*, or פריץ החצר *parats hachatsir*, as Houbigant reads.—L.

Verse 8. And a highway] The word ודרך *vederech* is by mistake added to the first member of the sentence from the beginning of the following member. Sixteen MSS. of Dr. Kennicott's, seven ancient, and two of *De Rossi's*, have it but once; so likewise the Syriac, Septuagint, and Arabic.

For therein.] A MS. of Dr. Kennicott's add. בן ho, in it, which seems necessary to the sense; and so the Vulgate, per eam, "by it." One of *De Rossi's* has שם sham, there.

But it shall be for those—"But he himself shall be with them, walking in the way." That is, God; see ver. 4. "Who shall dwell among them, and set them an example that they should follow his steps." Our old English Version translated the place to this pur-

9 °No lion shall be there, nor any ravenous beast shall go up thereon, it shall not be found there; but the redeemed shall walk there:

10 And the ^pransomed of the LORD shall return, and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads: they shall obtain joy and gladness, and ^qsorrow and sighing shall flee away.

them.—Lev. xxi. 6; chap. xl. 9; Ezek. xxxiv. 25.—^p Chap. li. 11.—^q Chap. xxv. 8; lxx. 19; Rev. vii. 17; xxi. 4.

pose; our last translators were misled by the authority of the Jews, who have absurdly made a division of the verses in the midst of the sentence, thereby destroying the construction and the sense.

Verse 9. It shall not be found there—"Neither shall he be found there"] Three MSS. read ולא *velo*, adding the conjunction; and so likewise the Septuagint and Vulgate. And four MSS., one ancient, read ימצא *yimmatsa*, the verb, as it certainly ought to be, in the masculine form.

The redeemed shall walk there] גאולים *geulim*. Those whose forfeited inheritances are brought back by the kinsman, גויל *goel*, the nearest of kin to the family. This has been considered by all orthodox divines as referring to the incarnation of our Lord, and his sacrificial offering. After גאולים *geulim*, one of *De Rossi's* MSS. adds ער עולם *ad olam*, for ever. "The redeemed shall walk there for ever."

Verse 10. The ransomed] פדויו *peduyey*, from פדה *padah*, to redeem by paying a price." Those for whom a price was paid down to redeem them from bondage and death.

Sighing shall flee away.] אנחה *anachah*. Never was a sorrowful accent better expressed than in this strong guttural word, *an-ach-ah*; nearly the same with the Irish in their funeral wailings, *och-och-on*. The whole nation express all their mournful accents by these three monosyllables.

This chapter contains the following parts:—

1. We have here blessed promises of the latter-day glory.
2. The prophet may be considered as addressing the teachers of the Gospel, to show them that it was their business to encourage and direct the people in their expectation of redemption.
3. A promise of the manifestation of God among men is given.
4. The miracles which Christ should work are explicitly mentioned.
5. The privileges of Christianity are specified; there shall be, 1. Thorough teaching; 2. Holy walking.
6. Perfect safety.
7. Complete happiness. And—
8. Final glory.

The chapter shows also that no impurity should be tolerated in the Church of God; for as that is the mystical body of Christ, it should be like himself, without spot or wrinkle, or any such thing.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

Sennacherib, king of Assyria, comes against Judah, and takes all the fenced cities, 1. He afterwards sends a great host against Jerusalem; and his general Rabshakeh delivers an insulting and blasphemous message to Hezekiah, 2-20. Hezekiah and his people are greatly afflicted at the words of Rabshakeh, 21, 22.

A. M. cir. 3291.
B. C. cir. 713.
Olymp. XVI. 4.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 3.

the fenced cities of Judah, and took them.

A. M. cir. 3294.
B. C. cir. 710.
Olymp. XVII. 3.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 6.

2 And the king of Assyria sent Rabshakeh from Lachish to Jerusalem unto king Hezekiah with a great army. And he stood by the conduit of the upper pool in the highway of the fuller's field.

3 Then came forth unto him Eliakim, Hezekiah's son, which was over the house, and Shebna the scribe, and Joah, Asaph's son, the recorder.

4 And Rabshakeh said unto them, Say ye now to Hezekiah, Thus saith the great king, the king of Assyria, What confidence is this wherein thou trustest?

5 I say, sayest thou, (but they are but vain words) I have counsel and strength for war: now on whom dost thou trust, that thou rebellest against me?

^a 2 Kings xviii. 13, 17; 2 Chron. xxxii. 1.—^b Or, secretary.
^c 2 Kings xviii. 19, &c.—^d Heb. a word of lips.

The history of the invasion of Sennacherib, and of the miraculous destruction of his army, which makes the subject of so many of Isaiah's prophecies, is very properly inserted here as affording the best light to many parts of those prophecies, and as almost necessary to introduce the prophecy in the thirty-seventh chapter, being the answer of God to Hezekiah's prayer, which could not be properly understood without it. We find the same narrative in the Second Book of Kings, chaps. xviii., xix., xx.; and these chapters of Isaiah, xxxvi., xxxvii., xxxviii., xxxix., for much the greater part, (the account of the sickness of Hezekiah only excepted,) are but a different copy of that narration. The difference of the two copies is little more than what has manifestly arisen from the mistakes of transcribers; they mutually correct each other, and most of the mistakes may be perfectly rectified by a collation of the two copies with the assistance of the ancient versions. Some few sentences, or members of sentences, are omitted in this copy of Isaiah, which are found in the other copy in the Book of Kings. Whether these omissions were made by design or mistake may be doubted.—L.

NOTES ON CHAP. XXXVI.

Verse 3. Then came forth unto him] Before

6 Lo, thou trustest in the staff of this broken reed, on Egypt; whereon if a man lean, it will go into his hand, and pierce it: so is Pharaoh king of Egypt to all that trust in him.

7 But if thou say to me, We trust in the LORD our God: is it not he, whose high places and whose altars Hezekiah hath taken away, and said to Judah and to Jerusalem, Ye shall worship before this altar?

8 Now therefore give pledges, I pray thee, to my master the king of Assyria, and I will give thee two thousand horses, if thou be able on thy part to set riders upon them.

9 How then wilt thou turn away the face of one captain of the least of my master's servants, and put thy trust on Egypt for chariots and for horsemen?

10 And am I now come up without the LORD against this land to destroy it? the LORD said unto me, Go up against this land, and destroy it.

11 Then said Eliakim and Shebna and Joah

^e Or, but counsel and strength are for the war.—^f Ezek. xxix. 6, 7.—^g Or, hostages.

these words the other copy, 2 Kings xviii. 18, adds, וַיִּקְרֹא אֶל הַמֶּלֶךְ *vaiyikreu el hammelech*, "And they demanded audience of the king."

Verse 5. I say—"Thou hast said"] Fourteen MSS. (three ancient) of Kennicott's and De Rossi's have it in the second person, *אמרת amarta*; and so the other copy, 2 Kings xviii. 20.

But they are but vain words] *דבר שפתיים debar sephathayim*, a word of the lips. Thou dost talk about counsels, but thou hast none; about strength, but there is none with thee.

Verse 6. The staff of this broken reed] A weakened, faithless ally.

On Egypt] The Bodl. MS. adds *מֶלֶךְ melech*, the king of Egypt; and so perhaps the Chaldee might read.

It will go into his hand, and pierce it] Will take subsidy after subsidy, and do nothing for it.

Verse 7. But if thou say—"But if ye say"] Two ancient MSS. have *תאמרו tomeru* in the plural number; so likewise the Septuagint, Chaldee, and the other copy, 2 Kings xviii. 22.

Ye shall worship before this altar—"To worship only before this altar"] See 2 Chron. xxxii. 12.

Verse 10. Am I now come up without the Lord] Probably some apostate Israelitish priest might have encouraged the king of Assyria by telling him that

A. M. cir. 3294. unto Rabshakeh, Speak, I pray
B. C. cir. 710. thee, unto thy servants in the
Olymp. XVII. 3. Syrian language; for we under-
cir. annum stand it: and speak not to us in
Numæ Pompili, the Jews' language, in the ears of the people
R. Roman., 6. that are on the wall.

12 But Rabshakeh said, Hath my master sent me to thy master and to thee to speak these words? *hath he not sent me to the men that sit upon the wall, that they may eat their own dung, and drink their own piss with you?*

13 Then Rabshakeh stood, and cried with a loud voice in the Jews' language, and said, Hear ye the words of the great king, the king of Assyria.

14 Thus saith the king, Let not Hezekiah deceive you: for he shall not be able to deliver you.

15 Neither let Hezekiah make you trust in the LORD, saying, The LORD will surely deliver us: this city shall not be delivered into the hand of the king of Assyria.

16 Harken not to Hezekiah: for thus saith the king of Assyria, ^hMake ⁱan agreement with me *by* a present, and come out to me: ^kand eat ye every one of his vine, and every

one of his fig-tree; and drink ye every one the waters of his own cistern;

17 Until I come and take you away to a land like your own land, a land of corn and wine, a land of bread and vineyards.

18 Beware lest Hezekiah persuade you, saying, The LORD will deliver us. Hath any of the gods of the nations delivered his land out of the hand of the king of Assyria?

19 Where *are* the gods of Hamath and Arphad? where *are* the gods of Sepharvaim? and have they delivered Samaria out of my hand?

20 Who *are they* among all the gods of these lands, that have delivered their land out of my hand, that the LORD should deliver Jerusalem out of my hand?

21 But they held their peace, and answered him not a word: for the king's commandment was, saying, Answer him not.

22 Then came Eliakim, the son of Hilkiah, that *was* over the household, and Shebna the scribe, and Joah, the son of Asaph, the recorder, to Hezekiah with *their* clothes rent, and told him the words of Rabshakeh.

^h Or, *Seek my favour by a present.*

ⁱ Heb. *Make with me a blessing.*—^k Zech. iii. 10.

JEHOVAH had given him a commission against Jerusalem.

Verse 12. *That they may eat their own dung*—“Destined to eat their own dung” לאכל *leechol*, that they may eat, as our translation literally renders it. But the Syriac reads כאכל *meechol*, that they may not eat, perhaps rightly, and afterward ויטשחית *umishshethoth*, or וטשחית *ushethoth*, to the same purpose. Seventeen of Dr. Kennicott's MSS., ten of De Rossi's, and two of my own, read מימי *meymey*, the water; mine have מימי שניהם *meymey sheneyhem*, and write in the margin מימי רגליהם *meymey regaleymhem*, the water of their feet, a modest way of expressing urine.

Verse 15. *This city shall not be delivered* ולא *ve-lo*, And this city. Ten of Kennicott's MSS., and nine of De Rossi's, with one (ancient) of my own, add the conjunction.

Verse 16. *Make an agreement* ברכה *berachah*, make a blessing with me; i. e., Give me a ransom for the city, and I will not destroy it; give me the yearly tribute thou hast promised.

Verse 17. *And vineyards*] The other copy, 2 Kings xviii. 32, adds here: “A land of oil-olive, and of honey; that ye may live, and not die: and hearken not unto Hezekiah when he seduceth you.”

Verse 19. *Where are the gods*] Many MSS. add the conjunction here also: *And*, or *But*, where are the gods, &c.

For other matters relative to this chapter, see the notes on 2 Kings xviii. 13, &c.

Of Sepharvaim] The other copy, 2 Kings xviii. 34, adds, of “Henah and Ivah.”

Have they delivered] וכי *vechi*. The copulative is not expressed here by the Septuagint, Syriac, Vulgate, and three MSS.; nor is it in any other copy. 1b. Houbigant reads הכי *hachi*, with the interrogative particle; a probable conjecture, which the ancient Versions above quoted seem to favour.

Verse 21. *But they held their peace*—“But the people held their peace”] The word הָעָם *haam*, the people, is supplied from the other copy, and is authorized by a MS. which inserts it after אחי *acho*.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

Hezekiah is greatly distressed, and sends to Isaiah the prophet to pray for him, 1-4. Isaiah returns a comfortable answer, and predicts the destruction of the king of Assyria and his army, 5-7. Sennacherib, hearing that his kingdom was invaded by the Ethiopians, sends a terrible letter to Hezekiah, to induce him

to surrender, 9-13. Hezekiah goes to the temple, spreads the letter before the Lord, and makes a most affecting prayer, 14-20. Isaiah is sent to him to assure him that his prayer is heard; that Jerusalem shall be delivered; and that the Assyrians shall be destroyed, 21-35. That very night a messenger of God slays one hundred and eighty-five thousand Assyrians, 36. Sennacherib returns to Nineveh, and is slain by his own sons, 37, 38.

A. M. cir. 3294.
B. C. cir. 710.
Olymp. XVII. 3.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 6.

AND ^a it came to pass, when the king Hezekiah heard it, that he rent his clothes, and covered himself with sackcloth, and went into the house of the LORD.

2 And he sent Eliakim, who was over the household, and Shebna the scribe, and the elders of the priests covered with sackcloth, unto Isaiah the prophet the son of Amoz.

3 And they said unto him, Thus saith Hezekiah, This day is a day of trouble, and of rebuke, and of ^b blasphemy: for the children are come to the birth, and there is not strength to bring forth.

4 It may be the LORD thy God will hear the words of Rabshakeh, whom the king of Assyria his master hath sent to reproach the living God, and will reprove the words which the LORD thy God hath heard: wherefore lift up thy prayer for the remnant that is ^c left.

5 So the servants of king Hezekiah came to Isaiah.

6 And Isaiah said unto them, Thus shall ye say unto your master, Thus saith the LORD, Be not afraid of the words that thou hast

^a 2 Kings xix. 1, &c.—^b Or, provocation.

NOTES ON CHAP. XXXVII.

Verse 6. Thus shall ye say] כה תאמרו *ko tomerun*, "thus shall ye (explicitly, earnestly, and positively) say." The paragogic ; *nun* deepens and increases the sense.

Verse 7. I will send a blast—"I will infuse a spirit into him"] כרוח *nothen bo ruach* never signifies any thing but putting a spirit into a person: this was πνευμα εἰσελάς, *the spirit of deceit*."—Secker. "I will send a blast"—I do not think that Archbishop Secker has hit the true meaning of these words. I believe רוח *ruach* means here a pestilential wind, such as the Arabs call *simoom*, that instantly suffocates both man and beast; and is what is termed "the angel of the Lord," God's messenger of death to the Assyrians, ver. 36.

Verse 8. Rabshakeh returned] From chap. xxxvi. 2, we learn that the king of Assyria had sent Rabshakeh from Lachish to Jerusalem; now it is likely that Rabshakeh had besieged that place, and that the king of Assyria had taken his station before this city, and despatched Rabshakeh against Jerusalem. But, as in the verse above it is said, "he had departed from Lachish," probably he had been obliged to raise the siege, and sat down before Libnah, which promised an easier conquest.

heard, wherewith the servants of the king of Assyria have blasphemed me.

7 Behold, I will ^d send a blast upon him, and he shall hear a rumour, and return to his own land; and I will cause him to fall by the sword in his own land.

8 So Rabshakeh returned, and found the king of Assyria warring against Libnah: for he had heard that he was departed from Lachish.

9 And he heard say concerning Tirhakah king of Ethiopia, He is come forth to make war with thee. And when he heard it, he sent messengers to Hezekiah, saying,

10 Thus shall ye speak to Hezekiah king of Judah, saying, Let not thy God, in whom thou trustest, deceive thee, saying, Jerusalem shall not be given into the hand of the king of Assyria.

11 Behold, thou hast heard what the kings of Assyria have done to all lands by destroying them utterly; and shalt thou be delivered?

12 Have the gods of the nations delivered

^c Heb. found.—^d Or, put a spirit into him.

Verse 9. He heard say concerning Tirhakah king of Ethiopia] When he heard that Tirhakah king of Ethiopia had come out against him, then he sent that blasphemous manifesto which is contained in ver. 10-13, to terrify Hezekiah into submission. How much was this like, in words and spirit, to the manifesto sent to the Parisians by the late Duke of Brunswick, from the plains of Champaigne, in 1792, which was the forerunner of the mighty torrents of human blood which was shed in the French revolution! And what a blast of God fell upon him and his army—nearly like that which fell on the army of Sennacherib!

He sent messengers—"He sent messengers again"] The word וישמע *vaiyishma*, "and he heard," which occurs the second time in this verse, is repeated by mistake from the beginning of the verse. It is omitted in an ancient MS. It is a mere tautology, and embarrasses the sense. The true reading instead of it is, וישב *veyesheb*, "and he returned," which the *Sep-tuagint* read in this place, ἀπεστρεψε, and which is preserved in the other copy, 2 Kings xix. 9: "He returned and sent," that is, according to the Hebrew idiom, "he sent again."

Verse 12. As Gozan, and Haran] חרן *Charan*: but

A. M. cir. 3294. them which my fathers have
B. C. cir. 710. destroyed, as Gozan, and Haran,
Olymp. XVII. 3. and Rezech, and the children of
cir. annum Eden which were in Telassar?
Numæ Pompilii, R. Roman., 6.

13 Where is the king of Hamath, and the king of Arphad, and the king of the city of Sepharvaim, Hena, and Ivah?

14 And Hezekiah received the letter from the hand of the messengers, and read it: and Hezekiah went up unto the house of the LORD, and spread it before the LORD.

15 And Hezekiah prayed unto the LORD, saying,

16 O LORD of hosts, God of Israel, that dwellest between the cherubims, thou art the God, even thou alone, of all the kingdoms of the earth: thou hast made heaven and earth.

17 Incline thine ear, O LORD, and hear: open thine eyes, O LORD, and see: and hear all the words of Sennacherib, which hath sent to reproach the living God.

18 Of a truth, LORD, the kings of Assyria have laid waste all the nations, and their countries,

* Jer. xlix. 23.—† Dan. ix. 18.—‡ Heb. lands.

הרן Haran is the reading of four of Kennicott's MSS. and one of De Rossi's.

Verse 14. And read it—"And read them"] ויקראם vayikraem. So MS. Bodl. in this place; and so the other copy; instead of ויקראו vayikraeu, "and read it."

And spread it—"And spread them"] ויפרשוו vaiyiphresheu. הו hu is upon a rasure in a MS., which probably was at first □ mem. The same mistake as in the foregoing note.

Verse 15. Unto the Lord—"Before JEHOVAH"] That is, in the sanctuary. For אל el, the Syriac, Chaldee, and the other copy, 2 Kings xix. 15, read לפני liphney, "before the face."

Verse 18. The nations] הארצות haratsoth, "the lands;" instead of this word, which destroys the sense, ten of Kennicott's and five of De Rossi's MSS. (one ancient) have here גוים goyim, "nations;" which is undoubtedly the true reading, being preserved also in the other copy; 2 Kings xix. 17. Another MS. suggests another method of rectifying the sense in this place, by reading מלכם malcam, "their king," instead of ארצם artsam, "their land;" but it ought to be מלכהם malcheyhem, "all the countries and their kings."

Verse 20. Save us—"Save us, we beseech thee"] The suppling particle, נא na, is supplied here from eighteen MSS., three ancient, of Dr. Kennicott, and ten of De Rossi, and from the other copy; 2 Kings xix. 19.

That thou art the Lord, even thou only—"That thou JEHOVAH art the only God." The word אלהים Elohim, "God," is lost here in the Hebrew text, but

19 And have cast their gods into the fire: for they were no gods, but the work of men's hands, wood and stone: therefore they have destroyed them.

20 Now therefore, O LORD our God, save us from his hand, that all the kingdoms of the earth may know that thou art the LORD, even thou only.

21 Then Isaiah the son of Amoz sent unto Hezekiah, saying, Thus saith the LORD God of Israel, Whereas thou hast prayed to me against Sennacherib king of Assyria:

22 This is the word which the LORD hath spoken concerning him; The virgin, the daughter of Zion, hath despised thee, and laughed thee to scorn; the daughter of Jerusalem hath shaken her head at thee.

23 Whom hast thou reproached and blasphemed; and against whom hast thou exalted thy voice, and lifted up thine eyes on high? even against the Holy One of Israel.

24 By thy servants hast thou reproached the Lord, and hast said, By the multitude of

‡ Heb. given.—Heb. By the hand of thy servants.

preserved in the other copy; 2 Kings xix. 19. The Syriac and Septuagint seem here to have had in their copies אלהים Elohim, instead of יהוה Yehovah.

Verse 21. Then Isaiah—sent unto Hezekiah] The Syriac and Septuagint understand and render the verb passively, was sent.

Whereas thou hast prayed to me against Sennacherib—"Thy prayer unto me concerning Sennacherib—I have heard"] שמעתי shamati; this word, necessary to the sense, is lost in this place out of the Hebrew text. One MS. of Dr. Kennicott's and one of De Rossi's have it written above the line in a later hand. The Septuagint and Syriac found it in their copies; and it is preserved in the other copy; 2 Kings xix. 20.

Verse 23. Against the Holy One of Israel.] For אל el, to, the other copy has על al, against, rather more properly.

Verse 24. By thy servants—"By thy messengers"] The text has עבדך abdeycha, thy servants; but the true reading seems to be מלאכך malachyeha, thy messengers, as in the other copy, 2 Kings xix. 23; and as the Septuagint and Syriac found it in their copies in this place.

Reproached the Lord] אדוני Adonai: but one of my MSS. has יהוה אדני Yehovah Adonai, Jehovah the Lord. This reading is not found, I think, in any other MS., but several have יהוה Yehovah אדני Adonai.

I will enter into the height of his border—"I will penetrate into his extreme retreats"] The text has מרומ כרום marom, the height which seems to have been taken by mistake from the line but one above. Two MSS. have here מרון malon, the lodge or retreat; which

A. M. cir. 3294.
B. C. cir. 710.
Olymp. XVII. 3.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 6.

my chariots am I come up to the height of the mountains, to the sides of Lebanon; and I will cut down ^k the tall cedars thereof, and the choice fir trees thereof: and I will enter into the height of his border, and ^l the forest of his Carmel.

25 I have digged, and drunk water; and with the sole of my feet have I dried up all the rivers of the ^m besieged places.

26 ⁿ Hast thou not heard long ago, *how* I have done it; and of ancient times, that I have formed it? now have I brought it to pass, that thou shouldest be to lay waste defenced cities into ruinous heaps.

27 Therefore their inhabitants were ^o of small power, they were dismayed and confounded: they were as the grass of the field, and as the green herb, as the grass on the housetops, and as corn blasted before it be grown up.

28 But I know thy ^p abode, and thy going out, and thy coming in, and thy rage against me.

*Heb. the tallness of the cedars thereof, and the choice of the fir-trees thereof.—Or, the forest and his fruitful field.
†Or, fenced and closed.—Or, Hast thou not heard how I have made it long ago, and formed it of ancient times? should I now bring it to be laid waste, and defenced cities to be ruinous

is the word in the other copy, 2 Kings xix. 23, and I think is the true reading.

The forest of his Carmel.] The forest and his fruitful field; that is, I will possess myself of the whole country.

Verse 25. Water—"Strange waters"] The word זריִם *zarim*, strange, lost out of the Hebrew text in this place, is supplied from the other copy. A MS. supplies the word רבים *rabbim*, many, instead of it.

With the sole of my feet] With my infantry.

All the rivers of the besieged places—"All the canals of fenced places."] The principal cities of Egypt, the scene of his late exploits, were chiefly defended by deep moats, canals, or large lakes, made by labour and art, with which they were surrounded. See Harmer's Observ. ii. p. 304. Claudian introduces Alaric boasting of his conquests in the same extravagant manner:—

"Subsidere nostris

Sub pedibus montes; arescere vidimus amnes.—
Fregi Alpes, galeisque Padum victricibus hausī."

De Bello Getic. 526.

"The mountains have passed away under our feet; we have seen the rivers dried up. I have broken the Alps, and laden out the Po with our victorious helmets."

Verse 26 Lay waste defenced cities into ruinous heaps—"Lay waste warlike nations, strong fenced

29 Because thy rage against me, and thy tumult, is come up into mine ears, therefore ^a will I put my hook in thy nose, and my bridle in thy lips, and I will turn thee back by the way by which thou camest.

30 And this shall be a sign unto thee, Ye shall eat this year such as groweth of itself: and the second year that which springeth of the same: and in the third year sow ye, and reap, and plant vineyards, and eat the fruit thereof.

31 And ^r the remnant that is escaped of the house of Judah shall again take root downward, and bear fruit upward:

32 For out of Jerusalem shall go forth a remnant, and ^s they that escape out of Mount Zion: the ^t zeal of the LORD of hosts shall do this.

33 Therefore thus saith the LORD concerning the king of Assyria, He shall not come into this city, nor shoot an arrow there, nor come before it with ^u shields, nor cast a bank against it.

heaps? as 2 Kings xix. 25.—Or, Heb. short of hand.—Or, sitting.—Chap. xxx. 28; Ezek. xxxviii. 4.—Heb. the escaping of the house of Judah that remaineth.—Heb. the escaping.—2 Kings xix. 31; chap. ix. 7.—Heb. shield.

cities."] גללים נצים *gallim nitstsim*. It is not easy to give a satisfactory account of these two words, which have greatly embarrassed all the interpreters, ancient and modern. For גללים *gallim* I read גוים *goyim*, as the Septuagint do in this place, γένεα. The word נצים *nitstsim* the Vulgate renders in this place *compugnantium*; in the parallel place, 2 Kings xix. 25, *pugnantium*; and the Septuagint πολεμίζοντες, fighting, warlike. This rendering is as well authorized as any other that I know of; and, with the reading of the Septuagint, perfectly clears up the construction. See the margin on all the preceding verses.

Verse 27. Corn blasted] שדמה *shedemah*, parched: it does not appear that there is any good authority for this word. The true reading seems to be שדפה *shedephah*, blasted, as it is in six MSS. (two ancient) here, and in the other copy.

Verse 29. Will I put my hook in thy nose] Et frænum meum: Jonathan vocem מיתו *metheg*, interpretatus זמם *zemam*, i. e., annulum, sive uncum, eumque ferreum, quem infungit naribus camelæ: eoque trahitur, quoniam illa feris motibus agit: et hoc est, quod discimus in Talmude; et camela cum annulo narium: scilicet, egreditur die sabbathi. "And my bridle: Jonathan interprets the word *metheg* by *zemam*, a ring, or that iron hook which they put in the nostrils of a camel to lead her about, check her in her restiveness, &c. And this is what we mean in the Talmud, when we say, And the camel with the ring

A. M. cir. 3291.
B. C. cir. 713.
Olymp. XVI. 4.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 3.

34 By the way that he came, by the same shall he return, and shall not come into this city, saith the LORD.

35 For I will defend this city to save it for mine own sake, and for my servant David's sake.

36 Then the angel of the LORD went forth, and smote in the camp of the Assyrians a hundred and fourscore and five thousand: and when they arose early in the morning,

2 Kings xx. 6; Chap. xxxviii. 6.

of her nostrils shall go out on the Sabbath day."—*Jarchi* in 2 Kings xix. 28. *Ponam circulum in naribus tuis.* "I will put a ring in thy nostrils."—*Jerome.* Just as at this day they put a ring into the nose of the bear, the buffalo, and other wild beasts, to lead them, and to govern them when they are unruly. Bulls are often ringed thus in several parts of England. The Hindoos compare a person who is the slave of his wife to a cow led by the ring in her nose.

Verse 36. *Then the angel*] Before "the angel," the other copy, 2 Kings xix. 35, adds, "it came to pass the same night, that"——

The Prophet Hosea, chap. i. 7, has given a plain

behold, they were all dead corpses.

37 So Sennacherib king of Assyria departed, and went and returned, and dwelt at Nineveh.

38 And it came to pass, as he was worshipping in the house of Nisroch his god, that Adrammelech and Sharezer his sons smote him with the sword; and they escaped into the land of Armenia: and Esar-haddon his son reigned in his stead.

A. M. cir. 3291.
B. C. cir. 713.
Olymp. XVI. 4.
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R. Roman., 3.

2 Kings xix. 35.—Heb. *Ararat.*

prediction of this miraculous deliverance of the kingdom of Judah:—

"And to the house of Judah I will be tenderly merciful:

And I will save them by JEHOVAH their God.

And I will not save them by the bow;

Nor by sword, nor by battle;

By horses, nor by horsemen."—*L.*

Verse 38. *His sons smote him*] What an awful punishment of his blasphemy! Who can harden his neck against God, and be successful? God does not lightly pass by blasphemy against himself, his government, his word, his Son, or his people. Let the profigate take care!

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

Account of Hezekiah's dangerous sickness and miraculous recovery, 1-9. Tender and beautiful song of thanksgiving, in which this pious king breathed out the sentiments of a grateful heart, when his life was, as it were, restored. This ode may be adapted to other cases; and will always afford profit and pleasure to those who are not void of feeling and piety, 10-22.

A. M. cir. 3291.
B. C. cir. 713.
Olymp. XVI. 4.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 3.

IN those days was Hezekiah sick unto death. And Isaiah the prophet the son of Amoz came unto him, and said unto him, Thus saith the LORD, Set thine

house in order: for thou shalt die, and not live.

2 Then Hezekiah turned his face toward the wall, and prayed unto the LORD,

A. M. cir. 3291.
B. C. cir. 713.
Olymp. XVI. 4.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 3.

2 Kings xx. 1, &c.; 2 Chron. xxxii. 24.—2 Sam. xvii. 23;

NOTES ON CHAP. XXXVIII.

Verse 1. *In those days*] The reader is requested to consult the notes on 2 Kings xx. in reference to the principal parts of this chapter.

Verse 2. *Then Hezekiah turned his face toward the wall*] The furniture of an eastern divan or chamber, either for the reception of company or for private use, consists chiefly of carpets spread on the floor in the middle; and of sofas, or couches ranged on one or more sides of the room, on a part raised somewhat above the floor. On these they repose themselves in the day, and sleep at night. It is to be observed that the corner of the room is the place of honour. Dr. Pococke, when he was introduced to the Sheikh of Furshout, found him sitting in the corner of his room.

1 Mac. ix. 55.—Heb. *Give charge concerning thy house.*

He describes another Arab Sheikh "as sitting in the corner of a large green tent, pitched in the middle of an encampment of Arabs; and the Bey of Girge as placed on a sofa in a corner to the right as one entered the room."—*Harmer's Observ.* ii. p. 60. Lady Mary Montague, giving an account of a visit which she made to the Kahya's lady at Adrianople, says, "She ordered cushions to be given me; and took care to place me in the corner, which is the place of honour."—*Letter xxxiii.* The reason of this seems to be, that the person so placed is distinguished, and in a manner separated, from the rest of the company, and as it were guarded by the wall on each side. We are to suppose Hezekiah's couch placed in the same situation; in which, turning on either side, he must

A. M. cir. 3291.

B. C. cir. 713.

Olymp. XVI. 4.

cir. annum

Numæ Pompilii,

R. Roman., 3.

3 And said, ^d Remember now, O LORD, I beseech thee, how I have walked before thee in truth and with a perfect heart, and have done *that which is good* in thy sight. And Hezekiah wept ^e sore.

4 Then came the word of the LORD to Isaiah, saying,

5 Go, and say to Hezekiah, Thus saith the LORD, the God of David thy father, I have heard thy prayer, I have seen thy tears: behold I will add unto thy days fifteen years.

6 And I will deliver thee and this city out of the hand of the king of Assyria: and ^f I will defend this city.

7 And this *shall be* ^g a sign unto thee from the LORD, that the LORD will do this thing that he hath spoken;

^g Neh. xiii. 14.—^e Heb. with great weeping.—^f Chap. xxxvii. 35.—^g 2 Kings xx. 8, &c.; chap. vii. 11.

turn his face to the wall; by which he would withdraw himself from those who were attending upon him in his apartment, in order to address his private prayer to God.

Ver. 3. And he said, I beseech thee, O JEHOVAH, remember now how I have endeavoured to walk before thee in truth, and with a perfect heart; and have done that which is good in thine eyes. And Hezekiah wept, and lamented grievously.—L.

Ver. 4. Now [before Isaiah was gone out into the middle court] the word of JEHOVAH came unto him, saying, Go [back,] and say unto Hezekiah, thus saith JEHOVAH the God of David thy father, I have heard thy supplication; I have seen thy tears. Behold [I will heal thee; and on the third day thou shalt go up into the house of JEHOVAH.

Ver. 5. And [I will add unto thy days fifteen years. And I will deliver thee, and this city, from the hand of the king of Assyria; and I will protect this city. And [Hezekiah said, By what sign shall I know that I shall go up into the house of JEHOVAH?

Ver. 7. And Isaiah said,] This shall be the sign unto thee from JEHOVAH, that JEHOVAH will bring to effect this word which he hath spoken.

The words in the translation included within crotchets are supplied from the parallel place, 2 Kings xx. 4, 5, to make the narration more perfect. I have also taken the liberty, with Houbigant, of bringing forward the two last verses of this chapter, and inserting them in their proper places of the narration with the same mark. *Kimchi's* note on these two verses is as follows: "This and the following verse belong not to the writing of Hezekiah; and I see no reason why they are written here after the writing; for their right place is above, after *And I will protect this city*, ver. 6. And so they stand in the book of Kings," 2 Kings xx. 7, 8. The narration of this chapter seems to be in some parts an abridgment of that of 2 Kings xx. The abridger, having finished his extract here

8 Behold, I will bring again the shadow of the degrees, which is gone down in the ^h sun dial of Ahaz, ten degrees backward. So the sun returned ten degrees, by which degrees it was gone down.

9 The writing of Hezekiah king of Judah, when he had been sick, and was recovered of his sickness:

10 I said in the cutting off of my days, I shall go to the gates of the grave: I am deprived of the residue of my years.

11 I said, I shall not see the LORD, *even* the LORD, ⁱ in the land of the living: I shall behold man no more with the inhabitants of the world.

12 ^k Mine age is departed, and is removed from me as a shepherd's tent: I have cut off

^h Heb. degrees by or with the sun.—ⁱ Psa. xxvii. 13; cxvi. 9.
^k Job vii. 6.

with the eleventh verse, seems to have observed, that the seventh and eighth verses of 2 Kings xx. were wanted to complete the narration: he therefore added them at the end of the chapter, after he had inserted the song of Hezekiah, probably with marks for their insertion in their proper places; which marks were afterwards neglected by transcribers. Or a transcriber might omit them by mistake, and add them at the end of the chapter with such marks. Many transpositions are, with great probability, to be accounted for in the same way.

Verse 6. *I will defend this city.*] The other copy, 2 Kings xx. 6, adds: "for mine own sake, and for the sake of David my servant;" and the sentence seems somewhat abrupt without it.

Verse 8. *Which is gone down*—"By which the sun is gone down"] For *בשמש bashshemesh*, the *Septuagint*, *Syriac*, and *Chaldee* read *השמש hashshemesh*.—*Houbigant*. In the history of this miracle in the book of Kings, (2 Kings xx. 9–11), there is no mention at all made of the sun, but only of the going backward of the shadow: which might be effected by a supernatural refraction. The first *ἡ ἡμέρα, the sun*, in this verse is omitted in the *Septuagint*, MS. Pachom.

Verse 9. *The writing of Hezekiah*] Here the book of Kings deserts us, the song of Hezekiah not being inserted in it. Another copy of this very obscure passage (obscure not only from the concise poetical style, but because it is probably very incorrect) would have been of great service. The MSS. and ancient Versions, especially the latter, will help us to get through some of the many difficulties which we meet with in it.

Verse 11. *The Lord*—"JEHOVAH"] *יה יה* *Yah, יה יה* *Yah*, seems to be *יהוה Jehovah*, in MS. Bodl., and it was so at first written in another. So the *Syriac*. See *Houbigant*. I believe *יהוה Jehovah* was the original reading. See the note on chap. xii. 2.

Verse 12. *Mine age is removed from me as a shepherd's tent*] *רוי roi* is put for *רעה roeh*, say the

A. M. cir. 3291.
B. C. cir. 713.
Olymp. XVI. 4.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 3.

like a weaver my life : he will cut me off ¹ with pining sickness : from day *even* to night wilt thou make an end of me.

13 I reckoned till morning, *that*, as a lion, so will he break all my bones : from day *even* to night wilt thou make an end of me.

14 Like a crane *or* a swallow, so did I chatter : ^m I did mourn as a dove : mine eyes fail *with looking upward* : O LORD, I am oppressed ; ⁿ undertake for me.

15 What shall I say ? he hath both spoken unto me, and himself hath done *it* : I shall go softly all my years ^o in the bitterness of my soul.

¹Or, *from the thrum*—^mChap. lxx. 11.—ⁿOr, *ease me*—^oJob vii. 11 ; x. 1.—^pOr, *on my peace came great bitterness*

rabbins ; (*Sal. ben Melec* on the place ;) but much more probably is written imperfectly for רֹמִים *romim*, *shepherds*. See note on chap. v. 1.

I shall be removed from this state to another, as a shepherd removes his *tent* from one place to another for the sake of his flock. Is not this a strong intimation of his belief in a future state ?

I have cut off like a weaver my life—"My life is cut off as by the weaver"] קִפְּדַתִּי *kippadti*. This verb is rendered passively, and in the third person, by the *Syriac*, *Chaldee*, and *Vulgate*.

Verse 13. The last line of the foregoing verse כִּי־נִסִּיתִי לֵדַע לַיְלָה אֶת־תַּשְׁמִימִי *ki lilel ad tashlumi*, "In the course of the day thou wilt finish my web ;" or, as the common version has it, "From day *even* to night wilt thou make an end of me," is not repeated at the end of this verse in the *Syriac* version ; and a MS. omits it. It seems to have been inserted a second time in the Hebrew text by mistake.

I reckoned till morning, &c.—"I roared until the morning like the lion"] For שִׁירִיתִי *shivvithi*, the *Chaldee* has נִהַמֵּיתִי *nihamethi* : he read שֶׁאֲגִיתִי *shaagti*, the proper term for the roaring of a lion ; often applied to the deep groaning of men in sickness. See *Psa.* xxii., xxxii. 3, xxxviii. 9 ; *Job* iii. 24. The *Masoret*es divide the sentence, as I have done ; taking כַּאֲרִי *caari*, *like a lion*, into the first member ; and so likewise the *Septuagint*.

Verse 14. *Like—a swallow*—"Like the swallow"] כִּסִּים *kesis* ; so read two MSS., *Theodot.*, and *Hieron.* Mine eyes fail] For דָּלוּ *dallu* the *Septuagint* read כָּלוּ *calu*, καταλυσεν. Compare *Psa.* lxxix. 4, cxix. 82, 123 ; *Lam.* ii. 11, iv. 17, in the *Hebrew* and in the *Septuagint*.

O LORD—"O Lord"] For יְהוָה *Yehorah*, thirty MSS. and eight editions read אֲדֹנָי *Adonai*.

Undertake for me—"Contend for me"] עֲשֵׂהָ *ashehah*, with שׁ *shin*, *Jarchi* : this sense of the word is established by *Gen.* xxvi. 20 : "He called the name of the well עֵשֶׂק *esek*, because they *strove* with him : " הִתְחַשְׁקוּ *hithassequ*, equivalent to יָרִיבוּ *yaribu*, at the beginning of the verse.

16 O LORD, by these *things* men live, and in all these *things* is the life of my spirit ; so wilt thou recover me, and make me to live.

17 Behold ^p for peace I had great bitterness : but ^q thou hast in love to my soul *delivered it* from the pit of corruption : for thou hast cast all my sins behind thy back.

18 For ^r the grave cannot praise thee, death can *not* celebrate thee : they that go down into the pit cannot hope for thy truth.

19 The living, the living, he shall praise thee, as I *do* this day : ^s the father to the children shall make known thy truth.

^q *Hast thou hast loved my soul from the pit.*—^r*Psa.* vi. 5 ; xxx. 9 ; lxxviii. 11 ; cxix. 17, *Eccles.* ix. 10.—^s*Deut.* iv. 9 ; vi. 7. *Psa.* lxxviii. 3, 4.

Verse 15. *I shall go softly all my years in the bitterness of my soul*—"Through the rest of my years will I reflect on this bitterness of my soul"] אָרָרָה *eddaddeh* ; *recogitabo*, *Vulg.*, *reputabo*, *Hieron.* in loc.

Verse 16. *By these things men live*—"For this cause shall it be declared"] ΠΕΡΙ ΑΥΤΗΣ ΖΗΤΟΥΝΤΙΣ ΑΝΤΙΣΤΑΣΙΝ, *Sept.* They read in their copies רֹחַ יְחִיו לָךְ וְרֹחַי not very different from the present text, from which all the ancient Versions vary. They entirely omit two words, וְכָל בָּהֶן *ulecol bahen* ; as to which there is some variation in the MSS. One MS. has וְכָל *ubechol*, and in *all* ; two others וְכָל *vechol*, and *all*, and ten MSS. have בָּהֶם *bahem*, in *them*, in the masculine gender.

Taking this as in the common Version, we may observe, it is not an unfrequent case, that afflictions, and especially such as tend to a speedy death, become the means, not only of saving the *soul*, but also of lengthening the *life*.

Make me to live—"Hast prolonged my life."] A MSS. and the *Babylonish Talmud* read וְתַחְיִי *veta-chayeni*, and so the ancient Versions. It must necessarily be in the second person.

Verse 17. *For peace I had great bitterness*—"My anguish is changed into ease"] מַר לִי כִי *mar li ki*, "mutata mihi est amaritudo." Paronomasia ; a figure which the prophet frequently admits. I do not always note it, because it cannot ever be preserved in the translation, and the sense seldom depends upon it. But here it perfectly clears up the great obscurity of the passage. See *Lowth* on the place.

Thou hast rescued חָשַׁחְתָּ *chashachta*, with כ *caph*, instead of ק *koph* ; so the *Septuagint* and *Vulgate* ; *Houbigant*. See *Chappelow* on *Job* xxxiii. 18.

From perdition] מִשְׁחַחַת *misshachath bel*, ἡ ἀπολλυμένη, *Sept.* ut non periret, "that it may not perish." *Vulg.* Perhaps inverting the order of the words. See *Houbigant*.

Thou hast in love to my soul] חָשַׁקְתָּ *chashakta*, "thou hast lovingly embraced" or kissed "my soul out of the pit of corruption."

Verse 19. *Thy truth*] אֶל אֱמֶתְךָ *el amittecha*. A

A. M. cir. 3291.
B. C. cir. 713.
Olymp. XVI. 4.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 3.

20 The LORD was ready to save me : therefore we will sing my songs to the stringed instruments all the days of our life in the house of the LORD.

21 For ^aIsaiah had said, Let them take a

^a2 Kings xx. 7.

MS. omits אל *el*; and instead of אל *el*, an ancient MS. and one edition read אל *eth*. The same mistake as in Psa. ii. 7.

Verse 21. *Let them take a lump of figs, &c.*] God, in effecting this miraculous cure, was pleased to order the use of means not improper for that end. "Folia, et, quæ non maturare, fici, strumis illinuntur omnibusque quæ emollienda sunt discutendæ."—PLIN. *Nat. Hist.* xxiii. 7. "Ad discutienda ea, quæ in corporis parte aliqua coierunt, maxime possunt—ficus

lump of figs, and lay it for a plaster upon the boil, and he shall recover.

A. M. cir. 3291.
B. C. cir. 713.
Olymp. XVI. 4.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 3.

22 ^aHezekiah also had said, What is the sign that I shall go up to the house of the LORD?

^a2 Kings xx. 8.

arida," &c.—CELSUS, v. 11. See the note on 2 Kings xx. 7. *Philemon Holland* translates the passage as a medical man:—"The milke or white juice that the figge tree yieldeth is of the same nature that vinegre : and therefore it will cruddle milke as well as rennet, or rendles. The right season of gathering this milkie substance is before that the figs be ripe upon the tree ; and then it must be dried in the shadow : thus prepared, it is good to break impostumes, and keepe ulcer open."

CHAPTER XXXIX.

The Babylonish monarch sends letters of congratulation and a present to Hezekiah, on account of his recovery from his late dangerous illness, 1. The king of Judah shows the messengers of Merodach-baladan all the treasures of his house and kingdom, 2. The prophet takes occasion from this ostentatious display of the king to predict the captivity of the royal family, and of the people, by the Babylonians, 3-8.

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 4.

AT ^athat time Merodach-baladan, the son of Baladan, king of Babylon, sent letters and a present to Hezekiah : for he had heard that he had been sick, and was recovered.

2 ^bAnd Hezekiah was glad of them, and showed them the house of his ^cprecious things, the silver, and the gold, and the spices, and the precious ointment, and all the house of his ^darmour, ^eand all that was found in his treasures : there was nothing in his house, nor in all his dominion, that Hezekiah showed them not.

3 Then came Isaiah the prophet unto king Hezekiah, and said unto him, What said these men ? and from whence came they unto thee ?

^a2 Kings xx. 12, &c.—^b2 Chron. xxxii. 31.—^cOr, *spicery*.

NOTES ON CHAP. XXXIX.

Hitherto the copy of this history in the second book of Kings has been much the most correct ; in this chapter that in Isaiah has the advantage. In the two first verses two mistakes in the other copy are to be corrected from this : for הִזְקִיָּהוּ *hizkiyahu*, read וַיִּשְׂמַח *vayeshechek*, and was recovered ; and for וַיִּשְׂמַח *vayishma*, he heard, read וַיִּשְׂמַח *vayishmach*, he rejoiced.

Verse 1. *At that time Merodach-baladan*] This name is variously written in the MSS. *Berodach*, *Medorach*, *Medarech*, and *Medurach*.

"And ambassadors"] The *Septuagint* add here καὶ

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
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Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 4.

And Hezekiah said, They are come from a far country unto me, even from Babylon.

4 Then said he, What have they seen in thine house ? And Hezekiah answered, All that *is* in mine house have they seen : there is nothing among my treasures that I have not showed them.

5 Then said Isaiah to Hezekiah, Hear the word of the LORD of hosts :

6 Behold, the days come, ^fthat all that *is* in thine house, and *that* which thy fathers have laid up in store until this day, shall be carried to Babylon : nothing shall be left, saith the LORD.

7 And of thy sons that shall issue from thee,

^dOr, *jewels*.—^eHeb. *vessels* or *instruments*.—^fJer. xx. 5

αρεσβας; that is, וּמְלָאכִים *umalachim*, and ambassadors ; which word seems to be necessary to the sense, though omitted in the Hebrew text both here and in the other copy, 2 Kings xx. 12. For the subsequent narration refers to them all along, "these men, whence came they ?" &c. ; plainly supposing them to have been personally mentioned before. See *Houbigant*.

Verse 6. *To Babylon*] בָּבֶלָה *babelah*, so two MSS., (one ancient ;) rightly, without doubt, as the other copy (2 Kings xx. 17) has it. This prediction was fulfilled about one hundred and fifty years after it was spoken : see Dan. i. 2, 3-7. What a proof of Divine omniscience !

A. M. cir. 3292. which thou shalt beget, shall
B. C. cir. 712. they take away; and ^a they shall
Olymp. XVII. 1. be eunuchs in the palace of the
cir. annum king of Babylon.
Nunæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 4.

is the word of the LORD which thou hast spoken. He said moreover, For there shall be peace and truth in my days.

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
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Nunæ Pompilii.
R. Roman., 4.

8 Then said Hezekiah to Isaiah, ^b Good

^a Fulfilled, Dan. i. 2, 3, 7.

^b 1 Sam. iii. 18.

Verse 8. *Then said Hezekiah*] The nature of Hezekiah's crime, and his humiliation on the message of God to him by the prophet, is more expressly declared by the author of the book of the Chronicles: "But Hezekiah rendered not again according to the benefit done unto him; for his heart was lifted up; therefore there was wrath upon him, and upon Judah and Jerusalem. Notwithstanding, Hezekiah humbled himself for the pride of his heart, both he and the inhabitants of Jerusalem, so that the wrath of the Lord came not upon them in the days of Hezekiah. And Hezekiah prospered in all his works. Howbeit, in the business of the ambassadors of the princes of Babylon, who sent unto him to inquire of the wonder that was done in the

land, God left him, to try him, that he might know all that was in his heart." 2 Chron. xxxii. 25, 26, 30, 31. *There shall be peace and truth in my days.*] I rather think these words should be understood as an humble inquiry of the king, addressed to the prophet. "Shall there be prosperity, שלום *shalom*, and truth in my days?—Shall I escape the evil which thou predictest?" Understood otherwise, they manifest a pitiful unconcern both for his own family and for the nation. "So I be well, I care not how it may go with others." This is the view I have taken of the passage in 2 Kings xxi. 19. Let the reader judge whether *this*, or the *former*, should be preferred. See the concluding notes on 2 Kings xx.

CHAPTER XL.

In this chapter the prophet opens the subject respecting the restoration of the Church with great force and elegance; declaring God's command to his messengers the prophets to comfort his people in their captivity, and to impart to them the glad tidings that the time of favour and deliverance was at hand, 1, 2. Immediately a harbinger is introduced giving orders, as usual in the march of eastern monarchs, to remove every obstacle, and to prepare the way for their return to their own land, 3-5. The same words, however, the New Testament Scriptures authorize us to refer to the opening of the Gospel dispensation. Accordingly, this subject, coming once in view, is principally attended to in the sequel. Of this the prophet gives us sufficient notice by introducing a voice commanding another proclamation, which calls off our attention from all temporary, fading things to the spiritual and eternal things of the Gospel, 6-11. And to remove every obstacle in the way of the prophecy in either sense, or perhaps to give a farther display of the character of the Redeemer, he enlarges on the power and wisdom of God, as the Creator and Disposer of all things. It is impossible to read this description of God, the most sublime that ever was penned, without being struck with inexpressible reverence and self-abasement. The contrast between the great Jehovah and every thing reputed great in this world, how admirably imagined, how exquisitely finished! What atoms and inanities are they all before HIM who sitteth on the circle of the immense heavens, and views the potentates of the earth in the light of grasshoppers,—those poor insects that wander over the barren heath for sustenance, spend the day in continual chirpings, and take up their humble lodging at night on a blade of grass! 12-26. The prophet concludes with a most comfortable application of the whole, by showing that all this infinite power and unsearchable wisdom is unwearyingly and everlastingly engaged in strengthening, comforting, and saving his people, 27-31.

A. M. cir. 3292. COMFORT ye, comfort ye my
B. C. cir. 712. people, saith your God.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Nunæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 4. 2 Speak ye ^a comfortably to
Jerusalem, and cry unto her, that

her ^b warfare is accomplished, that her iniquity is pardoned: ^c for she hath received of the LORD's hand double for all her sins.

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Nunæ Pompilii.
R. Roman., 4.

^a Heb. to the heart.—Or, appointed time.

^c See Job xli. 10; chap. lvi. 7.

The course of prophecies which follow, from hence to the end of the book, and which taken together constitute the most elegant part of the sacred writings of the Old Testament, interspersed also with many passages of the highest sublimity, was probably delivered in the latter part of the reign of Hezekiah. The prophet in the foregoing chapter had delivered a very explicit declaration of the impending dissolution of the kingdom, and of the captivity of the royal house of

David, and of the people, under the kings of Babylon. As the subject of his subsequent prophecies was to be chiefly of the consolatory kind, he opens them with giving a promise of the restoration of the kingdom, and the return of the people from that captivity, by the merciful interposition of God in their favour. But the views of the prophet are not confined to this event. As the restoration of the royal family, and of the tribe of Judah, which would otherwise have soon become

A. M. cir. 3292. 3 ^d The voice of him that crieth
B. C. cir. 712. in the wilderness, ^e Prepare ye
Olymp. XVII. 1. the way of the LORD, ^f make
cir. annum straight in the desert a highway
Numæ Pompilii, for our God.
R. Roman., 4.

^g Matt. iii. 3; Mark i. 3; Luke iii. 4; John i. 23.—^h Mal. iii. 1.

undistinguished, and have been irrecoverably lost, was necessary, in the design and order of Providence, for the fulfilling of God's promises of establishing a more glorious and an everlasting kingdom, under the Messiah to be born of the tribe of Judah, and of the family of David, the prophet connects these two events together, and hardly ever treats of the former without throwing in some intimations of the latter; and sometimes is so fully possessed with the glories of the future and more remote kingdom, that he seems to leave the more immediate subject of his commission almost out of the question.

Indeed this evangelical sense of the prophecy is so apparent, and stands forth in so strong a light, that some interpreters cannot see that it has any other; and will not allow the prophecy to have any relation at all to the return from the captivity of Babylon. It may therefore be useful to examine more attentively the train of the prophet's ideas, and to consider carefully the images under which he displays his subject. He hears a crier giving orders, by solemn proclamation, to prepare the way of the Lord in the wilderness; to remove all obstructions before JEHOVAH marching through the desert; through the wild, uninhabited, impassable country. The deliverance of God's people from the Babylonish captivity is considered by him as parallel to the former deliverance of them from the Egyptian bondage. God was then represented as their king leading them in person through the vast deserts which lay in their way to the promised land of Canaan. It is not merely for JEHOVAH himself that in both cases the way was to be prepared, and all obstructions to be removed; but for JEHOVAH marching in person at the head of his people. Let us first see how this idea is pursued by the sacred poets who treat of the exodus, which is a favourite subject with them, and affords great choice of examples:—

"When Israel came out of Egypt,
The house of Jacob from the barbarous people;
Judah was his sanctuary,
Israel his dominion." Psa. cxiv. 1, 2.

"JEHOVAH his God is with him;
And the shout of a king is among them:
God brought them out of Egypt"—
Num. xxiii. 21, 22.

"Make a highway for him that rideth through the deserts:
O God, when thou went'st forth before thy people,
When thou marchest through the wilderness,
The heavens dropped"— Psa. lxxviii. 4, 7.

Let us now see how Isaiah treats the subject of the return of the people from Babylon. They were to march through the wilderness with JEHOVAH at their head, who was to lead them, to smooth the way before

4 Every valley shall be exalted, and every mountain and hill shall be made low: ^g and the crooked shall be made ^h straight, and the rough places ⁱ plain:

^f Psa. lxxviii. 4; chap. xlix 11.—^g Chap. xlv. 2.—^h Or, a straight place.—ⁱ Or, a plain place.

them, and to supply them with water in the thirsty desert; with perpetual allusion to the exodus:—

"Come ye forth from Babylon, flee ye from the land of the Chaldeans with the voice of joy:

Publish ye this, and make it heard; utter it forth even to the end of the earth;

Say ye, JEHOVAH hath redeemed his servant Jacob: They thirsted not in the deserts, through which he made them go;

Waters from the rock he caused to flow for them; Yea, he clave the rock, and forth gushed the waters."

Chap. xlviii. 20, 21

"Remember not the former things;
And the things of ancient times regard not:"

(That is, the deliverance from Egypt:)

"Behold, I make a new thing;
Even now shall it spring forth; will ye not regard it?
Yea, I will make in the wilderness a way;
In the desert streams of water."

Chap. xliii. 18, 19.

"But he that trusteth in me shall inherit the land,
And shall possess my holy mountain.
Then will I say: Cast up, cast up the causeway;
make clear the way;
Remove every obstruction from the road of my people." Chap. lvii. 13, 14.

"How beautiful appear on the mountains
The feet of the joyful messenger, of him that announceeth peace;
Of the joyful messenger of good tidings, of him that announceeth salvation;
Of him that saith to Sion, Thy God reigneth!
All thy watchmen lift up their voice, they shout together;
For face to face shall they see, when JEHOVAH returneth to Sion.
Verily not in haste shall ye go forth;
And not by flight shall ye march along;
For JEHOVAH shall march in your front;
And the God of Israel shall bring up your rear."

Chap. lii. 7, 8, 12.

Babylon was separated from Judea by an immense tract of country which was one continued desert; that large part of Arabia called very properly Deserta. It is mentioned in history as a remarkable occurrence, that Nebuchadnezzar, having received the news of the death of his father, in order to make the utmost expedition in his journey to Babylon from Egypt and Phœnicia, set out with a few attendants, and passed through this desert. *Berosus apud Joseph.*, Antiq. x. 11. This was the nearest way homewards for the Jews; and whether they actually returned by this way or not, the first thing that would occur on the proposal or thought

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1. shall be revealed, and all flesh
cir. annum
shall see it together; for the
Name: Pompiliu.
R. Roman., 4. mouth of the Lord hath spoken it.

6 The voice said, Cry. And he
said, What shall I cry? ¹All flesh
is grass, and all the goodness
thereof is as the flower of the field.

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Name: Pompiliu.
R. Roman., 4.

¹ Chap. xxxv. 2; lvi. 8; lx. 1; Exod. xvi. 7; Lev. ix. 23;
Num. xiv. 10; xxiv. 16; 1 Kings viii. 11.

¹ Job xiv. 2; Psa. xc. 5; ch. 11; ch. 15; James i. 10;
1 Pet. i. 24.

of their return would be the difficulty of this almost impracticable passage. Accordingly the proclamation for the preparation of the way is the most natural idea, and the most obvious circumstance, by which the prophet could have opened his subject.

These things considered, I have not the least doubt that the return of the Jews from the captivity of Babylon is the first, though not the principal, thing in the prophet's view. The redemption from Babylon is clearly foretold, and at the same time is employed as an image to shadow out a redemption of an infinitely higher and more important nature. I should not have thought it necessary to employ so many words in endeavouring to establish what is called the *literal sense* of this prophecy, which I think cannot be rightly understood without it, had I not observed that many interpreters of the first authority, in particular the very learned Vitringa, have excluded it entirely.

Yet obvious and plain as I think this literal sense is, we have nevertheless the irrefragable authority of John the Baptist, and of our blessed Saviour himself, as recorded by all the Evangelists, for explaining this exordium of the prophecy of the opening of the Gospel by the preaching of John, and of the introduction of the kingdom of Messiah; who was to effect a much greater deliverance of the people of God, Gentiles as well as Jews, from the captivity of sin and the dominion of death. And this we shall find to be the case in many subsequent parts also of this prophecy, where passages manifestly relating to the deliverance of the Jewish nation, effected by Cyrus, are, with good reason, and upon undoubted authority, to be understood of the redemption wrought for mankind by Christ.

If the literal sense of this prophecy, as above explained, cannot be questioned, much less surely can the spiritual; which, I think, is allowed on all hands, even by Grotius himself. If both are to be admitted, here is a plain example of the mystical allegory, or double sense, as it is commonly called, of prophecy; which the sacred writers of the New Testament clearly suppose, and according to which they frequently frame their interpretation of passages from the Old Testament. Of the foundation and properties of this sort of allegory, see *De S. Poës. Hebr. Prælect. xi.*

NOTES ON CHAP. XL.

Verse 1. *Comfort ye, comfort ye*—“The whole of this prophecy,” says *Kimchi*, “belongs to the days of the Messiah.”

Verse 2. *Double for all her sins*—“Blessings double to the punishment.”] It does not seem reconcilable to our notions of the Divine justice, which always punishes less than our iniquities deserve, to suppose that God had punished the sins of the Jews in double proportion; and it is more agreeable to the tenor of this consolatory message to understand it as a promise of

ample recompense for the effects of past displeasure, on the reconciliation of God to his returning people. To express this sense of the passage, which the words of the original will very well bear, it was necessary to add a word or two in the version to supply the elliptical expression of the Hebrew. Compare chap. lxi. 7; Job xlii. 10; Zech. ix. 12. חטאֵה *chattaah* signifies punishment for sin, Lam. iii. 39; Zech. xiv. 19. But *Kimchi* says, “*Double* here means the *two captivities and emigrations* suffered by the Israelites. The *first*, the Babylonish captivity; the *second*, that which they *now* endure.” This is not a bad conjecture.

Verse 3. *The voice of him that crieth in the wilderness*—“A voice crieth, In the wilderness”] The idea is taken from the practice of eastern monarchs, who, whenever they entered upon an expedition or took a journey, especially through desert and unpractised countries, sent harbingers before them to prepare all things for their passage, and pioneers to open the passes, to level the ways, and to remove all impediments. The officers appointed to superintend such preparations the Latins call *stratores*. Ipse (Johannes Baptista) se *stratorem* vocat Messia, cujus esset alta et elata voce homines in desertis locis habitantes ad itinera et vias Regi mox venturo sternendas et reficiendas hortari.—Mosheim, *Instituta, Majora*, p. 96. “He (John the Baptist) calls himself the pioneer of the Messiah, whose business it was with a loud voice to call upon the people dwelling in the deserts to level and prepare the roads by which the King was about to march.”

Diodorus's account of the marches of Semiramis into Media and Persia will give us a clear notion of the preparation of the way for a royal expedition: “In her march to Ecbatana she came to the Zarcean mountain, which, extending many furlongs, and being full of craggy precipices and deep hollows, could not be passed without taking a great compass about. Being therefore desirous of leaving an everlasting memorial of herself, as well as of shortening the way, she ordered the precipices to be digged down, and the hollows to be filled up; and at a great expense she made a shorter and more expeditious road, which to this day is called from her the road of Semiramis. Afterward she went into Persia, and all the other countries of Asia subject to her dominion; and wherever she went, she ordered the mountains and precipices to be levelled, raised causeways in the plain country, and at a great expense made the ways passable.”—*Diod. Sic. lib. ii.*

The writer of the apocryphal book called *Baruch* expresses the same subject by the same images, either taking them from this place of Isaiah, or from the common notions of his countrymen: “For God hath appointed that every high hill, and banks of long continuance, should be cast down, and valleys filled up, to make even the ground, that Israel may go safely in the glory of God.” Chap. v. 7.

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompili,
R. Roman., 4.

7 The grass withereth, the
flower fadeth: because the ^mspir-
it of the LORD bloweth upon it:
surely the people is grass.

^m Psa. ciii. 16.

The Jewish Church, to which John was sent to announce the coming of Messiah, was at that time in a barren and desert condition, unfit, without reformation, for the reception of her King. It was in this desert country, destitute at that time of all religious cultivation, in true piety and good works unfruitful, that John was sent to prepare the way of the Lord by preaching repentance. I have distinguished the parts of the sentence according to the punctuation of the Masoretes, which agrees best both with the literal and the spiritual sense; which the construction and parallelism of the distich in the Hebrew plainly favours, and of which the Greek of the Septuagint and of the evangelists is equally susceptible.

John was born in the desert of Judea, and passed his whole life in it, till the time of his being manifested to Israel. He preached in the same desert: it was a mountainous country; however not entirely and properly a desert; for though less cultivated than other parts of Judea, yet it was not uninhabited. Joshua (chap. xv. 61, 62) reckons six cities in it. We are so prepossessed with the idea of John's living and preaching in the desert, that we are apt to consider this particular scene of his preaching as a very important and essential part of history: whereas I apprehend this circumstance to be no otherwise important, than as giving us a strong idea of the rough character of the man, which was answerable to the place of his education; and as affording a proper emblem of the rude state of the Jewish Church at that time, which was the true wilderness meant by the prophet, in which John was to prepare the way for the coming of the Messiah.

Verse 4. *Crooked*] The word עקב *akob* is very generally rendered *crooked*: but this sense of the word seems not to be supported by any good authority. *Ludolphus*, Comment. ad Hist. Æthiop. p. 206, says "that in the Ethiopic language it signifies *clivus, locus editus*;" and so the *Syriac* Version renders it in this place, ארמה: *Hebrew*, ירכה *aranah, tumulus, acervus*. Thus the parallelism would be more perfect: "the hilly country shall be made level, and the precipices a smooth plain."

Verse 5. "The salvation of our God."] These words are added here by the *Septuagint*: εως θησους αληθινου *eth yeshuath Eloheynu*, as it is in the parallel place, chap. lii. 10. The sentence is abrupt without it, the verb wanting its object; and I think it is genuine. Our English translation has supplied the word *it*, which is equivalent to this addition, from the *Septuagint*.

This omission in the *Hebrew* text is ancient, being prior to the *Chaldee, Syriac, and Vulgate* Versions: but the words stand in all the copies of the *Septuagint*, and they are acknowledged by *Luke*, chap. iii. 6. The whole of this verse is wanting in one of my oldest MSS.

8 The grass withereth, the
flower fadeth: but the ^aword
of our God shall stand for
ever.

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompili,
R. Roman., 4.

^a John xii. 34; 1 Pet. i. 25.

Verse 6. *The voice said, Cry*—"A voice saith, Proclaim"] To understand rightly this passage is a matter of importance; for it seems designed to give us the true key to the remaining part of Isaiah's prophecies, the general subject of which is the restoration of the people and Church of God. The prophet opens the subject with great clearness and elegance: he declares at once God's command to his messengers, (his prophets, as the *Chaldee* rightly explains it,) to comfort his people in captivity, to impart to them the joyful tidings, that their punishment has now satisfied the Divine justice, and the time of reconciliation and favour is at hand. He then introduces a harbinger giving orders to prepare the way for God, leading his people from Babylon, as he did formerly from Egypt, through the wilderness; to remove all obstacles, and to clear the way for their passage. Thus far nothing more appears to be intended than a return from the Babylonish captivity; but the next words seem to intimate something much greater:—

"And the glory of JEHOVAH shall be revealed;
And all flesh shall see together the salvation of our God."

He then introduces a voice commanding him to make a solemn proclamation. And what is the import of it? that the people—the flesh, is of a vain temporary nature; that all its glory fadeth, and is soon gone; but that the word of God endureth for ever. What is this, but a plain opposition of the flesh to the spirit; of the carnal Israel to the spiritual; of the temporary Mosaic economy to the eternal Christian dispensation? You may be ready to conclude, (the prophet may be disposed to say,) by this introduction to my discourse, that my commission is only to comfort you with a promise of the restoration of your religion and polity, of Jerusalem, of the temple, and its services and worship in all its ancient splendour. These are earthly, temporary, shadowy, fading things, which shall soon pass away, and be destroyed for ever; these are not worthy to engage your attention in comparison of the greater blessings, the spiritual redemption, the eternal inheritance, covered under the veil of the former, which I have it in charge to unfold unto you. The law has only a shadow of good things; the substance is the Gospel. I promise you a restoration of the former, which, however, is only for a time, and shall be done away, according to God's original appointment: but under that image I give you a view of the latter, which shall never be done away, but shall endure for ever. This I take to be agreeable to St. Peter's interpretation of this passage of the prophet, quoted by him, 1 Pet. i. 24, 25: "All flesh is as grass, and all the glory of man as the flower of grass. The grass withereth, and the flower thereof falleth away; but the word of the Lord endureth for ever. And this is the word which by the Gospel is preached unto you." This is

A. M. cir. 3292.

B. C. cir. 712.

Olymp. XVII. 1.

cir. annum

Nunus Pompili.

R. Roman. 4.

9 ^o O Zion, that bringest good tidings, get thee up into the high mountain; ¹ O Jerusalem, that bringest good tidings, lift up thy voice with strength; lift it up, be not afraid; say unto the cities of Judah, Behold your God!

10 Behold, the Lord God will come ^a with strong hand, and ^r his arm shall rule for him: behold, ^s his reward is with him, and ^t his work before him.

^a Or, O thou that tellest good tidings to Zion; chap. xli. 27; li. 7.
^r Or, O thou that tellest good tidings to Jerusalem.—^s Or, against the strong.—^t Chap. lix. 16.—^u Chap. lxi. 11; Rev. xxii. 12.

the same word of the Lord of which Isaiah speaks, which hath now been preached unto you by the Gospel. The law and the Gospel are frequently opposed to one another by St. Paul, under the images of flesh and spirit: "Having begun in the spirit, are ye now made perfect by the flesh?" Gal. iii. 3.—L.

All the goodness thereof—"All its glory"] For חֶסֶד chasdo read חַדוּ chadu; the Septuagint and Vulgate, and 1 Pet. i. 24.

Verse 7. The grass withereth] The whole of this verse is wanting in three of Kennicott's and five of De Rossi's MSS., and in a very correct and ancient MS. of my own, and also in the Septuagint and Arabic.

Surely the people—"Verily this people"] So the Syriac; who perhaps read הָאָם הַזֶּה haam hazzeh.

Because the spirit of the Lord—"When the wind of JEHOVAH"] רוּחַ יְהוָה ruach Yehovah, a wind of JEHOVAH, is a Hebraism, meaning no more than a strong wind. It is well known that a hot wind in the east destroys every green thing. Compare Psa. ciii. 16. Two MSS. omit the word יְהוָה Yehovah, Jehovah.

Verse 9. O Zion, that bringest good tidings—"O daughter, that bringest glad tidings to Zion"] That the true construction of the sentence is this, which makes Zion the receiver, not the publisher, of the glad tidings, which latter has been the most prevailing interpretation, will, I think, very clearly appear, if we rightly consider the image itself, and the custom and common practice from which it is taken. I have added the word daughter to express the feminine gender of the Hebrew participle, which I know not how to do otherwise in our language; and this is absolutely necessary in order to ascertain the image. For the office of announcing and celebrating such glad tidings as are here spoken of, belong peculiarly to the women. On occasion of any great public success, a signal victory, or any other joyful event, it was usual for the women to gather together, and with music, dances, and songs, to publish and celebrate the happy news. Thus after the passage of the Red Sea, Miriam, and all the women, with timbrels in their hands, formed a chorus, and joined the men in their triumphant song, dancing, and throwing in alternately the refrain or burden of the song:—

"Sing ye to JEHOVAH, for he is greatly exalted;
The horse and his rider hath he cast into the sea."
Exod. xv. 20, 21.

11 He shall ^r feed his flock like a shepherd: he shall gather the lambs with his arm, and carry them in his bosom, and shall gently lead those ^r that are with young.

12 ^w Who hath measured the waters in the hollow of his hand, and meted out heaven with the span, and comprehended the dust of the earth in ^a a measure, and weighed the mountains in scales, and the hills in a balance?

^r Or, recompense for his work; chap. xlix. 4. —^s Chap. xlix. 10; Ezek. xxxiv. 23; xxxvii. 24; John x. 11; Heb. xiii. 20; 1 Pet. ii. 25; v. 4; Rev. vii. 17.—^t Or, that give suck.—^u Prov. xxx. 4.—^v Heb. a turre.

So Jephthah's daughter collected a chorus of virgins, and with dances and songs came out to meet her father, and to celebrate his victory, Judg. xi. 34. After David's conquest of Goliath, "all the women came out of the cities of Israel singing and dancing to meet Saul, with tabrets, with joy, and with instruments of music;" and, forming themselves into two choruses, they sang alternately:—

"Saul has slain his thousands:

And David his ten thousands." 1 Sam. xviii. 6, 7.

And this gives us the true sense of a passage in the sixty-eighth Psalm, which has frequently been misunderstood:—

"JEHOVAH gave the word, (that is, the joyful news,)

The women, who published the glad tidings, were a great company;

The kings of mighty armies did flee, did flee:

And even the matron, who stayed at home, shared the spoil."

The word signifying the publishers of glad tidings is the same, and expressed in the same form by the feminine participle, as in this place, and the last distich is the song which they sang. So in this place, JEHOVAH having given the word by his prophet, the joyful tidings of the restoration of Zion, and of God's returning to Jerusalem, (see chap. lii. 8,) the women are exhorted by the prophet to publish the joyful news with a loud voice from eminences, whence they might best be heard all over the country; and the matter and burden of their song was to be, "Behold your God!" See on Psalm lxviii. 11.

Verse 10. His reward is with him, and his work before him.—"His reward is with him, and the recompense of his work before him." That is, the reward and the recompense which he bestows, and which he will pay to his faithful servants; this he has ready at hand with him, and holds it out before him, to encourage those who trust in him and wait for him.

Verse 11. Shall gently lead those that are with young—"The nursing ewes shall he gently lead."] A beautiful image, expressing, with the utmost propriety as well as elegance, the tender attention of the shepherd to his flock. That the greatest care in driving the cattle in regard to the dams and their young was necessary, appears clearly from Jacob's apology to his brother Esau, Gen. xxxiii. 13: "The flocks

A. M. cir. 3292. 13 ^y Who hath directed the
Olymp. XVII. 1. Spirit of the LORD, or *being*
cir. annum Numæ Pompilii, ^z his counsellor hath taught him.
R. Roman., 4.

14 With whom took he counsel, and *who* ^a instructed him, and taught him in the path of judgment, and taught him knowledge, and showed to him the way of ^b understanding?

15 Behold, the nations *are* as a drop of a bucket, and are counted as the small dust of the balance: behold, he taketh up the isles as a very little thing.

16 And Lebanon is not sufficient to burn, nor the beasts thereof sufficient for a burnt-offering.

17 All nations before him *are* as ^c nothing; and ^d they are counted to him less than nothing, and vanity.

^y Job xxi. 22; xxxvi. 22, 23; Wisd. ix. 13; Rom. xi. 34; 1 Cor. ii. 16. — ^z Heb. *man of his counsel*. — ^a Heb. *made him understand*. — ^b Heb. *understandings*? — ^c Dan. iv. 34. — ^d Psa. lxxi. 9.

and the herds giving suck to their young are with me; and if they should be overdriven, all the flock will die." Which is set in a still stronger light by the following remark of Sir John Chardin: "Their flocks," says he, speaking of those who now live in the east after the patriarchal manner, "feed down the places of their encampments so quick, by the great numbers that they have, that they are obliged to remove them too often, which is very destructive to their flocks, on account of the young ones, who have not strength enough to follow." *Harmer's Observ.* i., p. 126.

Verse 16. *And Lebanon is not sufficient*] The image is beautiful and uncommon. It has been imitated by an apocryphal writer, who however comes far short of the original:—

"For all sacrifice is too little for a sweet savour unto thee:

And all the fat is not sufficient for thy burnt-offering." Judith xvi. 16.

Does not the prophet mean here that all the burnt-offerings and sacrifices that could be offered were insufficient to atone for sin? That the nations were as nothing before him, not merely because of his immensity, but because of their insufficiency to make any atonement by their oblations for the iniquities which they had committed? Therefore the Redeemer was to come to Zion, &c.

Verse 19. *And casteth silver chains*—"And forgeth for it chains of silver." For צורֶפֶת *tsoreph*, the participle, twenty-seven MSS., five ancient, and three editions, read צַרֶפֶת *tsaraph*, pret. third person.

Verse 20. *Chooseth a tree that will not rot*] For what? To make a god out of it! The rich we find made theirs of gold and silver; the poor man was obliged to put up with a wooden god! From the words "he that hath no oblation chooseth a tree," we may learn that the gold and silver necessary to make the graven image was first *dedicated*, and then formed

18 To whom then will ye ^a liken God? or what likeness will ye compare unto him?

19 ^t The workman melteth a graven image, and the goldsmith spreadeth it over with gold, and casteth silver chains.

20 He that ^s is so impoverished that he hath no oblation chooseth a tree *that* will not rot, he seeketh unto him a cunning workman ^b to prepare a graven image *that* shall not be moved.

21 ⁱ Have ye not known? have ye not heard? hath it not been told you from the beginning? have ye not understood from the foundations of the earth?

22 ^k *It is* he that sitteth upon the circle of the earth, and the inhabitants thereof *are* as

^e Ver. 25; chap. xlvii. 5; Acts xvii. 29.—[Chap. xli. 6, 7; xlv. 12, &c.; Jer. x. 3, &c.—^f Heb. *is poor of oblation*. ^g Chap. xli. 7; Jer. x. 4.—^h Psa. xix. 1; Acts xiv. 17; Rom. i. 19, 20.—ⁱ Or, *Him that sitteth*, &c.

into a god! How stupid is idolatry! Strange that these people did not perceive that there could be no help in these molten and wooden idols!

Verse 21. *Have ye not known?*] On this verse *Kimchi* has a very interesting comment, an extract of which I subjoin. "The whole world may be considered as a house built up; *heaven* its roof; the *stars* its lamps; and the fruits of the earth its table spread. The *Master* of the house is God, blessed for ever; and *man* is the steward into whose hand all the business of the house is given. If he always consider in his heart that the *Master* of the house is continually over him, and that he keeps his eye upon his work, and if in consequence he acts wisely, he shall find favour in the eyes of the *Master* of the house. But if he find wickedness in the house, then will he remove him פקידוֹתוֹ *min pekidutho*, 'from his stewardship.' The foolish steward does not think of this; for as his eyes do not see the *Master* of the house, he saith in his heart, 'I will eat and drink what I find in this house, and will take my pleasure in it; nor shall I be careful whether there be a master over this house or not.' When the Lord of the house marks this, he comes and expels him from the house speedily, and with great anger; therefore it is said, ver. 23, *He bringeth the princes to nothing*." It seems that this parable had been long in use among the Jews, as our blessed Lord alludes to it in his parable of the unjust steward. Or did the rabbin, finding it to his purpose, steal the parable from the Gospel? In both places it has great and peculiar beauties.

Have ye not understood from the foundations of the earth—[Have ye not understood it from the foundations of the earth?"] The true reading seems to be מִמְּסוֹדֹתוֹ *mimmosedoth*, to answer to מֵרָשׁ *merash* in the foregoing line. It follows a word ending with *mem*, and out of three *mems* concurring, it was an easy mistake to drop the middle one.

Verse 22. *As a curtain*—"As a thin veil"] "It is

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 4.

grasshoppers; that ¹ stretcheth
out the heavens as a curtain, and
spreadeth them out as a tent to
dwell in:

23 That bringeth the ^m princes to nothing; he maketh the judges of the earth as vanity.

24 Yea, they shall not be planted: yea, they shall not be sown: yea, their stock shall not take root in the earth: and he shall also blow upon them, and they shall wither, and the whirlwind shall take them away as stubble.

25 ^a To whom then will ye liken me, or shall I be equal? saith the Holy One.

26 Lift up your eyes on high, and behold who hath created these *things*, that bringeth out their host by number: ^o he calleth them all by names by the greatness of his might, for that *he* is strong in power; not one faileth.

¹ Job ix. 8; Psa. civ. 2; chap. xlii. 5; xlv. 24; h. 13; Jer. x. 12.
^m Job xii. 21; Psa. cvii. 40.

usual in the summer season, and upon all occasions when a large company is to be received, to have the court sheltered from heat or inclemency of the weather by a *velum*, umbrella, or veil, as I shall call it; which being expanded on ropes from one side of the parapet wall to the other, may be folded or unfolded at pleasure. The psalmist seems to allude to some covering of this kind in that beautiful expression of spreading out the heavens like a curtain."—*Shaw's Travels*, p. 274.

Verse 24. *And he shall also blow upon them*—"And if he but blow upon them"] The *Septuagint*, *Syriac*, *Vulgate*, and MS. *Bodl.*, with another, have gam only, without the conjunction *vau*, and.

Verse 26. *Lift up your eyes on high*] The rabbins say, He who is capable of meditating on the revolutions of the heavenly bodies, and does not meditate on them, is not worthy to have his name mentioned among men.

Verse 28. There is *no searching of his understanding*—"And that his understanding is unsearchable." Twenty-four MSS., two editions, the *Septuagint* and *Vulgate*, read vein, with the conjunction *vau*.

Verse 31. *They shall mount up with wings as eagles*—"They shall put forth fresh feathers like the moulting eagle"] It has been a common and popular opinion that the eagle lives and retains his vigour to a great age; and that, beyond the common lot of other birds, he moults in his old age, and renews his feathers, and with them his youth. "Thou shalt renew thy youth like the eagle," says the psalmist, ciii. 5; on which

27 Why sayest thou, O Jacob, and speakest, O Israel, My way is hid from the LORD, and my judgment is passed over from my God?

28 Hast thou not known? hast thou not heard, *that* the everlasting God, the LORD, the creator of the ends of the earth, fainteth not, neither is weary? ^p *there is* no searching of his understanding.

29 He giveth power to the faint; and to *them that have* no might he increaseth strength.

30 Even the youths shall faint and be weary, and the young men shall utterly fall;

31 But they that wait upon the LORD ^a shall ^r *renew their* strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; *and* they shall walk, and not faint.

^a Ver. 18; Deut. iv. 15, &c.—^o Psa. cxlvii. 4.—^p Psa. cxlvii. 5; Rom. xi. 33.—^r Psa. ciii. 5.—^t Heb. change.

place St. Ambrose notes, *Aquila longam ætatem ducit, dum, vetustis plumis fatiscientibus, nova pennarum successione juvenescit*:—"The eagle lives to a very advanced age; and in moulting his youth is renewed with his new feathers."

Phile, De Animalibus, treating of the eagle, and addressing himself to the emperor Michael Palæologus junior, raises his compliment upon the same notion:—

Τουτου συ, βασιλευ, τον πολυν ζωοις βιον,
Αει νεουργων, και κρατυνων την φυσιν.

"Long may'st thou live, O king; still like the eagle

Renew thy youth, and still retain thy vigour."

To this many fabulous and absurd circumstances are added by several ancient writers and commentators on Scripture; see *Bochart*, Hieroz. ii. ii. 1. Rabbi Saadiah says, Every *tenth* year the eagle flies near the sun; and when not able any longer to bear the burning heat, she falls down into the sea, and soon loses her feathers, and thus renews her vigour. This she does every *tenth* year till the *hundredth*, when, after she has ascended near the sun, and fallen into the sea, she rises no more. How much proof do such stories require! Whether the notion of the eagle's renewing his youth is in any degree well founded or not, I need not inquire; it is enough for a poet, whether profane or sacred, to have the authority of popular opinion to support an image introduced for illustration or ornament.—L.

CHAPTER XLI.

The prophet, having intimated the deliverance from Babylon, and the still greater redemption couched under it, resumes the subject. He begins with the Divine vocation of Abraham, the root of the Israelitish family, and his successful exploits against the idolaters, 1-7. He then recurs to the Babylonish captivity,

and encourages the seed of Abraham, the friend of God, not to fear, as all their enemies would be ultimately subdued under them, 8-16; and every thing furnished necessary to refresh and comfort them in their passage homewards through the desert, 17-20. The prophet then takes occasion to celebrate the presence of God, from his knowledge of events so very distant, as instanced in the prediction concerning the messenger of glad tidings which should be given to Jerusalem to deliver her from all her enemies; and challenges the idols of the heathen to produce the like proof of their pretended divinity, 21-27. But they are all vanity, and accursed are they that choose them, 28, 29.

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 4.

KEEP ^a silence before me, O islands; and let the people renew their strength: let them come near; then let them speak: let us come near together to judgment.

2 Who raised up ^b the righteous man ^c from the east, called him to his foot, ^d gave the nations before him, and made him rule over kings? he gave them as the dust to his sword,

* Zech. ii. 13.—Heb. righteousness.—Chap. xli. 11.
† See Gen. xiv. 14, &c.; ver. 25; chap. xlv. 1.

NOTES ON CHAP. XLI.

Verse 1. *Keep silence before me, O islands*—"Let the distant nations repair to me with new force of mind"] *Εἰσπαύετε, Septuagint.* For *החרישו hacharishu, be silent*, they certainly read in their copy *החרישו hachadishu, be renewed*; which is parallel and synonymous with *יחלפו yechalephu coach*, "recover their strength;" that is, their strength of mind, their powers of reason; that they may overcome those prejudices by which they have been so long held enslaved to idolatry. A MS. has *הר har*, upon a rasure. The same mistake seems to have been made in this word, Zeph. iii. 17. For *יחריש yacharish beahabatho, silebit in dilectione sua*, as the *Vulgate* renders it; which seems not consistent with what immediately follows, *exultabit super te in laude*; the *Septuagint* and *Syriac* read *יחדיש yachadish beahabatho*, "he shall be renewed in his love." *אלי elai, to me*, is wanting in one of *De Rossi's* MSS. and in the *Syriac*.

Verse 2. *The righteous man*] The *Chaldee* and *Vulgate* seem to have read *צדיק tsaddik*. But *Jerome*, though his translation has *justum*, appears to have read *צדק tsedek*; for in his comment he expresses it by *justum, sive iustitiam*. However, I think all interpreters understand it of a person. So the *Septuagint* in MS. *Παχὼμ καλεσεν αὐτον*, "he hath called him;" but the other copies have *αὐτον, her*. They are divided in ascertaining this person; some explain it of Abraham, others of Cyrus. I rather think that the former is meant; because the character of the righteous man, or righteousness, agrees better with Abraham than with Cyrus. Besides, immediately after the description of the success given by God to Abraham and his posterity, (who, I presume, are to be taken into the account,) the idolaters are introduced as greatly alarmed at this event. Abraham was called out of the east; and his posterity were introduced into the land of Canaan, in order to destroy the idolaters of that country, and they were established there on purpose to stand as a barrier against the idolatry then prevailing, and threatening to overrun the whole face of the earth. Cyrus, though not properly an idolater or worshipper of images, yet

and as driven stubble to his bow.

3 He pursued them, and passed ^a safely; even by the way that he had not gone with his feet.

4 ^f Who hath wrought and done it, calling the generations from the beginning? I the LORD, the ^g first, and with the last; I am he.

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
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* Heb. in peace.—Ver. 26; chap. xlv. 7; xlv. 10.—† Chap. xlv. 10; xlv. 6; xlviii. 12; Rev. i. 17; xxii. 13.

had nothing in his character to cause such an alarm among the idolaters, ver. 5-7. Farther, after having just touched upon that circumstance, the prophet with great ease returns to his former subject, and resumes Abraham and the Israelites; and assures them that as God had called them, and chosen them for this purpose, he would uphold and support them to the utmost, and at length give them victory over all the heathen nations, their enemies; ver. 8-16. *Kimchi* is of the same mind, and gives the same reasons.

He gave them as the dust to his sword—"Hath made them like the dust before his sword"] The image is strong and beautiful; it is often made use of by the sacred poets; see *Psa. i. 4; xxxv. 5; Job xxi. 18*, and by *Isaiah* himself in other places, chap. xvii. 13; xxix. 5. But there is great difficulty in making out the construction. The *Septuagint* read *קשתם חרבם kashtam, charbam, their sword, their bow*, understanding it of the sword and bow of the conquered kings: but this is not so agreeable to the analogy of the image, as employed in other places. The *Chaldee* paraphrast and *Kimchi* solve the difficulty by supposing an ellipsis of *לפני liphney* before those words. It must be owned that the ellipsis is hard and unusual: but I choose rather to submit to this, than, by adhering with *Vitringa* to the more obvious construction, to destroy entirely both the image and the sense. But the *Vulgate* by *gladio ejus*, to his sword, and *arcu ejus*, to his bow, seems to express *לחרבו lecharbo, to his sword*, and *לקשתו lekashto, to his bow*, the admission of which reading may perhaps be thought preferable to *Kimchi's* ellipsis.

Verse 3. *And passed safely*—"He passeth in safety"] The preposition seems to have been omitted in the text by mistake; the *Septuagint* and *Vulgate* seem to have had it in their copies; *εὐχεσθαι, in pace*, *בשלוש beshalom*, "prosperously." It is so in one of *De Rossi's* MSS.

Verse 4. *Who hath wrought and done it*—"Who hath performed and made these things"] A word is here lost out of the text. It is supplied by an ancient MS., *אלה, elleh*, "these things;" and by the *Septuagint*,

A. M. cir. 3292. 5 The isles saw *it*, and feared ;
B. C. cir. 712. the ends of the earth were afraid,
Olymp. XVII. 1. drew near, and came.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompili,
R. Roman., 4.

6 ^b They helped every one his neighbour ; and *every one* said to his brother,
ⁱ Be of good courage.

7 ^k So the carpenter encouraged the ^l goldsmith, and he that smootheth *with* the hammer
^m him that smote the anvil, ⁿ saying, It *is* ready for the soddering : and he fastened it with nails,
^o that it should not be moved.

8 But thou, Israel, *art* my servant, Jacob whom I have ^p chosen, the seed of Abraham my ^q friend.

9 *Thou* whom I have taken from the ends of the earth, and called thee from the chief men thereof, and said unto thee, Thou *art* my servant ; I have chosen thee, and not cast thee away.

10 ^r Fear thou not ; ^s for I *am* with thee : be not dismayed ; for I *am* thy God : I will strengthen thee ; yea, I will help thee ; yea, I will uphold thee with the right hand of my righteousness.

11 Behold, all they that were incensed against thee shall be ^t ashamed and confounded : they shall be as nothing ; and ^u they that strive with thee shall perish.

12 Thou shalt seek them, and shalt not find them, *even* ^v them that contended with thee :

^a Chap. xl. 19 ; xlv. 12. — Heb. *Be strong*. — ^b Chap. xl. 19. Or, *founder*. — ^c Or, *the smiting*. — ^d Or, *saying of the soldier*. It is ^e *Or*. — ^f Chap. xl. 20. — Deut. vii. 6 ; x. 15 ; xiv. 2 ; Ps. cxxxv. 1. — Chap. xliii. 1 ; xlv. 1. — ^g 2 Chron. xx. 7. — James. ii. 23. — Ver. 13, 14 ; chap. xliii. 5. — Deut. xxxi. 6, 8.

עָצָא ; and by the *Vulgate*, *hæc* ; and by the *Chaldeæ*, אֵלָא *elaa* ; all of the same meaning.

Verse 5. Were afraid. — And they were terrified"] Three MSS. have נִרְדָּוָה *vayecheridu*, adding the conjunction ו *vau*, which restores the second member of the sentence to its true poetical form.

Verse 7. That it should not be moved. — "That it shall not move." Five MSS., (two ancient,) and the ancient Versions, add the conjunction ו *vau*, "and," reading וְלֹא *velo*, "and not," which seems to be right.

Verse 9. And called thee from the chief men thereof. — "And called from the extremities thereof"] אֶצִּיל *atsil* *meatsileyha*, signifies the arm, axilla, ala ; and is used like כָּנַף *canaph*, "the wing," for any thing extended from the extremity of another, or joined on to it. It is here parallel with and synonymous to מִקְצוֹת *mikkatsoth*, "from the ends," in the preceding member.

Verse 10. Be not dismayed. — וְלֹא תִשְׁתָּא *vel tshta*, "AND be not dismayed." The ו *vau* is added by twenty-one of Dr. Kennicott's MSS., thirty of De Rossi's, and

^w they that war against thee shall be as nothing, and as a thing of nought.

13 For I the LORD thy God will hold thy right hand, saying unto thee, ^x Fear not ; I will help thee.

14 Fear not, thou worm Jacob, and ye ^y men of Israel ; I will help thee, saith the LORD, and thy Redeemer, the Holy One of Israel.

15 Behold, ^z I will make thee a new sharp threshing instrument having ^a teeth : thou shalt thresh the mountains, and beat *them* small, and shalt make the hills as chaff.

16 Thou shalt ^b fan them, and the wind shall carry them away, and the whirlwind shall scatter them : and thou shalt rejoice in the LORD, and ^c shalt glory in the Holy One of Israel.

17 When the poor and needy seek water, and *there is* none, and their tongue faileth for thirst, I the LORD will hear them, I the God of Israel will not forsake them.

18 I will open ^d rivers in high places, and fountains in the midst of the valleys : I will make the ^e wilderness a pool of water, and the dry land springs of water.

19 I will plant in the wilderness the cedar, the shittah tree, and the myrtle, and the oil tree ; I will set in the desert the fir tree, and the pine, and the box tree together :

^f Exod. xxiii. 22 ; chap. xlv. 24 ; lx. 12 ; Zech. xi. 3. — Heb. *the men of thy strife*. — Heb. *the men of thy contention*. — ^g Heb. *the men of thy war*. — Ver. 10. — Or, *five men*. — Mic. iv. 13 ; 2 Cor. x. 4, 5. — Heb. *mouths*. — ^h Jer. li. 2. — Chap. xlv. 25. — ⁱ Chap. xxxv. 6, 7 ; xliii. 19 ; xlv. 3. — ^j Ps. cvii. 35.

one of my own, and three editions. It makes the sense more complete.

Verse 14. Fear not, thou worm Jacob] In the rabbinical commentary on the five books of Moses, *Yelamedenu*, it is asked, Why are the Israelites called a worm ? To signify, that as the worm does not smite, that is, gnaw the cedars, but with its mouth, which is very tender, yet it nevertheless destroys the hard wood ; so all the strength of the Israelites is in prayer, by which they smite the wicked of this world, though strong like the cedars, to which they are compared, Ezek. xxxi. 3.

Verse 15. A new sharp threshing instrument having teeth. — "A threshing wain ; a new corn-drag armed with pointed teeth"] See note on chap. xxviii. 27, 28.

Thou shalt thresh the mountains] Mountains and hills are here used metaphorically for the kings and princes of the Gentiles. — *Kinchi*.

Verse 19. I will plant in the wilderness the cedar] The two preceding verses express God's mercy to them in their passage through the dry deserts, in supplying

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Nunus Pompilii,
R. Roman., 4.

20 ^f That they may see, and know, and consider, and understand together, that the hand of the LORD hath done this, and the Holy One of Israel hath created it.

21 ^e Produce your cause, saith the LORD; bring forth your strong reasons, saith the King of Jacob.

22 ^h Let them bring *them* forth, and show us what shall happen: let them show the former things, what they *be*, that we may ⁱ consider them, and know the latter end of them; or declare us things for to come.

23 ^k Show the things that are to come hereafter, that we may know that ye *are* gods: yea, ^l do good, or do evil, that we may be dismayed, and behold *it* together.

24 Behold, ^m ye *are* ⁿ of nothing, and your work ^o of naught: an abomination *is* he that chooseth you.

^f Job xii. 9.—^e Heb. Cause to come near.—^h Chap. xlv. 21.
ⁱ Heb. set our heart upon them.—^k Chap. xlii. 9; xlv. 7, 8;
xlv. 3; John xiii. 19.—^l Jer. x. 5.—^m Ps. cxv. 8; chap. xlv.
9; 1 Cor. viii. 4.

them with abundant water, when distressed with thirst, in allusion to the exodus. This verse expresses the relief afforded to them, fainting with heat in their journey through that hot country, destitute of shelter, by causing shady trees, and those of the tallest and most beautiful kinds, to spring up for their defence. The apocryphal Baruch, speaking of the return from Babylon, expresses God's protection of his people by the same image: "Even the woods and every sweet-smelling tree shall overshadow Israel by the commandment of God." Chap. v. 8.

The oil tree] This, *Kimchi* says, is not to be understood of the olive tree, for the olive is distinguished, Neh. viii. 15; but it means the pine or fir, from which pitch is extracted.

Verse 20. *And consider*] The verb ישימו *yasimu*, without לֵב *leb* added, cannot signify to apply the heart, or to attend to a thing, as *Houbigant* has observed; he therefore reads יִשְׁמוּ *yashshemu*, they shall wonder. The conjecture is ingenious; but it is much more probable that the word לֵב *leb* is lost out of the text; for all the ancient versions render the phrase to the same sense, as if it were fully expressed, יִשְׁמוּ לֵב *yasimu leb*; and the *Chaldee* renders it paraphrastically, yet still retaining the very words in his paraphrase, וישון רחמי על לבהון *vishavvun dechalti al lebekon*, "that they may put my fear in their heart." See also ver. 22, where the same phrase is used.

Verse 21. *Bring forth your strong reasons*—"Produce these your mighty powers"] "Let your idols come forward which you consider to be so very strong." *Hieron.* in loc. I prefer this to all other interpretations of this place; and to *Jerome's* own translation of it, which he adds immediately after, *Afferte, si quid forte habetis*. "Bring it forward, if

25 I have raised up *one* from the north, and he shall come: from the rising of the sun ^p shall he call upon my name: ^q and he shall come upon princes as upon mortar, and as the potter treadeth clay.

26 ^r Who hath declared from the beginning, that we may know? and beforetime, that we may say, *He is righteous*? yea, *there is none* that showeth, yea, *there is none* that declareth, yea, *there is none* that heareth your words.

27 ^s The first ^t shall say to Zion, Behold, behold them: and I will give to Jerusalem one that bringeth good tidings.

28 ^u For I beheld, and *there was* no man; even among them, and *there was* no counsellor, that, when I asked of them, could ^v answer a word.

29 ^w Behold, they *are* all vanity; their works *are* nothing: their molten images *are* wind and confusion.

^p Or, worse than nothing.—^q Or, worse than of a viper.
^r Ezra i. 2.—^s Verse 2.—^t Chapter xliii. 9.—^u Verse 4.—^v Chapter xl. 9.—^w Chapter lxi. 5.—^x Heb. return.
^y Ver. 24.

haply ye have any thing." The false gods are called upon to come forth and appear in person; and to give evident demonstration of their foreknowledge and power by foretelling future events, and exerting their power in doing good or evil.

Verse 23. *That we may be dismayed, and behold it together*—"Then shall we be struck at once with admiration and terror."] The word ונראה *venere* is written imperfectly in the *Hebrew* text; the Masoretes supply ה *he* at the end; and so it is read in *twenty-two MSS.* and four editions; that is, ונראה *venireh*, and we shall see. But the true reading seems to be ונראה *venira*, and we shall fear, with ^y *yod* supplied, from ירא *yara*.

Verse 24. *Your work of naught*—"Your operation is less than naught"] For כִּמְעָפָה *meepha*, read כִּמְעָפָה *meephes*; so the *Chaldee* and *Vulgate*. A manifest error of the text; compare chap. xl. 17. The rabbins acknowledge no such error, but say that the former word signifies the same with the latter, by a change of the two letters ס *samech* and י *ain*.—*Sal ben Melec* in loc.

Verse 25. *I have raised up one from the north*] "That is," says *Kimchi*, "the Messiah. The king of Assyria placed the ten tribes in Chalach and Chabar by the river Gozan, and in the cities of the Medes, 2 Kings xvii. 6, which lands lie northerly and easterly."

He shall come upon princes—"He shall trample on princes"] For יָבֹא *yabo*, *Le Clerc* reads יָבֵשׁ *yebes*, from the *Chaldee*, who seems to read both words. "Forte legend. ויבש *vaiyebes* vel וירכס *vaiyirmos*: sequitur *וירכס*. This should perhaps be read ויבש *vaiyebes*, or וירכס *vaiyirmos*: א *samech* follows."—*Secker*. See Nah. iii. 14.

Verse 26. *Your words*] אִמְרֵיהֶם *imratheychem*.

but, instead of this, one of my most ancient MSS. has דִּבְרֵיכֶם *dibreychem*. The meaning is nearly the same: but in this reading this MS. is singular.

Verse 27. *The first shall say to Zion, Behold, behold them*—"I first to Zion gave the word, Behold they are here"] This verse is somewhat obscure by the transposition of the parts of the sentence, and the peculiar manner in which it is divided into two parallel lines. The verb at the end of the sentence belongs to both parts; and the phrase, *Behold, they are here!* is parallel to the messenger of glad tidings; and stands like it, as the accusative case to the verb. The following paraphrase will explain the form and the sense of it. "I first, by my prophets, give notice of these events, saying, Behold, they are at hand! and I give to Jerusalem a messenger of glad tidings."

Verse 28. *Among them*—"Among the idols"] For וְכִאלֹהִים *umeelleh*, I read וְכִאלֵּלִים *umeellim*, with the *Sep-tuagint*, καὶ ὡς πῶς ἰδωμένων, "and from or among the idols." See *Exod. xv. 11*; *Isa. lvii. 5*.

R. D. Kimchi has many good observations on this chapter. Bishop Lowth follows him in applying it to Abraham, and not to Cyrus; the whole being spoken in the past tense, which is not used, or rarely, in such a case for the future. Almost the whole of the rabbins understand it of Abraham. On Kimchi's plan, the following is a paraphrase.

The righteous man—Abram, from the east—the land of his nativity, called the land of the children of the east, *Gen. xxix. 1*.

Brought him to his feet—Whithersoever his feet went, he preached righteousness and truth; as it is written, "There he proclaimed in the name of JEHOVAH," *Gen. xxi. 31*. And he called it וַיִּקְרָא *vaiyikrahu*—that is, צֶדֶק *tsedek*, righteousness, to his feet, enabled him to hold it forth wherever he went.

He called the nations—To leave their idols, and worship him who made the universe. He taught them the way of righteousness, truth, and faith. Was there ever a prodigy like to this? A man who had been an idolater, rising up against all the nations of the earth, reproving their faith, and not fearing before them nor their kings! Who stirred up his heart to do this? Was it not the Lord?

Gave the nations before him—And made him rule over kings—Chedorlaomer, and the kings which were with him: whom the Lord gave as dust to his sword, and stubble to his bow.

He pursued them—He and his three hundred and eighty servants.

He passed safely—שָׁלוֹם *shalom* for בְּשָׁלוֹם *beshalom*, in safety; so said, because he lost not one of his men in this expedition. See Kimchi.

CHAPTER XLII.

The prophet sets forth the meekness of Messiah's character, and the extent and blessings of his kingdom, particularly among the Gentiles, 1-9. In consequence of this he calls on the whole creation to join him in one song of praise to God, 10-12. After which he seems again to glance at the deliverance from the captivity; although the words may full as well apply to the deliverance condescended to the Church; to the overthrow of her most powerful enemies; and to the prevalency of true religion over idolatry and error, 13-17. The prophet then reproves the Jews for their blindness and infidelity in rejecting the Messiah, and gives intimations of those judgments which their guilt would draw on them, 18-25.

A. M. cir. 3292.

B. C. cir. 712.

Olymp. XVII. 1.

Numæ Pompili,

R. Roman. 4.

Numæ Pompili,

R. Roman. 4.

Numæ Pompili,

R. Roman. 4.

Numæ Pompili,

R. Roman. 4.

Numæ Pompili,

R. Roman. 4.

Numæ Pompili,

R. Roman. 4.

Numæ Pompili,

R. Roman. 4.

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R. Roman. 4.

Numæ Pompili,

R. Roman. 4.

Numæ Pompili,

R. Roman. 4.

Numæ Pompili,

R. Roman. 4.

Numæ Pompili,

R. Roman. 4.

BEHOLD ^a my servant, whom I uphold; mine elect, ^b in whom my soul ^c delighteth; ^d I have put my spirit upon him: he shall bring forth judgment to the Gentiles.

^a Chap. xliii. 10; xlix. 3, 6; lii. 13; liiii. 11; Matt. xii. 18, 19, 20; Phil. ii. 7.

The prophet, having opened his subject with the preparation for the return from captivity at Babylon, and intimated that a much greater deliverance was covered under the veil of that event, proceeded to vindicate the power of God, as Creator and disposer of all things; and his infinite knowledge, from his prediction of future events, and in particular of that deliverance. He went still farther, and pointed out the instrument by which he should effect the redemption of his people the Jews from slavery; namely, a great conqueror, whom he would call forth from the north and the east to execute his orders. In this chapter he proceeds to the greater deliverance; and at once brings forth into full view, without throwing any veil of allegory over the subject, the Messiah. "Behold my servant, Messiah,"

2 He shall not cry, nor lift up, nor cause his voice to be heard in the street.

3 A bruised reed shall he not break, and the ^asmoking flax shall he not

^a Matt. iii. 17; xxii. 5; Eph. i. 6.—Chap. xli. 2; John iii. 34.

^a Or, dimly burning.

says the *Chaldee*. St. Matthew has applied it directly to Christ; nor can it with any justice or propriety be applied to any other person or character whatever.—L.

NOTES ON CHAP. XLII.

Verse 1. *Behold my servant, whom I uphold* אֶתְמַכֵּה *ethmach so*, on whom I lean. Alluding to the custom of kings leaning on the arm of their most beloved and faithful servant. All, both Jews and Christians, agree, that the seven first verses of this chapter belong to Christ. Now, as they are evidently a continuation of the prophecy in the preceding chapter, that prophecy cannot belong to Cyrus, but to Christ.

He shall bring forth judgment to the Gentiles—He

A. M. cir. 3292. * quench: he shall bring forth
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1 judgment unto truth.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompiliî, 4 He shall not fail nor be
R. Roman., 4. † discouraged, till he have set
judgment in the earth: ‡ and the isles shall
wait for his law.

5 Thus saith God the LORD, ^h he that created
the heavens, and stretched them out; ⁱ he that
spread forth the earth, and that which cometh
out of it; ^k he that giveth breath unto the
people upon it, and spirit to them that walk
therein:

6 ^l I the LORD have called thee in righteous-
ness, and will hold thine hand, and will keep
thee, ^m and give thee for a covenant of the
people, for ⁿ a light of the Gentiles;

7 ^o To open the blind eyes, to ^p bring out
the prisoners from the prison, and them that

* Heb. quench it. —† Heb. broken. —‡ Gen. xlix. 10. —§ Chap.
xlv. 7; Zech. xii. 1. —|| Psal. cxxxvi. 6. —¶ Acts xvii. 25.
|| Chap. xliii. 1. —⌘ Chap. xlix. 8. —⌘ Chap. xlix. 6; Luke ii.
32; Acts xiii. 47.

shall publish judgment to the nations"] Four MSS.
two ancient, add the conjunction וְשֵׁפֶט *vemishpat*.
See Matt. xii. 18.

The word מִשְׁפָּט *mishpat*, judgment, like צֶדֶק *tse-
dakah*, righteousness, is taken in a great latitude of
signification. It means rule, form, order, model, plan;
rule of right, or of religion; an ordinance, institution;
judicial process, cause, trial, sentence, condemnation,
acquittal, deliverance, mercy, &c. It certainly means
in this place the law to be published by Messiah, the
institution of the Gospel.

Verse 4. *He shall not fail nor be discouraged*—
"His force shall not be abated nor broken"] Rabbi
Meir ita citat locum istum, ut post יָרֵץ *yaruts*, addat
כוֹחַ *cocho*, *robur ejus*, quod hodie non comparet in
textu Hebræo, sed addendum videtur, ut sensus fiat
planius. "Rabbi Meir cites this passage so as to add
after יָרֵץ *yaruts* כוֹחַ *cocho*, his force, which word is
not found in the present Hebrew text, but seems ne-
cessary to be added to make the sense more distinct."
Capell. Crit. Sac. p. 382. For which reason I had
added it in the translation, before I observed this re-
mark of Capellus.—L.

Verse 6. *A covenant of the people*—"A covenant
to the people"] For עָם *am*, two MSS. of Dr. Ken-
nicott's, and of my own, read עוֹלָם *olam*, the cove-
nant of the age to come, or the everlasting covenant;
which seems to give a clearer and better sense. But
I think the word בְּרִית *berith*, here, should not be trans-
lated covenant, but covenant-sacrifice, which meaning it
often has; and undoubtedly in this place. This gives
a still stronger and clearer sense.

Verse 7. *To open the blind eyes*] In this verse the
prophet seems to set forth the spiritual redemption,
under images borrowed from the temporal deliverance.

Out of the prison house—"And from the dungeon."] The Septuagint, Syriac, and four MSS., one ancient,

sit in darkness out of the A. M. cir. 3292
prison house. B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1

8 I am the LORD: that is my
name: and my ^r glory will I not
give to another, neither my praise to graven
images.

9 Behold, the former things are come to
pass, and new things do I declare: before
they spring forth I tell you of them.

10 ^s Sing unto the LORD a new song, and
his praise from the end of the earth, ^t ye that
go down to the sea, and ^u all that is therein;
the isles, and the inhabitants thereof.

11 Let the wilderness and the cities thereof
lift up *their voice*, the villages that Kedar
doth inhabit: let the inhabitants of the rock
sing, let them shout from the top of the
mountains.

* Chap. xxxv. 5. —† Chap. lxi. 1; Luke iv. 18; 2 Tim. ii. 26;
Heb. ii. 14, 15. —‡ Chap. ix. 2. —§ Chap. xlviii. 11. —¶ Psal.
cxxxiii. 3; xl. 3; xcvi. 1. —⌘ Psal. cvii. 23. —⌘ Heb. the ful-
ness thereof.

add the conjunction וּבְיָוָה *umibbeith*, and from
the house.

Verse 8. *I am the Lord*] אֲנִי יְהוָה *ani Yehovah*.
This is the famous tetragrammaton, or name of four
letters, which we write *Jehovah*, *Yehovah*, *Yehveh*,
Yeveh, *Jhuh*, *Javah*, &c. The letters are Y H U H.
The Jews never pronounce it, and the true pronuncia-
tion is utterly unknown.

That is my name] A name peculiar to myself.

Verse 10. *Ye that go down to the sea*] This seems
not to belong to this place; it does not well consist
with what follows, "and the fulness thereof." They
that go down upon the sea means navigators, sailors,
traders, such as do business in great waters; an idea
much too confined for the prophet, who means the
sea in general, as it is used by the Hebrews, for the
distant nations, the islands, the dwellers on the sea-
coasts all over the world. I suspect that some trans-
criber had the 23d verse of Psalm cvii. running in his
head, יַרְדֵּי הַיָּם בִּזְנוֹת *yoredey haiyam booniyoth*, and
wrote in this place יַרְדֵּי הַיָּם *yoredey haiyam* instead
of יִרְמֵי הַיָּם *yiram haiyam*, or יָרֵץ *yari*, or יָרָן *yanan*;
"let the sea roar, or shout, or exult." But as this is
so different in appearance from the present reading, I
do not take the liberty of introducing it into the trans-
lation. Conjecerem legendum יָרֵץ *yegidu*, ut ver. 12;
sed non favent Versiones. "I would propose to read
יָרֵץ *yegidu*, as in ver. 12; but this is not supported
by the Versions."—Secker.

Verse 11. *Let the wilderness*] The most unculti-
vated countries, and the most rude and uncivilized
people, shall confess and celebrate with thanksgiving
the blessing of the knowledge of God graciously im-
parted to them. By the *desert* is meant Arabia De-
serta; by the *rocky country*, Arabia Petraea; by the
mountains, probably those celebrated ones, Paran, Ho-
reb, Sinai, in the same country; to which also belonged

A. M. cir. 3292. 12 Let them give glory unto
B. C. cir. 712. the LORD, and declare his praise
Olymp. XVII. 1. in the islands.

Num. Pompili, 13 The LORD shall go forth as
R. Roman. 1. a mighty man, he shall stir up jealousy like
a man of war: he shall cry, yea, roar; he
shall prevail against his enemies.

14 I have long time holden my peace; I
have been still, and refrained myself: now
will I cry like a travailing woman; I will de-
stroy and devour at once.

Chap. xxxi. 4. — Or, *behave himself mightily*. — Heb. *swal-
low or sup up*.

Kedar, a clan of Arabians, dwelling for the most part
in tents; but there were others of them who inhabited
or frequented cities and villages, as may be collected
from this place of the prophet. *Pietro della Valle*,
speaking of the people of Arabia Deserta, says:
“There is a sort of Arabs of that country called
Maédi, who with their herds, of buffaloes for the most
part, sometimes live in the deserts, and sometimes in
cities; from whence they have their name, which sig-
nifies *wandering*, going from place to place. They
have no professed houses; nor are they properly *Be-
dawi*, or *Beduui*, that is, *Deserticoli*, who are the most
noble among them, and never abide within walls, but
always go wandering through the open country with
their black tents; nor are they properly called *Khadesi*,
as they call those who dwell in cities, and lands with
fixed houses. These by the latter are esteemed igno-
ble and base; but both are considered as of low con-
dition.” *Viaggi*, Parte III. lett. ii.

The villages that *Kedar* doth inhabit] The Arabs,
according to the Targum.

The inhabitants of the rock] They who dwell in
fortified places. The Vulgate has *habitatores Petrae*,
“the inhabitants of Arabia Petraea.” Those who
make the rock Jesus Christ, the inhabitants of the
rock, true believers in him; the singing, rejoicing for
the salvation they have received; *abuse* and *disgrace*
the passage and the pulpit. I have heard a clergy-
man, a magistrate, a justice of the quorum, spend an
hour in showing from these words, 1. That they meant
Jesus Christ, and none other. 2. That he might be
fully compared to a rock, as the foundation on which
his Church was built, and on which all true believers
rested for their salvation. 3. A rock, because of his
strength and might in destroying his enemies, and
supporting his friends. 4. A refreshing rock, like that
in the wilderness; and that rock was Christ. 5. A
perspective rock, from which true believers could dis-
cover their heavenly inheritance: “When my heart
is overwhelmed, lead me to the rock that is higher
than I,” &c. Now all this is true in itself; but false
in respect to the words on which it was professedly
built, for they have no such meaning.

Verse 11. I have been still—“Shall I keep silence
for ever?” After *יָעוֹלָם* *meolam*, in the copy which
the Septuagint had before them, followed the word
הַיְעוֹלָם *haleolam*. *Μετὰ ταῦτα* *Me ta ta*

15 I will make waste mountains and hills, and dry up all their herbs;
and I will make the rivers islands, and I will dry up the pools.

16 And I will bring the blind by a way that
they knew not; I will lead them in paths that
they have not known: I will make darkness
light before them, and crooked things straight.
These things will I do unto them, and not
forsake them.

17 They shall be turned back, they shall

Heb. *into straightness*. — Psa. xcvi. 7; chap. i. 29; xlv. 11
xlv. 16.

שְׁמֵי הַיָּם according to MSS. *Pachom.* and *i. D. u.*
and Edit. *Complut.*; which word, *הַיָּם* *haleolam*,
has been omitted in the text by an easy mistake of
a transcriber, because of the similitude of the word
preceding. *Shall I always keep silence?* like that of
Juvenal: *Semper ego auditor tantum? Shall I always
be a hearer only?*

Verse 15. I will make the rivers islands—“I will
make the rivers dry deserts.” Instead of *יְיִים* *iyim*,
islands, read *יְצִים* *tsim*; a very probable conjecture
of *Hovibgant*.

Verse 16. In paths] The Septuagint, Syriac, Vul-
gate, and nine MSS., (two ancient,) read *יְנִתִּיבֹת*
ubenotiboth.

Will I do unto them] *אֲשִׁיתָם* *asitem*. This word,
so written as it is in the text, means “thou wilt do,”
in the second person. The Masoretes have indeed
pointed it for the first person; but the *yod* in the
last syllable is absolutely necessary to distinguish the
first person; and so it is written in forty MSS.,
אֲשִׁיתִי *asithim*.

Jarchi, *Kimchi*, *Sal. ben Melec*, &c., agree that
the past time is here put for the future, *אֲשִׁיתִי* *asithi*
for *אֲשִׁיתָם*; and indeed the context necessarily requires
that interpretation. Farther it is to be observed that
אֲשִׁיתִי *asithim* is put for *אֲשִׁיתִי לָהֶם* *asithi lahem*, “I
have done them,” for “I have done for them;” as
אֲשִׁיתִי *asitheni* is for *אֲשִׁיתִי לִי* *asithi li*, “I have made
myself,” for “I have made for myself,” Ezek. xxix. 2;
and in the celebrated passage of Jephthah’s vow,
Judges xi. 31, *וְהַעֲלִיתִיו עֹלָה* *vehelitihu olah* for
וְהַעֲלִיתִיו עֹלָה *helithi lo olah*, “I will offer him a
burnt-offering,” for “I will offer unto him (that is,
unto JEHOVAH) a burnt-offering;” by an ellipsis of the
preposition of which Buxtorf gives many other exam-
ples, Thes. Grammat. lib. ii. 17. See also note on
chap. lxi. 5. A late happy application of this gram-
matical remark to that much disputed passage has
perfectly cleared up a difficulty which for two thousand
years had puzzled all the translators and expositors,
had given occasion to dissertations without number,
and caused endless disputes among the learned on the
question, whether Jephthah sacrificed his daughter or
not; in which both parties have been equally ignorant
of the meaning of the place, of the state of the fact,
and of the very terms of the vow; which now at last
has been cleared up beyond all doubt by my learned

X. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 4.

be greatly ashamed, that trust in graven images, that say to the molten images, Ye are our gods. 18 Hear, ye deaf; and look, ye blind, that ye may see.

19 "Who is blind, but my servant? or deaf, as my messenger that I sent? who is blind as he that is perfect, and blind as the Lord's servant?

20 Seeing many things, ^bbut thou observest not; opening the ears, but he heareth not.

21 The Lord is well pleased for his righteousness' sake; he will magnify the law, and make ^cit honourable.

22 But this is a people robbed and spoiled; ^dthey are all of them snared in holes, and they

are hid in prison houses: they are for a prey, and none delivereth; for ^ea spoil, and none saith, Restore.

23 Who among you will give ear to this? ^fwho will hearken and hear ^gfor the time to come?

24 Who gave Jacob for a spoil, and Israel to the robbers? did not the Lord, he against whom we have sinned? for they would not walk in his ways, neither were they obedient unto his law.

25 Therefore he hath poured upon him the fury of his anger, and the strength of battle: ^hand it hath set him on fire round about, ⁱyet he knew not; and ^jit burned him, yet he laid it not to heart.

^a Chap. xlii. 8; Ezek. xii. 2; see John ix. 39, 41. — ^b Rom. ii. 21.
^c Or, lum. — ^d Or, in snaring all the young men of them.

^e Heb. a treading. — ^f Heb. for the after time? — ^g 2 Kings xxv. 9. — ^h Hos. vii. 9. — ⁱ Jer. iv. 4; xxi. 12.

friend Dr. Randolph, Margaret Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford, in his Sermon on Jephthah's Vow, Oxford, 1766.—L.

Verse 19. *As my messenger that I sent*—"As he to whom I have sent my messengers"] כמלאכי אשלה *kemalachei eshlach*, ut ad quem nuncios meos misi. The *Vulgate* and *Chaldee* are almost the only interpreters who render it rightly, in consistence with the rest of the sentence, and in perfect agreement with the Hebrew idiom; according to which the ellipsis is to be thus supplied: כלאשר מלאכי אשלה *kelaasher malachei eshlach*; "As he to whom I have sent my messengers."

As he that is perfect—"As he who is perfectly instructed"] See note on chap. xlv. 2.

And blind as the Lord's servant—"And deaf, as the servant of JEHOVAH." For רעור *veivver*, and blind, we must read רעורש *vecheresh*, and deaf: רעורש, *Symmachus*, and so a MS. The mistake is palpable, and the correction self-evident, and admissible though there had been no authority for it.

Verse 20. *Seeing many things*—"Thou hast seen indeed"] The text has ראת רבות *raith raboth*, which the Masoretes in the marginal Keri have corrected to רעורש רבות *reoth raboth*; as indeed one hundred and seven MSS., and five editions, now have it in the text. This was probably the reading of most of the MSS. of their time; which, though they approved of it, out of some superstition they would not admit into their standard text. But these wretched critics, though they perceived there was some fault, yet did not know where the fault lay, nor consequently how to amend it; and yet it was open enough to a judicious eye: "רבות *raboth*, sic veteres; et tamen forte legendum, רעורש *reoth*, vide cap. vi. 9."—*Secker*. That is, ראת רעורש *raith reoth*, seeing, thou shalt see. I believe no one will doubt of admitting this as the true reading.

But he heareth not—"Yet thou wilt not hear"]

For ישמע *yishma*, read תשמע *tishma*, in the second person; so all the ancient Versions and forty MSS. of *Kennicott's*, (four of them ancient,) and seventeen of *De Rossi's*, and perhaps five more. Two others have תשמעו *tishmeu*, second person plural.

Verse 21. *He will magnify the law*—"He hath exalted his own praise"] For תורה *torah*, the law, the *Septuagint* read תודה *todah*, praise.

Verse 22. *They are all of them snared in holes*—"All their chosen youths are taken in the toils"] For הפה *haphach* read הופחו *huphachu*, in the plural number, hophal; as החבאו *hochbau*, which answers to it in the following member of the sentence. *Le Clerc*, *Houbigant*. הפה *hupbach*, *Secker*.

Verse 24. *We have sinned*—"They have sinned"] For חטאנו *chatanu*, "we have sinned," first person; the *Septuagint* and *Chaldee* read חטאו *chateu*, "they have sinned," in the third person.

Verse 25. *The fury of his anger*—"The heat of his wrath"] For חמה *chammah*, the *Bodl. MS.* has חמח *chammath*, in *regimine*, more regularly.

It hath set him on fire round about] So thoroughly hardened are the Jewish people, that they are represented as being in a house on fire, and even scorched with the flames, without perceiving their danger, or feeling that they are hurt! What a picture of mental induration! and this is their state to the present day. But by whom shall Jacob arise? for in this sense he is small indeed. Many efforts have been made to Christianize them, but without effect; and is this to be wondered at, while we tell them how great they are, how learned, how wise, how much we owe to them, that they are still the peculiar people of God, &c., &c.? If all this be true, what can they gain by becoming Christians? Whereas a more stupid, proud, hardened, ignorant people can scarcely be found in the civilized world, and they are most grossly ignorant of their own Scriptures.

CHAPTER XLIII.

Prediction of that blessed period when God should gather the posterity of Abraham, with tender care, from their several dispersions in every quarter under heaven, and bring them safely to their own land, 1-7. Struck with astonishment at so clear a display of an event so very remote, the prophet again challenges all the blinded nations and their idols to produce an instance of such foreknowledge, 8, 9; and intimates that the Jews should remain, (as at this day,) a singular monument to witness the truth of the prediction, till it should at length be fulfilled by the irresistible power of God, 10-13. He then returns to the nearer deliverance—that from the captivity of Babylon, 14, 15; with which, however, he immediately connects another deliverance described by allusions to that from Egypt, but represented as much more wonderful than that; a character which will not at all apply to the deliverance from Babylon, and must therefore be understood of the restoration from the mystical Babylon, 16-18. On this occasion the prophet, with peculiar elegance, and by a very strong poetic figure, represents the tender care of God in comforting and refreshing his people on their way through the desert, to be so great as to make even the wild beasts haunting those parched places so sensible of the blessing of those copious streams then provided by him, as to join their hissing and howling notes with one consent to praise God, 19-21. This leads to a beautiful contrast of the ingratitude of the Jews, and a vindication of God's dealings with regard to them, 22-28.

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
Name Pompilius,
R. Roman, 4.

BUT now thus saith the LORD^a that created thee, O Jacob, b and he that formed thee, O Israel, Fear not: c for I have redeemed thee, d I have called thee by thy name; thou art mine.

2 e When thou passest through the waters, f I will be with thee; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee: when thou g walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burned; neither shall the flame kindle upon thee.

3 For I am the LORD thy God, the Holy One of Israel, thy Saviour: h I gave Egypt

^a Ver. 7. — ^b Ver. 21. chap. xlv. 2, 21, 24. — ^c Chap. xlv. 6.
^d Chap. xlv. 6; xlv. 4. — ^e Psal. lxxvi. 12; xci. 3. &c. — ^f Deut. xxxi. 6, 8.

NOTES ON CHAP. XLIII.

Verse 1. *I have called thee by thy name*] קראתי בשמי karathi beshimcha. So all the Versions. But it seems from the seventh verse, and from the thing itself, that we should read קראתיך בשמי karathicha bishmi, 'I have called thee by my name;' for this form of speech often occurs—the other never. For chap. xlv. 24. concerning Cyrus, is another matter; but when God calls Jacob Israel, he calls him by the name of God. See Exod. xxxi. 2.—*Secker*.

Verse 3. *I gave Egypt for thy ransom*] This is commonly supposed to refer to the time of Sennacherib's invasion; who, when he was just ready to fall upon Jerusalem, soon after his entering Judea, was providentially diverted from that design, and turned his arms against the Egyptians, and their allies the Cushim Arabians, with their neighbours the Sabeans, probably joined with them under Tirhakah. See chap. xx. and chap. xxxvii. 9. Or as there are some reasonable objections to this opinion, perhaps it may mean more generally that God has often saved his people at the expense of other nations, whom he had, as it were in their stead, given up to destruction. Vitringa explains this of Shalmaneser's designs upon the kingdom of Judea after he had destroyed that of Samaria, from

for thy ransom, Ethiopia and Seba for thee.

4 Since thou wast precious in my sight, thou hast been honourable, and I have loved thee: therefore will I give men for thee, and people for thy i life.

5 k Fear not: for I am with thee: I will bring thy seed from the east, and gather thee from the west;

6 I will say to the north, Give up; and to the south, Keep not back: bring my sons from far, and my daughters from the ends of the earth;

7 Even every one that is l called by my

^g Dan. iii. 25, 27. — ^h Prov. xi. 8; xxi. 18. — Or, person.
ⁱ Chap. xli. 10, 14; xlv. 2; Jer. xxx. 10, 11; xlv. 27, 28.
^j Chap. lxxiii. 19; James ii. 7.

which he was diverted by carrying the war against the Egyptians, Cusheans, and Sabeans; but of this I think he has no clear proof in history. It is not to be wondered at that many things of this kind should remain very obscure for the want of the light of history, which in regard to these times is extremely deficient.

"Did not Cyrus overcome these nations? and might they not be given for releasing the Jews? It seems to have been so from chap. xlv. 14."—*Secker*.

Kimchi refers all this to the deliverance of Jerusalem from the invasion of Sennacherib. Tirhakah, king of Ethiopia, had come out to war against the king of Assyria, who was thereupon obliged to raise the siege of Jerusalem. Thus the Ethiopians, Egyptians, and Sabeans were delivered into the hands of the Assyrians as a ransom for Israel.—*Kimchi*. I cannot help thinking this to be a very rational solution of the text.

Verse 7. *Every one that is called by my name*] All who worship the true God, and are obedient to his laws.

I have created him] בראתי berathiv. I have produced him out of nothing.

For my glory] Ten MSS., three ancient, and the Syriac and Vulgate, read לכבודi libadodi, without the conjunction vau, and.

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Name Pompilius,
R. Roman. 4.

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 4.

name: for "I have created him
for my glory, "I have formed
him; yea, I have made him.

8 ° Bring forth the blind people
that have eyes, and the deaf that have ears.

9 Let all the nations be gathered together,
and let the people be assembled: "who among
them can declare this, and show us former
things? let them bring forth their witnesses,
that they may be justified: or let them hear,
and say, *It is truth.*

10 "Ye are my witnesses, saith the LORD,
"and my servant whom I have chosen: that
ye may know and believe me, and understand
that I *am* he: "before me there was "no God
formed, neither shall there be after me.

"Psa. c. 3; chap. xxix. 23; John iii. 3, 5; 2 Cor. v. 17; Eph.
ii. 10. — Ver. 1. — Chap. vi. 9; xlii. 19; Ezek. xii. 2.
"Chap. xli. 21, 22, 26. — Chap. xlv. 8. — Chap. xlii. 1; lv. 4.
"Chap. xli. 4; xlv. 6.

I have formed him] יצרתִי yetsartiv. I have given
him that particular form and shape which are best suited
to his station in life.

I have made him.] עשיתי asithiv. I have adapted
him to the accomplishment of my counsels and designs.

Verse 8. *Bring forth the blind people that have eyes*
—"Bring forth the people, blind, although they have
eyes"] I understand this of the Gentiles, as the verse
following, not of the Jews. Their natural faculties,
if they had made a proper use of them, must have led
them to the knowledge of the being and attributes of
the one true God; "for his eternal power and God-
head," if well attended to, are clearly seen in his works,
(Rom. i. 20,) and would have preserved them from run-
ning into the folly and absurdity of worshipping idols.
They are here challenged to produce the evidence of
the power and foreknowledge of their idol gods; and
the Jews are just afterwards, ver. 10, appealed to as
witnesses for God in this cause, therefore these latter
cannot here be meant by the people blind with eyes and
deaf with ears.

Verse 9. *Who among them*] Seven MSS., three
ancient, and the first edition, 1486, with the *Syriac*
and *Vulgate*, read בכח bechem, who among you; the
present reading is preferable.

Verse 10. *Ye (the Israelites) are my witnesses—and*
my servant (the prophet) whom I have chosen, that
whatever has been said before concerning Sennacherib
has been literally fulfilled. The prophet had predicted
it; the Israelites saw it accomplished.

Before me there was no God formed, neither shall
there be after me.] This is a most difficult place.
Was there a time when God was not? No! Yet he
says, *before me*. Will there be a time in which God
will not exist? No! Yet he says, *after me*. Are
not all these words to be referred to his creation? *Be-*
fore me, no god created any thing, nor was there any
thing pre-existent but myself. And *after me*, i. e.,
after my creation, such as now exists, there shall be
no other class of beings formed. This mode of inter-

11 I, even I, "am the LORD; A. M. cir. 3292.
and beside me there is no Sa- B. C. cir. 712.
viour. Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 4.

12 I have declared, and have
saved, and I have showed, when there was
no "strange god among you: "therefore ye
are my witnesses, saith the LORD, that I
am God.

13 "Yea, before the day was I *am* he; and
there is none that can deliver out of my hand:
I will work, and who shall "let "it?

14 Thus saith the LORD, your Redeemer,
the Holy One of Israel; for your sake I
have sent to Babylon, and have brought down
all their "nobles, and the Chaldeans, whose
cry is in the ships.

"Or, nothing formed of God. — Chap. xlv. 21; Hos. xiii. 4.
"Deut. xxxii. 16; Psa. lxxxi. 9. — Chap. xlv. 8; ver. 10.
"Psa. xc. 2; John viii. 58. — Heb. turn it back? — Job ix.
12; chap. xiv. 27. — Heb. bars.

pretation frees the passage from all embarrassment, and
the context perfectly agrees with it. The words *my*
servant, in this verse, the *Targum* understands of the
Messiah.

Verse 12. *I have declared, and have saved*] My
prophets have always predicted your deliverances be-
fore they took place; and I have fulfilled their words
to the uttermost.

Verse 14. *The Chaldeans, whose cry is in the ships*
—"The Chaldeans exulting in their ships."] Babylon
was very advantageously situated both in respect to
commerce, and as a naval power. It was open to the
Persian Gulf by the Euphrates, which was navigable
by large vessels; and being joined to the Tigris above
Babylon by the canal called *Naharmalca* or the Royal
River, supplied the city with the produce of the whole
country to the north of it, as far as the Euxine and
Caspian seas, *Herod.* i. 194. Semiramis was the
foundress of this part also of the Babylonian greatness.
She improved the navigation of the Euphrates, *Herod.*
i. 184; *Strabo*, lib. xvi.; and is said to have had a
fleet of three thousand galleys, *Huet*, Hist. du Com-
merce, chap. xi. We are not to wonder that in later
times we hear little of the commerce and naval power
of Babylon; for, after the taking of the city by Cyrus,
the Euphrates was not only rendered less fit for navi-
gation by being on that occasion diverted from its course
and left to spread over the whole country; but the Per-
sian monarchs, residing in their own country, to prevent
any invasion by sea on that part of their empire, pur-
posely obstructed the navigation of both the rivers by
making cataracts in them, *Strabo*, ib., that is, by rais-
ing dams across the channel, and making artificial falls
in them, that no vessel of any size or force could pos-
sibly come up. Alexander began to restore the navi-
gation of the rivers by demolishing the cataracts upon
the Tigris as far up as Seleucia, *Arrian*, lib. vii., but
he did not live to finish his great designs; those upon
the Euphrates still continued. Ammianus, xxiv. 1,
mentions them as subsisting in his time.

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1. One, the Creator of Israel, your
King.

16 Thus saith the LORD, which
maketh a way in the sea, and a path in
the mighty waters;

17 Which bringeth forth the chariot and
horse, the army and the power; they shall lie
down together, they shall not rise: they are
extinct, they are quenched as tow.

18 Remember ye not the former things,
neither consider the things of old.

19 Behold, I will do a new thing; now it
shall spring forth; shall ye not know it? I
will even make a way in the wilderness, and
rivers in the desert.

20 The beast of the field shall honour me,
the dragons and the owls: because I give
waters in the wilderness, and rivers in the
desert, to give drink to my people, my chosen.

¹ Exod. xiv. 16, 22. ² Psa. lxxvii. 19; chap. li. 10. — ³ Josh.
iii. 13, 16. — ⁴ Exod. xiv. 4-9, 25. — ⁵ Jer. xvi. 14; xxiii.
7. — ⁶ 2 Cor. v. 17; Rev. xxi. 5. — ⁷ Exod. xvii. 6; Num.
xx. 11; Deut. viii. 15; Psa. lxxviii. 16; chap. xxxv. 6; xli. 18.
— ⁸ Ch. ostriches. — ⁹ Heb. daughters of the owl. — ¹⁰ Chap. xlviii. 21.

The prophet therefore might very justly speak of
the Chaldeans as glorying in their naval power in his
time; though afterwards they had no foundation for
making any such boast.

Verse 15. *The Creator*] For בורא *bore*, "Creator,"
six MSS. (two ancient) have אֱלֹהֵי *Elohey*, "God."

Verse 19. *Behold, I will do a new thing*] At ver.
16, the prophet had referred to the deliverance from
Egypt and the passage through the Red Sea; here he
promises that the same power shall be employed in their
redemption and return from the Babylonish captivity.
This was to be a new prodigy.

Verse 20. *The beast of the field shall honour me*—
"The wild beast of the field shall glorify me"] The
image is elegant and highly poetical. God will give
such an abundant miraculous supply of water to his
people traversing the dry desert in their return to their
country, that even the wild beasts, the serpents, the
ostriches, and other animals that haunt those arid re-
gions, shall be sensible of the blessing, and shall break
forth into thanksgiving and praises to him for the un-
usual refreshment which they receive from his so plen-
tifully watering the sandy wastes of Arabia Deserta,
for the benefit of his people passing through them.

Verse 22. *But thou hast not called upon me*] The
connexion is: But thou, Israel, whom I have chosen,
whom I have formed for myself to be my witness
against the false gods of the nations; even thou hast
revolted from me, hast neglected my worship, and hast
been perpetually running after strange gods. The em-
phasis of this and the following parts of the sentence,
on which the sense depends, is laid on the words *me*,
on my account, &c. The Jews were diligent in per-
forming the external services of religion; in offering

21 ¹ This people have I formed
for myself; they shall show forth
my praise.

22 But thou hast not called
upon me, O Jacob; but thou
hast been weary of me, O Israel.

23 Thou hast not brought me the small
cattle of thy burnt-offerings; neither hast thou
honoured me with thy sacrifices. I have not
caused thee to serve with an offering, nor
wearied thee with incense.

24 Thou hast bought me no sweet cane with
money, neither hast thou filled me with the
fat of thy sacrifices: but thou hast made me
to serve with thy sins, thou hast wearied me
with thine iniquities.

25 I, even I, am he that blotteth out thy
transgressions for mine own sake, and will
not remember thy sins.

26 Put me in remembrance: let us plead

¹ Psa. cii. 18; ver. i. 7; Luke i. 74, 75; Eph. i. 5, 6. — ² Mal.
i. 13. — ³ Amos v. 25. — ⁴ Heb. loads or kads. — ⁵ Heb. *as a drink*, or abundantly moistened. — ⁶ Chap. i. 14; Mal. i. 17.
— ⁷ Chap. xlv. 22; xlviii. 9; Jer. i. 20; Acts iii. 19. — ⁸ Ezek.
xxxvi. 22, &c. — ⁹ Chap. i. 18; Jer. xxxi. 34.

prayers, incense, sacrifices, oblations; but their prayers
were not offered with faith; and their oblations were
made more frequently to their idols than to the God of
their fathers. The Hebrew idiom excludes with a
general negative, in a comparative sense, one of two
objects opposed to one another: thus, "I will have
mercy, and not sacrifice," Hos. vi. 6. "For I spoke
not to your fathers, nor commanded them, concerning
burnt-offerings or sacrifices; but this thing I commanded
them, saying, Obey my voice," Jer. vii. 22, 23. And
the meaning of this place of Isaiah seems to be much
the same with that of Amos; who however has ex-
plained at large both parts of the comparison, and spe-
cified the false service opposed to the true:—

"Have ye offered unto me sacrifices and offerings,
In the wilderness forty years, O house of Israel?
Nay, but you have borne the tabernacle of your
Moloch,
And Chiun, your images;
The star of your god, which you made to yourselves."
Amos v. 25, 26.

But thou hast been weary of me, O Israel—"Neither
on my account hast thou laboured, O Israel." For
כִּי יָגַתָּ *ki yagata*, the *Septuagint* and *Vulgate* read
וַיָּגַתָּ *vayagata*.—*Houbigant*. The negative is repeated
or referred to by the conjunction *vau*; as in many
other places. See note on chap. xxiii. 4.

Verse 25. *I, even I, am he*] The original is ex-
tremely abrupt: הוּא אֲנִי אֲנֹכִי *anochi anochi hu*, "I,
I, He." Is there any mystery in this form? Does it
refer to a plurality of persons in the Godhead?

For mine own sake] In the pardon of sin God can
draw no reason but from his own infinite goodness.

A. M. cir. 3292. together : declare thou, that thou
B. C. cir. 712. mayest be justified.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii, 27 Thy first father hath sinned,
R. Roman., 4. and thy ^a teachers have trans-
gressed against me.

^a Heb. interpreters ; Mal. ii. 7, 8.—^v Chap. xlvii. 6 ; Lam. ii. 2, 6, 7.

Verse 27. *Thy first father hath sinned*] On this *Kimechi* speaks well : “ How can ye say that ye have not sinned, seeing your first father, Adam, sinned ; and man hath sin impressed on him through natural generation ! ”

Verse 28. *I have profaned the princes of the sanctuary*—“ Thy princes have profaned my sanctuary ”] Instead of וְהָלַלְוּ *vaachallel sarey*, read שִׁירֵי יְהוָה *yayechalelu sareycha*. So the *Syriac* and *Septuagint*, καὶ ἐμίσησαν οἱ ἀρχόντες τὰ ἁγία μου, “ the rulers have defiled my holy things.” קֹדְשֵׁי *kodshi*, *Houbigant*. Οἱ ἀρχόντες *oss*, “ thy rulers,” *MSS.* Pachom. and i. D. 11 and Marchal.

28 Therefore ^v I have profaned the ^w princes of the sanctuary, ^x and have given Jacob to the curse, and Israel to reproaches.

^w Or, *holy princes*.—^x *Psa.* lxxix. 4 ; *Jer.* xxiv. 9 ; *Dan.* ix. 11 *Zech.* viii. 13.

To reproaches—“ *To reproach* ”] לִגְדוּפָה *ligedupah*, in the singular number ; so an ancient MS. and the *Septuagint*, *Syriac*, and *Vulgate*. And, alas ! what a curse do they still bear, and what reproach do they still suffer ! No national crimes have ever equalled those of the Jewish nation, for no nation ever had such privileges to neglect, despise, sin against. When shall this severity of God towards this people have an end ? *Ans.* Whenever, with one heart, they turn to him, and receive the doctrine of the Lord Jesus ; and not till then.

CHAPTER XLIV.

This chapter, besides promises of redemption, of the effusion of the Spirit, and success of the Gospel, 1-5, sets forth, in a very sublime manner, the supreme power and foreknowledge, and absolute eternity, of the one true God ; and exposes the folly and absurdity of idolatry with admirable force and elegance, 6-20. And to show that the knowledge of future events belongs only to Jehovah, whom all creation is again called to adore for the deliverance and reconciliation granted to his people, 21-23, the prophet concludes with setting in a very strong point of view the absolute impotence of every thing considered great and insurmountable in the sight of men, when standing in the way of the Divine counsel ; and mentions the future deliverer of the Jewish nation expressly by name, nearly two hundred years before his birth, 24-28.

A. M. cir. 3292. YET now hear, ^a O Jacob my
B. C. cir. 712. servant ; and Israel, whom
Olymp. XVII. 1. I have chosen.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii, 2 Thus saith the LORD that
R. Roman., 4. made thee, ^b and formed thee from the womb,
which will help thee ; Fear not, O Jacob, my
servant ; and thou, ^c Jesurun, whom I have
chosen.

^a Ver. 21 ; chap. xli. 8 ; xliii. 1 ; *Jer.* xxx. 10 ; xlv. 27, 28.
^b Chap. xliii. 1, 7.

3 For I will ^d pour water upon him that is thirsty, and floods upon the dry ground : I will pour my spirit upon thy seed, and my blessing upon thine offspring :

4 And they shall spring up *as* among the grass, as willows by the water courses.

^c *Deut.* xxxii. 15.—^d *Chap.* xxxv. 7 ; *Joel* ii. 23 ; *John* vii. 38 ; *Acts* ii. 13.

NOTES ON CHAP. XLIV.

Verse 2. *Jesurun*] *Jeshurun* means Israel. This name was given to that people by Moses, *Deut.* xxxii. 15 ; xxxiii. 5, 26. The most probable account of it seems to be that in which the Jewish commentators agree ; namely, that it is derived from יָשָׁר *yashar*, and signifies *upright*. In the same manner, Israel, as a people, is called מְשֻׁלָּם *meshullam*, *perfect*, chap. xlii. 19. They were taught of God, and abundantly furnished with the means of rectitude and perfection in his service and worship. *Grotius* thinks that יֵשׁוּרֻן *yeshurun* is a diminutive of יִשְׂרָאֵל *yishrael*, *Israel* ; expressing peculiar fondness and affection ; ἱσχυροῦς, *O little Israel*.

Verse 4. *They shall spring up as among the grass*—“ They shall spring up as the grass among the waters”] יֵשׁוּרֻן *bebeyn chatzir*. “ They shall spring up in

the midst of, or rather, in among, the grass.” This cannot be right : eleven MSS., and thirteen editions, have כֶּבֶן *kebeyn*, or כֶּבֶן *keben*. Twenty-four MSS. read it without the ^v *yod*, כֶּבֶן *keben*, in the son of the grass ; and so reads the *Chaldee* ; כֶּבֶן *keben*, in the son of the grass. Twenty-four MSS. of Dr. *Kennicott*’s, thirty-three of *De Rossi*’s, and one of my own, with six editions, have this reading. The *Syriac*, כֶּבֶן *mibbeyn*. The true reading is in all probability כֶּבֶן *kebeyn* ; and the word מַיִם *mayim*, which should have followed it, is lost out of the text : but it is happily supplied by the *Septuagint* ; ὡς ἀνα μέσων ὑδάτος, *as among the water*. “ In every place where there is water, there is always grass ; for water makes every thing grow in the east.” *Sir John Chardin*’s note on 1 Kings xvii. 5. *Harmer*’s Observations, i. 54.

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Nunus Pompilii,
R. Roman., 4.

5 One shall say, I am the LORD's; and another shall call himself by the name of Jacob; and another shall subscribe with his hand unto the LORD, and surname himself by the name of Israel.

6 Thus saith the LORD, the King of Israel, and his Redeemer the LORD of hosts; 'I am the first, and I am the last: and beside me there is no God.

7 And ^o who, as I, shall call, and shall declare it, and set it in order for me, since I appointed the ancient people? and the things that are coming, and shall come, let them show unto them.

^e Ver. 24; chap. xlii. 1, 14.—^f Chap. xli. 4; xlviii. 12; Rev. i. 8, 17; xxii. 13.—^g Chap. xli. 4, 22; xlv. 21.—^h Chap. xli. 22.
ⁱ Chap. xliii. 10, 12.—^k Deut. iv. 35, 39; xxxii. 39; 1 Sam. ii. 2.

Verse 5. Shall call himself—"Shall be called"] Passive, קרא *qāra*; ἀληθεύεται, *Symmachus*.

Another shall subscribe with his hand unto the Lord—"This shall inscribe his hand to JEHOVAH"] Καὶ ἑστῆς ἐπιγραφῆς χεῖρ (χώρα, *Ag.*, *Sym.*) αὐτοῦ, Του Θεοῦ ἡμῶν.—And another shall write upon his hand, I belong to God."—*Sept.* They seem to have read here, as before, ליהוה אני *lahovah ani*, I belong to JEHOVAH. But the repetition of the same phrase without any variation is not elegant. However, they seem to have understood it rightly, as an allusion to the marks, which were made by punctures rendered indelible, by fire or by staining, upon the hand or some other part of the body, signifying the state or character of the person, and to whom he belonged. The slave was marked with the name of his master; the soldier, of his commander; the idolater, with the name or ensign of his god: Στιγματὰ ἐπιγραφόμενα διὰ τῶν στρατευομένων ἐν ταῖς χερσίν. "Punctual inscriptions made by the soldiers on their hands." Aetius apud Turnebum *Advers.* xxiv. 12. Victuris in cute punctis milites scripti et matriculis inserti jurare solent. "The soldiers having indelible inscriptions on their skin, and inserted in the muster-rolls, are accustomed to make oath." *Vigetius*, ii. 5. And the Christians seem to have imitated this practice, by what *Procopius* says on this place of Isaiah. Τὸ δὲ ΤΗ ΧΕΙΡΙ, οὐκ ἐστὶ στίγμα πᾶσι πολλοῖς ἐπι καρπῶν, ἢ βραχίονων, ἢ τοῦ σταθμοῦ τοῦ στήθεος, ἢ τῆς χειρὸς προσήγοριαν. "Because many marked their wrists, or their arms, with the sign of the cross, or with the name of Christ." See *Rev.* xx. 4; *Spencer*, *De Leg. Hebr.* lib. ii., cap. 20.

Verse 7. Let them show unto them—"Let them declare unto us." For למו *lamo*, unto them, the *Chaldee* reads לנו *lanu*, unto us. The *Septuagint* read לכם *lachem*, unto you; which is preferable to the reading of the text. But למו *lamo*, and לנו *lanu*, are frequently mistaken one for the other, see chap. x. 29; *Psa.* lxxx. 7; lxiv. 6.

Verse 8. Fear ye not] תיראו *tirehu* never occurs. Perhaps it should be תיראו *tireu*, fear ye. Two MSS. read תיראו *tirehu*, and one of mine תיראו *taharu*.

8 Fear ye not, neither be afraid: ^b have not I told thee from that time, and have declared it? ^c ye are even my witnesses. Is there a God beside me? yea ^d there is no ^e God; I know not any.

9 They ^m that make a graven image are all of them vanity; and their ⁿ delectable things shall not profit; and they are their own witnesses; ^o they see not, nor know; that they may be ashamed.

10 Who hath formed a god, or molten a graven image ^p that is profitable for nothing?

11 Behold, all his fellows shall be ^q ashamed; and the workmen, they are of men: let them

2 Sam. xxii. 32; chap. xlv. 5.—¹ *Heb. rock*; *Deut.* xxxii. 4.
² Chap. xlv. 21. 29.—³ *Heb. desirable*.—⁴ *Psa.* cxv. 4, &c.
⁵ *Jer.* x. 5; *Hab.* ii. 18.—⁶ *Psa.* xcvi. 7; *ch.* l. 29; *xlii.* 17. *xlv.* 16.

Verses 9, 10. That they may be ashamed. Who hath formed a god—"That every one may be ashamed, that he hath formed a god"] The *Bodleian MS.*, one of the first extant for its antiquity and authority, instead of מי *mi*, at the beginning of the tenth verse, has כי *ki*, which greatly clears up the construction of a very obscure passage. *Doederlein* approves of this reading. The *Septuagint* likewise closely connect in construction the end of ver. 9 with the beginning of ver. 10; and wholly omit the interrogative מי *mi*, which embarrasses the sentence: ἀποχρησθέντων οἱ πλάσσαντες Θεοὺς, καὶ λατρυνόντες πάντες ἀνθρώποι. "But they shall be confounded that make a god; and they who engrave unprofitable things;" agreeably to the reading of the *MS.* above mentioned.

Verse 11. His fellows] חביריו *chaberaiv*: but יבדו *abadav*, his servants or worshippers, is the reading of one of *De Rossi's MSS.*, and of the *Chaldee*.

And the workmen, they are of men—"Even the workmen themselves shall blush"] I do not know that any one has ever yet interpreted these words to any tolerably good sense: וחרשי הכה כארם *vecharashim hemmah meadam*. The *Vulgate* and our translators, have rendered them very fairly, as they are written and pointed in the text: Fabri enim sunt ex hominibus. "And the workmen they are of men." Out of which the commentators have not been able to extract any thing worthy of the prophet. I have given another explanation of the place; agreeable enough to the context, if it can be deduced from the words themselves. I presume that אדם *adam*, *rubuit*, may signify *erubuit*, to be red through shame, as well as from any other cause; though I cannot produce any example of it in that particular sense; and the word in the text I would point אדם *meoddam*; or if any one should object to the irregularity of the number, I would read אדם *meoddamin*. But I rather think that the irregularity of the construction has been the cause of the obscurity, and has given occasion to the mistaken punctuation. The singular is sometimes put for the plural. See *Psa.* lxxviii. 31; and the participle for the future tense, see *Isa.* xl. 11.—L

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all be gathered together, let them stand up; yet they shall fear, and they shall be ashamed together.

12 * The smith * with the tongs both worketh in the coals, and fashioneth it with hammers, and worketh it with the strength of his arms: yea, he is hungry, and his strength faileth: he drinketh no water, and is faint.

13 The carpenter stretcheth out his rule; he marketh it out with a line; he fitteth it with planes, and he marketh it out with the compass, and maketh it after the figure of a man, according to the beauty of a man: that it may remain in the house.

14 He heweth him down cedars, and taketh the cypress and the oak, which he ^t strength-eneth for himself among the trees of the forest: he planteth an ash, and the rain doth nourish it.

15 Then shall it be for a man to burn: for he will take thereof, and warm himself; yea, he kindleth it, and baketh bread; yea, he maketh a god, and worshippeth it; he maketh it a graven image, and falleth down thereto.

16 He burneth part thereof in the fire; with part thereof he eateth flesh; he roasteth roast,

* Chap. xl. 19; xli. 6; Jer. x. 3, &c.; Wisd. xiii. 11, &c.
* Or, with an axe.—† Or, taketh courage.—* Chap. xlv. 20.
† 2 Thess. ii. 11.

Verse 12. *The smith with the tongs, &c.*—"The smith cutteth off a portion of iron"] כַּעֲרָר *meatstsed*, Participium Pihel of כָּעַר *atsad*, to cut; still used in that sense in the Arabic. See *Simonis Lex. Heb.* The *Septuagint* and *Syriac* take the word in this form: but they render it *sharpeneth* the iron. See *Castell. Lex.* in voce.

The sacred writers are generally large and eloquent upon the subject of idolatry; they treat it with great severity, and set forth the absurdity of it in the strongest light. But this passage of Isaiah, ver. 12-20, far exceeds any thing that ever was written upon the subject, in force of argument, energy of expression, and elegance of composition. One or two of the apocryphal writers have attempted to imitate the prophet, but with very ill success; Wisd. xiii. 11-19; xv. 7, &c.; Baruch vi., especially the latter, who, injudiciously dilating his matter, and introducing a number of minute circumstances, has very much weakened the force and effect of his invective. On the contrary a heathen author, in the ludicrous way, has, in a line or two, given idolatry one of the severest strokes it ever received:—

Olim truncus eram ficulnus, inutile lignum,
Cum faber incertus, scammum faceretne Priapum,
Maluit esse Deum. Deus inde ego.

HORAT. *Satyr.*, lib. 1. sat. viii.

and is satisfied: yea, he warmeth himself, and saith, Aha, I am warm, I have seen the fire:

17 And the residue thereof he maketh a god, even his graven image: he falleth down unto it, and worshippeth it, and prayeth unto it, and saith, Deliver me; for thou art my god.

18 * They have not known nor understood: for ^v he hath ^w shut their eyes, that they can not see; and their hearts, that they cannot understand.

19 And none ^x considereth ^y in his heart, neither is there knowledge nor understanding to say, I have burned part of it in the fire: yea, also I have baked bread upon the coals thereof; I have roasted flesh and eaten it: and shall I make the residue thereof an abomination? shall I fall down to ^z the stock of a tree?

20 He feedeth on ashes: ^a a deceived heart hath turned him aside, that he cannot deliver his soul, nor say, Is there not a lie in my right hand?

21 Remember these, O Jacob and Israel; for ^b thou art my servant: I have formed

* Heb. *daubed*.—* Heb. *setteth to his heart*.—* Chap. xli. 8.
† Heb. *that which comes of a tree?*—* Hos. iv. 11; Rom. i. 21:
2 Thess. ii. 11.—† Ver. 1, 2.

"Formerly I was the stump of a fig tree, a useless log; when the carpenter, after hesitating whether to make me a god or a stool, at last determined to make me a god. Thus I became a god!"

From the tenth to the seventeenth verse, a most beautiful strain of irony is carried on against idolatry. And we may naturally think that every idolater, who either read or heard it, must have been for ever ashamed of his own devices.—L.

Verse 14. *He heweth him down*—"He heweth down"] For לִכְרוֹת *lichroth*, the *Septuagint* and *Vulgate* read כָּרַח *carath* or כִּרַּח *yichroth*.

Verse 16. *With part*—"And with part"] *Twenty-three MSS.*, the *Septuagint*, and *Vulgate* add the conjunction וְ *vau*, and, וְעַל *veal*.

Verse 17. *He falleth down unto it*] There were four forms of adoration used among the Hebrews: 1. הִשְׁתַּחֲוָה *HISHTACHAVAH*, The prostration of the whole body. 2. קָדָר *KADAD*, The bowing of the head. 3. כָּרַע *CARA*, The bending of the upper part of the body down to the knees. 4. בָּרַךְ *BARACH*, Bowing the knee, or kneeling. See on chap. xlix. 23.

Verse 18. *He hath shut their eyes*—"Their eyes are closed up"] The *Septuagint*, *Chaldee*, and *Vulgate*, for טָח *tach*, read טָחוּ *tachu*. See note on chap. vi. 10.

Verse 20. *He feedeth on ashes*] He feedeth on that which affordeth no nourishment; a proverbial expres-

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thee; thou *art* my servant: O
Israel, thou shalt not be forgotten
of me.

22 ^c I have blotted out, as a
thick cloud, thy transgressions, and, as a cloud,
thy sins: return unto me; for ^d I have re-
deemed thee.

23 ^e Sing, O ye heavens; for the LORD hath
done *it*: shout, ye lower parts of the earth:
break forth into singing, ye mountains, O
forest, and every tree therein: for the LORD
hath redeemed Jacob, and glorified himself
in Israel.

24 Thus saith the LORD, ^f thy Redeemer,
and ^g he that formed thee from the womb, I *am*
the LORD that maketh all *things*; ^h that
stretcheth forth the heavens alone; that

^c Chap. xliii. 25.—^d Chap. xliii. 1; xlviii. 20; 1 Cor. vi. 20;
1 Pet. i. 18, 19.—^e Psa. lxxix. 34; xcvi. 11, 12; chap. xlii. 10;
xliii. 13; Jer. li. 48; Rev. xviii. 20.—^f Chap. xliii. 14; Ver. 6.
^g Chap. xliii. 1.

sion for using ineffectual means, and bestowing labour
to no purpose. In the same sense Hosea says,
“Ephraim feedeth on wind.” Chap. xii. 1.

Verse 22. *I have blotted out, as a thick cloud, thy
transgressions, and, as a cloud, thy sins*—“I have
made thy transgressions vanish away like a cloud, and
thy sins like a vapour”] Longinus admired the subli-
mity of the sentiment, as well as the harmony of the
numbers, in the following sentence of *Demosthenes*:
Τοῦτο το ὑψίστημα τὸν τιτὲ τῇ πόλει περιστάντα κινδύ-
νον παρέλθειν σπαισέν ὡσπερ νέφος. “This decree
made the danger then hanging over the city pass away
like a cloud.” Probably Isaiah alludes here to the
smoke rising up from the sin-offering, dispersed speed-
ily by the wind, and rendered invisible. He who
offered his sacrifice aright was as sure that the sin for
which he offered it was blotted out, as that the smoke
of the sacrifice was dispersed by the wind, and was no
longer discernible.

Verse 24. *By myself*] *Thirteen MSS.*, six ancient,
confirm the reading of the *Keri*, מאתי *meittai*.

Verse 27. *That saith to the deep, Be dry*—“Who
saith to the deep, Be thou wasted”] Cyrus took Baby-
lon by laying the bed of the Euphrates dry, and lead-
ing his army into the city by night through the empty
channel of the river. This remarkable circumstance,
in which the event so exactly corresponded with the pro-
phesy, was also noted by Jeremiah, chap. i. 38, li. 36.

“A drought shall be upon her waters, and they shall
be dried up:—

I will lay her sea dry;

And I will scorch up her springs.”

It is proper here to give some account of the means
and method by which the stratagem of Cyrus was
effected.

The Euphrates, in the middle of the summer, from
the melting of the snows on the mountains of Armenia,
like the Nile, overflows the country. In order to

spreadeth abroad the earth by
myself:

25 That ⁱ frustrateth the tokens
^k of the liars, and maketh diviners

mad; that turneth wise *men* backward, ^l and
maketh their knowledge foolish;

26 ^m That confirmeth the word of his servant,
and performeth the counsel of his messengers;
that saith to Jerusalem, Thou shalt be inhabited;
and to the cities of Judah, Ye shall be built,
and I will raise up the ⁿ decayed places thereof:

27 ^o That saith to the deep, Be dry, and I
will dry up thy rivers:

28 That saith of Cyrus, *He is* my shepherd,
and shall perform all my pleasure: even say-
ing to Jerusalem, ^p Thou shalt be built; and
to the temple, Thy foundation shall be laid.

ⁱ Job ix. 8; Psa. civ. 2; chap. xli. 22; xlii. 5; xlv. 12; li. 13.
^k Chap. xlvii. 13.—^l Jer. i. 36.—^m 1 Cor. i. 20.—ⁿ Zech. i. 6.
^o Heb. wastes.—^p See Jer. i. 38; li. 32, 36.—^q 2 Chron. xxxvi.
22, 23; Ezra i. 1, &c.; chap. xlv. 13.

diminish the inundation, and to carry off the waters,
two canals were made by Nebuchadnezzar a hundred
miles above the city; the first on the eastern side called
Naharmalca, or the Royal River, by which the
Euphrates was let into the Tigris; the other on the
western side, called Pallacopas, or Naharaga, (נַהַר אֲגַם
nahar agam, The river of the pool,) by which the re-
dundant waters were carried into a vast lake, forty
miles square, contrived, not only to lessen the inunda-
tion, but for a reservoir, with sluices, to water the bar-
ren country on the Arabian side. Cyrus, by turning
the whole river into the lake by the Pallacopas, laid
the channel, where it ran through the city, almost dry;
so that his army entered it, both above and below, by
the bed of the river, the water not reaching above the
middle of the thigh. By the great quantity of water
let into the lake, the sluices and dams were destroyed;
and being never repaired afterwards, the waters spread
over the whole country below, and reduced it to a
morass, in which the river is lost. Ingens modo et
navigabilis, inde tenuis rivus, despectus emoritur; et
nusquam manifesto exitit effluit, ut alii omnes, sed
deficit. “And thus a navigable river has been totally
lost, it having no exit from this morass. No wonder
then that the geographical face of this country is com-
pletely changed;” *MELA* iii. 8; *HEROD.* i. 185, 190;
XENOPHON, Cyrop. vii.; *ARRIAN* vii.

Verse 28. *That saith of Cyrus, He is my shepherd*
—“Who saith to Cyrus, Thou art my shepherd”]
Pastor meus es; Vulg. The true reading seems to
be אֵתָה רֹעִי *roi atah*; the word אֵתָה *atah*, has prob-
ably been dropped out of the text. The same word
is lost out of the text, Psa. cxix. 57. It is supplied in
the *Septuagint* by the word αἱ, *thou art*.

Saying to Jerusalem] *For* וְלֵאמֹר *velemor*, the *Sep-
tuagint* and *Vulgate* read רְאוּמֹר *haomer*.

And to the temple] וְלֵבֵית־יְהוָה *leibeth-chal*, as
Irashalayim, before; the preposition is necessary, and
the *Vulgate* seems to read so.—*Houbigant*

That saith of CYRUS, *He is, or thou art, my shepherd—Saying to JERUSALEM, "Thou shalt be built;" and to the TEMPLE, "Thy foundation shall be laid."*—There is a remarkable beauty and propriety in this verse.

1. Cyrus is called God's shepherd. Shepherd was an epithet which Cyrus took to himself; and what he gave to all good kings.

2. This Cyrus should say to the temple: "Thy foundation shall be laid." Not—thou shalt be built. The fact is, only the *foundation* was laid in the days of Cyrus, the *Ammonites* having prevented the building; nor was it resumed till the *second* year of Darius, one of his successors. There is often a precision in the expressions of the prophets which is as honourable to truth, as it is unnoticed by careless readers.

CHAPTER XLV.

Prophecy concerning Cyrus, the first king of the Persians. Every obstruction shall be removed out of his way, and the treasures taken from his enemies shall be immense, 1-3. To whom, and on what account, Cyrus was indebted for his wonderful success, 4-6. The prophet refutes the absurd opinion of the Persians, that there were two supreme beings, an evil and a good one, represented by light and darkness, here declared to be only the operation of the ONE true God, 7; and makes a transition to the still greater work of God displayed in the dispensation of the Gospel, 8. Great impiety of those who call in question the mysterious providence of God towards his children, 9-12. The remaining part of this chapter, interspersed with strictures on the absurdity of idolatry and some allusions to the dark lying oracles of the heathens, may partly refer to the deliverance begun by Cyrus, but chiefly to the salvation by the Messiah, which, it is declared, shall be of universal extent and everlasting duration, 13-25.

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THUS saith the LORD to his anointed, to Cyrus, whose a right hand I b have holden c to subdue nations before him; and I will loose the loins of kings, to open before him the two leaved gates; and the gates shall not be shut;

2 I will go before thee, d and make the crooked places straight: e I will break in pieces the gates of brass, and cut in sunder the bars of iron:

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3 And I will give thee the treasures of darkness, and hidden riches of secret places, f that

a Chap. xli. 13.—b Or, strengthened.—c Chap. xli. 2; Dan. v. 30.

d Chap. xl. 4 —e Psa. cvii. 16.—f Chap. xli. 23.

NOTES ON CHAP. XLV.

Verse 1. *Loose the loins of kings*—"Ungird the loins of kings""] See the note on chap. v. 27. *Xenophon* gives the following list of the nations conquered by Cyrus: the Syrians, Assyrians, Arabians, Cappadocians, both the Phrygians, Lydians, Carians, Phœnicians, Babylonians. He moreover reigned over the Bactrians, Indians, Cilicians, the Sacæ, Paphlagonians, and Mariandyni.—*Cyrop.*, lib. i. p. 4, Edit. *Hutchinson*, Quarto. All these kingdoms he acknowledges, in his decree for the restoration of the Jews, to have been given to him by *JEHOVAH*, the God of heaven. *Ezra* i. 2.

To open before him the two leaved gates, &c.—"That I may open before him the valves; and the gates shall not be shut"] The gates of Babylon within the city leading from the streets to the river, were providentially left open, when Cyrus's forces entered the city in the night through the channel of the river, in the general disorder occasioned by the great feast which was then celebrated; otherwise, says *Herodotus*, i. 191, the Persians would have been shut up in the bed of the river, and taken as in a net, and all destroyed. And the gates of the palace were opened imprudently by the king's orders, to inquire what was the cause of the tumult without; when the two parties under Gobrias and Gadatas rushed in, got possession of the palace, and slew the king.—*XENOPH.*, *Cyrop.* vii., p. 528.

Verse 2. *The crooked places*—"The mountains"] For *הרורים hadurim*, *crooked places*, a word not easily accounted for in this place, the *Septuagint* read *הררים hararim*, *ρα ορη, the mountains*. Two MSS. have *הרורים hadarim*, without the *vav*, which is hardly distinguishable from the reading of the *Septuagint*. The Divine protection that attended Cyrus, and rendered his expedition against Babylon easy and prosperous, is finely expressed by God's going before him, and making the mountains level. The image is highly poetical:—

At vos, qua veniet, tumidi subsidite montes,
Et faciles curvis vallibus este viæ.

OVID, *Amor.* ii. 16.

"Let the lofty mountains fall down, and make level paths in the crooked valleys."

The gates of brass—"The valves of brass"] *Abydenus*, *apud, Euseb.* *Præp. Evang.* ix. 41, says, that the wall of Babylon had brazen gates. And *Herodotus*, i. 179, more particularly: "In the wall all round there are a hundred gates, all of brass; and so in like manner are the sides and the lintels." The gates likewise within the city, opening to the river from the several streets, were of brass; as were those also of the temple of Belus.—*Herod.* i., 180, 181.

Verse 3. *I will give thee the treasures of darkness*] Sardes and Babylon, when taken by Cyrus, were the wealthiest cities in the world. *Cresus*, celebrated

A. M. cir. 3292. thou mayest know that I, the
 B. C. cir. 712. Olymp. XVII. 1. LORD, which ²call thee by thy
 cir. annum name, *am* the God of Israel.
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4 For ^hJacob my servant's sake, and Israel mine elect, I have even called thee by thy name: I have surnamed thee, though thou hast ⁱnot known me.

5 I ^k*am* the LORD, and ^l*there is* none else, *there is* no God beside me: ^mI girded thee,

⁶ Exod. xxxiii. 12, 17; chap. xliii. 1; xlix. 1.—ⁿ Chap. xlv. 1.
¹ Thess. iv. 5.—^a Deut. iv. 35, 39; xxxii. 39; chap. xlv. 8.

beyond all the kings of that age for his riches, gave up his treasures to Cyrus, with an exact account in writing of the whole, containing the particulars with which each wagon was loaded when they were carried away; and they were delivered to Cyrus at the palace of Babylon.—*Xenoph.* Cyrop. lib. vii. p. 503, 515, 540.

Pliny gives the following account of the wealth taken by Cyrus in Asia. Jam Cyrus, devicta Asia, pondo xxxiv. millia auri invenerat; præter vasa aurea, aurumque factum, et in eo folia, ac platanum, vitæque. Qua victoria argenti quingenta millia talentorum reportavit; et craterem Semiramidis, cujus pondus quindecim talents colligebat. Talentum autem Ægyptium pondo lxxx. patere l. capere Varro tradit.—*Nat. Hist.* xxxiii. 15. "When Cyrus conquered Asia, he found *thirty-four* thousand pounds weight of gold, besides golden vessels and articles in gold; and leaves, (*folia*, perhaps *solia*, bathing vessels, *Hol.*) a plane, and vine tree, (of gold.) By which victory he carried away *fifty thousand* talents of silver; and the cup of Semiramis, the weight of which was *fifteen talents*. The Egyptian talent, according to Varro, was *eighty pounds*." This cup was the *crater*, or large vessel, out of which they filled the drinking cups at great entertainments. Evidently it could not be a *drinking vessel*, which, according to what *Varro* and *Pliny* say, must have weighed 1,200 pounds!

The gold and silver estimated by weight in this account, being converted into pounds sterling, amount to *one hundred and twenty-six millions two hundred and twenty-four thousand pounds*.—*Brerewood*, *De Ponderibus*, cap. x.

Treasures of darkness may refer to the custom of burying their jewels and money under the ground in their house floors, fearing robbers.

Verse 7. *I form the light, and create darkness*] It was the great principle of the Magian religion, which prevailed in Persia in the time of Cyrus, and in which probably he was educated, that there are two supreme, co-eternal, and independent causes always acting in opposition one to the other; one the author of all good, the other of all evil. The good being they called *LIGHT*; the evil being, *DARKNESS*. That when *LIGHT* had the ascendant, then *good* and *happiness* prevailed among men; when *DARKNESS* had the superiority, then *evil* and *misery* abounded. An opinion that contradicts the clearest evidence of our reason, which plainly leads us to the acknowledgment of one only Supreme Being, infinitely good as well as powerful. With reference to this absurd opinion, held by the person to

though thou hast not known me:

6 "That they may know from the rising of the sun, and from the west, that *there is* none beside me. *I am* the LORD, and *there is* none else.

7 I form the light, and create darkness: I make peace, and ^ocreate evil: I the LORD do all these *things*.

xlvi. 9.—¹ Ver. 14, 18, 21, 22.—^m Psa. xviii. 32, 39.
^a Psa. cii. 15; chap. xxxvii. 20; Mal. i. 11.—^o Amos iii. 6.

whom this prophecy is addressed, God, by his prophet, in the most significant terms, asserts his omnipotence and absolute supremacy:—

"I am JEHOVAH, and none else;
 Forming light, and creating darkness;
 Making peace, and creating evil:
 I JEHOVAH am the author of all these things."

Declaring that those powers whom the Persians held to be the original authors of good and evil to mankind, representing them by *light* and *darkness*, as their proper emblems, are no other than creatures of God, the instruments which he employs in his government of the world, ordained or permitted by him in order to execute his wise and just decrees; and that there is no power, either of good or evil, independent of the one supreme God, infinite in power and in goodness.

There were, however, some among the Persians whose sentiments were more moderate as to this matter; who held the evil principle to be in some measure subordinate to the good; and that the former would at length be wholly subdued by the latter. See *Hyde*, *De Relig. Vet. Pers.* cap. xxii.

That this opinion prevailed among the Persians as early as the time of Cyrus we may, I think, infer not only from this passage of Isaiah, which has a manifest reference to it, but likewise from a passage in *Xenophon's* *Cyropædia*, where the same doctrine is applied to the human mind. Araspes, a noble young Persian, had fallen in love with the fair captive Panthea, committed to his charge by Cyrus. After all his boasting that he was superior to the assaults of that passion, he yielded so far to it as even to threaten violence if she would not comply with his desires. Awed by the reproof of Cyrus, fearing his displeasure, and having by cool reflection recovered his reason; in his discourse with him on this subject he says: "O Cyrus, I have certainly two souls; and this piece of philosophy I have learned from that wicked sophist, Love. For if I had but one soul, it would not be at the same time good and evil; it would not at the same time approve of honourable and base actions; and at once desire to do, and refuse to do, the very same things. But it is plain that I am animated by two souls; and when the good soul prevails, I do what is virtuous; and when the evil one prevails, I attempt what is vicious. But now the good soul prevails, having gotten you for her assistant, and has clearly gained the superiority." Lib. vi. p. 424.

I make peace, and create evil] *Evil* is here evidently

A. M. cir. 3292. 8 ^p Drop down, ye heavens,
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1. from above, and let the skies
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii, pour down righteousness: let the
R. Roman., 4. earth open, and let them bring
forth salvation, and let righteousness spring up
together; I the LORD have created it.

9 Wo unto him that striveth with ^a his Maker!
Let the potsherd strive with the potsherds of
the earth. ^r Shall the clay say to him that
fashioneth it, What makest thou? or thy work,
He hath no hands?

10 Wo unto him that saith unto his father,

^p Psa. lxxii. 3; xxxv. 11.—^a Chap. lxi. 8.—^r Chap. xxix. 16;
Jer. xviii. 6; Rom. ix. 20.

put for war and its attendant miseries. I will procure
peace for the Israelites, and destroy Babylon by war.
I form light, and create darkness. Now, as darkness
is only the privation of light, so the evil of war is the
privation of peace.

Verse 8. Drop down, ye heavens] The eighty-fifth
psalm is a very elegant ode on the same subject with
this part of Isaiah's prophecies, the restoration of Judah
from captivity; and is, in the most beautiful part of it,
a manifest imitation of this passage of the prophet:—

“Verily his salvation is nigh unto them that fear him,
That glory may dwell in our land.
Mercy and truth have met together;
Righteousness and peace have kissed each other.
Truth shall spring from the earth,
And righteousness shall look down from heaven.
Even JEHOVAH will give that which is good,
And our land shall yield her produce.
Righteousness shall go before him,
And shall direct his footsteps in the way.

Psa. lxxxv. 10–14.

See the notes on these verses.

These images of the dew and the rain descending from
heaven and making the earth fruitful, employed by the
prophet, and some of those nearly of the same kind
which are used by the psalmist, may perhaps be prima-
rily understood as designed to set forth in a splendid
manner the happy state of God's people restored to
their country, and flourishing in peace and plenty, in
piety and virtue; but justice and salvation, mercy and
truth, righteousness and peace, and glory dwelling in
the land, cannot with any sort of propriety, in the one
or the other, be interpreted as the consequences of that
event; they must mean the blessings of the great re-
demption by Messiah.

Let the earth open, &c.] Jonathan, in his Targum,
refers this to the resurrection of the dead; the earth
shall be opened, ^{ויהוה} *veyechon meiteiya*, and the
dead shall revive. A plain proof that the ancient Jews
believed in a future state, and acknowledged the resur-
rection of the dead.

Let them bring forth salvation.—“Let salvation pro-
duce her fruit”] For ^{ויפרי} *vaiyiphrû*, the Septuagint,
Vulgate, and Syriac read ^{ויפריה} *vaiyiphrâh*; and one
MS. has a rasure close after the latter ^ו *vau*, which
probably was ^ה *he* at first.

What begetteth thou? or to the
woman, What hast thou brought
forth?

11 Thus saith the LORD, the
Holy One of Israel, and his Maker, Ask me
of things to come concerning ^a my sons, and
concerning ^t the work of my hands command
ye me.

12 ^v I have made the earth, and ^r created man
upon it: I, *even* my hands, have stretched out
the heavens, and ^w all their host have I com-
manded.

^a Jer. xxxi. 9.—^t Isa. xxix. 23.—^v Chap. xlii. 5; Jer. xxvii. 5
^r Gen. i. 26, 27.—^w Gen. ii. 1.

Verse 9. Wo unto him that striveth with his Maker
“Wo unto him that contendeth with the power that
formed him”] The prophet answers or prevents the
objections and cavils of the unbelieving Jews, disposed
to murmur against God, and to arraign the wisdom and
justice of his dispensations in regard to them; in per-
mitting them to be oppressed by their enemies, and in
promising them deliverance instead of preventing their
captivity. St. Paul has borrowed the image, and has
applied it to the like purpose with equal force and ele-
gance: “Nay, but, O man! who art thou that repliest
against God? Shall the thing formed say to him that
formed it, Why hast thou made me thus? Hath not
the potter power over the clay, out of the same lump
to make one vessel to honour, and another to dishonour?”
Rom. ix. 20, 21. This is spoken, says *Kimchi*, against
the king of Babylon, who insulted the Most High, bring-
ing forth the sacred vessels, drinking out of them, and
magnifying himself against God.

Or thy work, He hath no hands.—“And to the work-
man, Thou hast no hands”] The Syriac renders, as if
he had read, ^{והיה פעל ידיו} *velo hayithi pheel yadey-
cha*, “neither am I the work of thy hands;” the Septua-
gint, as if they had read, ^{והיה פעל ידיו} *velo
phaalta veeyn yadim lecha*, “neither hast thou made me;
and thou hast no hands.” But the fault seems to be in
the transposition of the two pronouns; for ^{ופעלך}
uphoolcha, read ^{ופעלו} *uphoolo*: and for ^{לו} *lo*, read ^{לך}
lecha. So Houbigant corrects it; reading also ^{ופעלו}
uphoolo; which last correction seems not altogether
necessary. The Septuagint, in MSS. Pachom. and
i. D. ii. have it thus, ^{αὐτὸς ὁ θεὸς οὐκ ἔχει χεῖρας}
αὐτὸς ὁ θεὸς οὐκ ἔχει χεῖρας, which favours the reading here proposed.

Verse 11. Ask me of things to come.—“And he that
formeth the things which are to come”] I read ^{ויצור}
vayotser, without the ^ו *vau* suffixed; from the Septua-
gint, who join it in construction with the following word,
^{ἡ δημιουργία} *hê δημιουργία*.

“Do ye question me.”—^{תשאלוני} *tishaluni*, Chald.
recte; præcedit ^ה *tau*; et sic forte legerunt reliqui
Int.—*Secker*. “The Chaldee has, more properly,
^{תשאלוני} *tishaluni*, with a ^ה *tau* preceding; and thus
the other interpreters probably read.” The learned
bishop therefore reads the passage thus:—

“Thus saith Jehovah, the Holy One of Israel;
And he that formeth the things which are to come;

A. M. cir. 3292. 13 * I have raised him up in
B. C. cir. 712. righteousness, and I will [†] direct
Olymp. XVII. 1. all his ways: he shall [‡] build
cir. annum Numæ Pompili, my city, and he shall let go my
R. Roman., 4. captives, [§] not for price nor reward, saith the
LORD of hosts.

14 Thus saith the LORD, ^b The labour of
Egypt, and merchandise of Ethiopia and of
the Sabeans, men of stature, shall come over
unto thee, and they shall be thine: they shall
come after thee; ^c in chains they shall come
over, and they shall fall down unto thee, they
shall make supplication unto thee, saying,
^d Surely God is in thee; and ^e there is none
else, there is no God.

15 Verily thou art a God ^f that hidest thy-
self, O God of Israel, the Saviour.

^a Climp. xli. 2.—^b Or, make straight.—^c 2 Chron. xxxvi.
22, 23; Ezra i. 1, &c.; chap. xlv. 28.—^d Chap. lii. 3; see
Rom. iii. 24.—^e Ps. lxxviii. 31; lxxii. 10, 11; chap. xlix. 23;
lx. 9, 10, 14, 16; Zech. viii. 22, 23.—^f Ps. cxlix. 8.

Do ye question me concerning my children!

And ye give me directions concerning the work
of my hands!

Verse 13. *I have raised him up*] This evidently
refers to Cyrus, and to what he did for the Jews; and
informs us by whom he was excited to do it.

Verse 14. *The labour of Egypt*—"The wealth of
Egypt." This seems to relate to the future admission of
the Gentiles into the Church of God. Compare Ps. lxxviii.
32; lxxii. 10; chap. lx. 6-9. And perhaps
these particular nations may be named, by a metonymy
common in all poetry, for powerful and wealthy nations
in general. See note on chap. lx. 1.

The Sabeans, men of stature—"The Sabeans, tall
of stature"] That the Sabeans were of a more majes-
tic appearance than common, is particularly remarked
by Agatharchides, an ancient Greek historian quoted by
Bochart. Phaleg, ii. 26, τα σωματα εστι των κατωτατων
αξιολογωτερα. So also the Septuagint understand it,
rendering it ανδρες ηλκηλ, "tall men." And the
same phrase, אנשי כרח anshy middah, is used for per-
sons of extraordinary stature, Num. xiii. 32, and 1
Chron. xx. 6.

They shall make supplication unto thee—"They
shall in suppliant guise address thee"] The conjunction
[†] vau is supplied by the ancient Versions, and confirm-
ed by fifteen MSS. of Kennicott's, (seven ancient,)
thirteen of De Rossi's, and six editions, ואלך veelayich.
Three MSS. (two ancient) omit the [†] vau before אלך
elayich at the beginning of the line.

Verse 15. *Verily thou art a God that hidest thyself*]
At present, from the nations of the world.

O God of Israel, the Saviour] While thou revealest
thyself to the Israelites and savest them.

Verse 16. *They shall be ashamed*—"They are
ashamed"] The reader cannot but observe the sudden
transition from the solemn adoration of the secret and
mysterious nature of God's counsels in regard to his

16 They shall be ashamed, and also confounded, all of them: they
shall go to confusion together
that are [§] makers of idols.

17 ^b But Israel shall be saved in the LORD
with an everlasting salvation: ye shall not be
ashamed nor confounded world without end.

18 For thus saith the LORD ⁱ that created the
heavens; God himself that formed the earth
and made it; he hath established it, he created
it not in vain, he formed it to be inhabited:
^k I am the LORD; and there is none else.

19 I have not spoken in ^l secret, in a dark
place of the earth: I said not unto the seed
of Jacob, Seek ye me in vain: ^m I the LORD
speak righteousness, I declare things that are
right.

^d 1 Cor. xiv. 25.—^e Ver. 5.—^f Ps. xlv. 21; chap. viii.
17; lvii. 17.—^g Chap. xlv. 11.—^h Chap. xxvi. 4; ver. 25;
Rom. xi. 26.—ⁱ Chap. xlii. 5.—^j Ver. 5.—^k Deut. xxx. 11;
Chap. xlviii. 16.—^l Ps. xix. 8; cxix. 137, 138.

people, to the spirited denunciation of the confusion of
idolaters, and the final destruction of idolatry; con-
trasted with the salvation of Israel, not from temporal
captivity, but the eternal salvation by the Messiah,
strongly marked by the repetition and augmentation of
the phrase, to the ages of eternity. But there is not
only a sudden change in the sentiment, the change is
equally observable in the construction of the sentences;
which, from the usual short measure, runs out at once
into two distichs of the longer sort of verse. See
Prelim. Dissert. p. 66, &c. There is another instance
of the same kind, and very like to this, of a sudden
transition in regard both to the sentiment and construc-
tion in chap. xlii. 17.

"His adversaries"] This line, to the great diminution
of the beauty of the distich, is imperfect in the present
text: the subject of the proposition is not particularly
expressed, as it is in the line following. The version
of the Septuagint happily supplies the word that is lost:
οι αντικειμενοι αυτω, "his adversaries," the original
word was צריו tsarav.—L.

Verse 18. *He formed it to be inhabited*—"For he
formed it to be inhabited"] An ancient MS. has כי
before לשבת lashebeth; and so the ancient Versions.

Verse 19. *I have not spoken in secret, in a dark
place of the earth*] In opposition to the manner in
which the heathen oracles gave their answers, which
were generally delivered from some deep and obscure
cavern. Such was the seat of the Cumean Sybil:—

Excisum Euboicæ latus ingens rupis in antrum.

VIRG. Æn. vi. 42.

"A cave cut in the side of a huge rock."

Such was that of the famous oracle at Delphi: of
which, says Strabo, lib. ix., φασι δ' ειναι το μαντειον
αντρον κεινον μετα βαδους, ου μαλα ευριστομον. "The
oracle is said to be a hollow cavern of considerable
depth, with an opening not very wide." And Diodorus
giving an account of the origin of this oracle, says

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompili,
R. Roman., 4.

20 Assemble yourselves and come; draw near together, ye that are escaped of the nations: they have no knowledge that

set up the wood of their graven image, and pray unto a god that cannot save.
21 Tell ye, and bring them near; yea, let them take counsel together: who hath declared this from ancient time? who hath told it from that time? have not I the Lord? and there is no God else beside me; a just God and a Saviour: there is none beside me.

22 Look unto me, and be ye saved, all

Chap. xlv. 17, 18, 19; xlv. 7; xlviii. 7; Rom. i. 22, 23.
Chap. xlv. 22; xlviii. 9; xlv. 7; xlv. 10; xlviii. 14.—Ver. 5, 14, 18; chap. xlv. 8; xlv. 9; xlviii. 3, &c.—Psa. xxii. 27; lxxv. 5.—Psa. lxxv. 3; xlviii. 3.—Gen. xxii. 16; Jer. xlv. 12; li. 14; Amos vi. 8; Heb. 1. 13.

“that there was in that place a great chasm or cleft in the earth; in which very place is now situated what is called the Adytum of the temple.” Ἀδυτον σπηλαιον, η το αποκρυφον μερος του ιερου. Hesych. “Adytum means a cavern, or the hidden part of the temple.”

I the Lord speak righteousness, I declare things that are right—“I am JEHOVAH, who speak truth, who give direct answers.”] This also is said in opposition to the false and ambiguous answers given by the heathen oracles, of which there are many noted examples; none more so than that of the answer given to Cræsus when he marched against Cyrus, which piece of history has some connexion with this part of Isaiah's prophecies. Let us hear Cicero's account of the Delphic answers in general, and of this in particular: Sed jam ad te venio,

Osanete Apollo, qui umbilicum certum terrarum obsides, Unde superstitiosa primum sæva evasit vox fera.

Tuis enim oculis Chrysippus totum volumen implevit, partim falsis, ut ego opinor; partim casu veris, ut fit in omni oratione sæpissime; partim flexilquis et obscuris, ut interpres egeat interprete, et sors ipsa ad sortes referenda sit; partim ambiguis, et quæ ad dialecticam deferenda sint. Nam cum sors illa edita est opulentissimo regi Asiæ,

Cræsus Halym penetrans magnam pervertet opum vim: hostium vim sese perversurum putavit; pervertit autem suam. Utrum igitur eorum accidisset, verum oraculum fuisse. De Divinat. ii. 56. Mountainous countries, and those which abounded in chasms, caves, and grottos, were the places in which oracles were most frequent. The horror and gloom inspired by such places were useful to the lying priests in their system of deception. The terms in which those oracles were conceived, (they were always ambiguous, or equivocal, or false, or illusory,) sometimes the turn of a phrase, or a peculiarity in idiom or construction which might be turned pro or con, contained the essence of the oracular declaration. Sometimes, in the multitude of guesses, one turned out to be true; at other times, so equivocal was the oracle, that, however the thing fell out, the declaration could be interpreted in that way; as in the

the ends of the earth: for I am God, and there is none else.

23 I have sworn by myself, the word is gone out of my mouth in righteousness, and shall not return, That unto me every knee shall bow, every tongue shall swear.

24 Surely, shall one say, In the Lord have I righteousness and strength: even to him shall men come; and all that are incensed against him shall be ashamed.

25 In the Lord shall all the seed of Israel be justified, and shall glory.

Rom. xiv. 11; Phil. ii. 10.—Gen. xxxi. 53; Deut. vi. 13; Psa. lxxiii. 11; chap. lxxv. 16.—Or, Surely he shall say of me, In the LORD is all righteousness and strength.—Jer. xxiii. 5; 1 Cor. i. 30.—Heb. righteousnesses.—Chap. xli. 11.—Ver. 17.—1 Cor. i. 31.

above to Cræsus, from the oracle at Delphi, which was: If Cræsus march against Cyrus, he shall overthrow a great empire: he, supposing that this promised him success, fought, and lost his own, while he expected to destroy that of his enemy. Here the quack demon took refuge in his designed ambiguity. He predicted the destruction of a great empire, but did not say which it was; and therefore he was safe, howsoever the case fell out. Not one of the predictions of God's prophets is conceived in this way.

Verse 21. Bring them near; yea, let them take counsel together] For יצאו yoatsu or yivvaatsu, let them consult, the Septuagint read ידעו yedau, let them know: but an ancient MS. has יועדו yoeu, let them come together by appointment; which may probably be the true reading.

Verse 22. Look unto me, and be ye saved, &c.] This verse and the following contain a plain prediction of the universal spread of the knowledge of God through Christ; and so the Targum appears to have understood it; see Rom. xiv. 11; Phil. ii. 10. The reading of the Targum is remarkable, viz., אהפנו למימרי ihpheno lemeymri, look to my Word, ὁ Λόγος, the Lord Jesus.

Verse 23. I have sworn by myself] בפימרי bemyMRI, by my Word: and the word פיתגם pithgam, or saying, to distinguish it from the personal substantial Word meymra, mentioned before. See the Targum.

The word is gone out of my mouth—“Truth is gone forth from my mouth; the word”] So the Septuagint distinguishes the members of the sentence, preserving the elegance of the construction and the clearness of the sense.

Verse 24. Surely, shall one say, In the Lord have I righteousness and strength—“Saying, Only to JEHOVAH belongeth salvation and power”] A MS. omits לי li, unto me; and instead of אמר he said or shall say unto me, the Septuagint read, in the copy which they used, למור lemor, saying. For בא he shall come, in the singular, twelve MSS. (three ancient) read יבאו yabeu, plural; and a letter is erased at the end of the word in two others: and so the Alex-

andrine copy of the *Septuagint*, *Syriac*, and *Vulgate* read it. For צדקת *tsedakoth*, plural, two MSS. read צדקת *tsidkath*, singular; and so the *Septuagint*, *Syriac*, and *Chaldee*.

Probably these are the words of Cyrus, who ac-

knowledgeed that all his success came from Jehovah. And this sentiment is in effect contained in his decree or proclamation, Ezra i. 2: "Thus saith Cyrus, king of Persia, The Lord God of heaven hath given me all the kingdoms of the earth," &c.

CHAPTER XLVI.

The idols of Babylon represented as so far from being able to bear the burden of their votaries, that they themselves are borne by beasts of burden into captivity, 1, 2. This beautifully contrasted with the tender care of God, in bearing his people from first to last in his arms, and delivering them from their distress, 3, 4. The prophet then, with his usual force and elegance, goes on to show the folly of idolatry, and the utter inability of idols, 5-7. From which he passes with great ease to the contemplation of the attributes and perfections of the true God, 8-10. Particularly that prescience which foretold the deliverance of the Jews from the Babylonish captivity, with all its leading circumstances; and also that very remote event of which it is the type in the days of the Messiah, 11-13.

A. M. cir. 3292. B. C. cir. 712. Olymp. XVII. 1. Numæ Pompilii, R. Roman., 4. **BEL** ^a boweth down, Nebo stoopeth, their idols were upon the beasts, and upon the cattle: your carriages were heavy loaden; ^b they are a burden to the weary beast.

2 They stoop, they bow down together; they could not deliver the burden, ^c but ^d themselves are gone into captivity.

3 Harken unto me, O house of Jacob, and all the remnant of the house of Israel, ^e which are borne by me from the belly, which are carried from the womb:

4 And even to your old age ^f I am he; and even to hoar hairs ^g will I carry you: I have

A. M. cir. 3292. B. C. cir. 712. Olymp. XVII. 1. Numæ Pompilii, R. Roman., 4. made, and I will bear; even I will carry, and will deliver you.

5 ^h To whom will ye liken me, and make me equal, and compare me, that we may be like?

6 ⁱ They lavish gold out of the bag, and weigh silver in the balance, and hire a goldsmith; and he maketh it a god: they fall down, yea, they worship.

7 ^k They bear him upon the shoulder, they carry him, and set him in his place, and he standeth; from his place shall he not remove; yea, ^l one shall cry unto him, yet can he not answer, nor save him out of his trouble.

^a Chap. xxi. 9; Jer. l. 2; h. 41.—^b Jer. x. 5.—^c Jer. xlviii. 7.—^d Heb. their soul.—^e Exod. xix. 4; Deut. i. 31; xxxii. 11; Psa. lxxi. 6; chap. lxiii. 9.

^f Psa. cii. 27; Mal. iii. 6.—^g Psa. xlviii. 14; lxxi. 18. ^h Chap. xl. 18, 25.—ⁱ Chap. xl. 19; xli. 6; xlv. 12, 19; Jer. x. 3.—^j Jer. x. 5.—^k Chap. xlv. 20.

NOTES ON CHAP. XLVI.

Verse 1. *Their carriages were heavy loaden*—"Their burdens are heavy"] For נשאתיהם *nesuotheychem*, your burdens, the *Septuagint* had in their copy נשאתיהם *nesuotheyhem*, their burdens.

Verse 2. *They could not deliver the burden*—"They could not deliver their own charge"] That is, their worshippers, who ought to have been borne by them. See the two next verses. The *Chaldee* and *Syriac* Versions render it in effect to the same purpose, *those that bear them*, meaning their worshippers; but how they can render כשא *massa* in an active sense, I do not understand.

For לא *lo*, not, ולא *velo*, and they could not, is the reading of twenty-four of *Kenicott's*, sixteen of *De Rossi's*, and two of my own MSS. The added ו *vau* gives more elegance to the passage.

But themselves—"Even they themselves"] For ננפשמם *venaphsham*, an ancient MS. has כי נפשמם *ki naphsham*, with more force.

Verse 3. *Which are borne by me from the belly*—"Ye that have been borne by me from the birth"] The prophet very ingeniously, and with great force, contrasts the power of God, and his tender goodness effectually exerted towards his people, with the inability

of the false gods of the heathen. He like an indulgent father had carried his people in his arms, "as a man carrieth his son," Deut. i. 31. He had protected them, and delivered them from their distresses: whereas the idols of the heathen are forced to be carried about themselves, and removed from place to place, with great labour and fatigue, by their worshippers; nor can they answer, or deliver their votaries, when they cry unto them.

Moses, expostulating with God on the weight of the charge laid upon him as leader of his people, expresses that charge under the same image of a parent's carrying his children, in very strong terms: "Have I conceived all this people? have I begotten them? that thou shouldest say unto me, Carry them in thy bosom, as a nursing father beareth the sucking child, unto the land which thou swarest unto their fathers;" Num. xi. 12.

Verse 7. *They bear him upon the shoulder—and set him in his place.*] This is the way in which the Hindoos carry their gods; and indeed so exact a picture is this of the idolatrous procession of this people, that the prophet might almost be supposed to have been sitting among the Hindoos when he delivered this prophecy.—WARD'S Customs

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompili,
R. Roman., 4.

8 Remember this, and show
yourselves men: ^mbring it again
to mind, O ye transgressors.

9 ^aRemember the former
things of old: for I *am* God, and ^ethere is none
else; I *am* God, and there is none like me,

10 ^pDeclaring the end from the beginning,
and from ancient times the *things* that are not
yet done, saying, ^aMy counsel shall stand,
and I will do all my pleasure:

11 Calling a ravenous bird ^rfrom the east,

^mChap. xlv. 19; xlvii. 7.—^aDeut. xxxiii. 7.—^eChap. xlv.
5, 21.—^pChap. xlv. 21.—^aPsa. xxxiii. 11; Prov. xix. 21;
xxi. 30; Acts v. 39; Heb. vi. 17.—^rChap. xli. 2, 25.

Pindar has treated with a just and very elegant
ridicule the work of the statuary even in comparison
with his own poetry, from this circumstance of its
being fixed to a certain station. "The friends of Py-
theas," says the Scholiast, "came to the poet, desiring
him to write an ode on his victory. Pindar demanded
three drachms, (*mina*, I suppose it should be,) for the
ode. No, say they, we can have a brazen statue for
that money, which will be better than a poem. How-
ever, changing their minds afterwards, they came and
offered him what he had demanded." This gave him
the hint of the following ingenious exordium of his
ode:—

Οὐκ ἀνδριαντοποιός εἰμι
'Ωστ' ἐλινυσσόντα μ' ἐργαζέ-
σθαι ἀγαλματ' ἐπ' αὐτὰς βαθυμῆδος
'Εσταισ'. Ἀλλ' ἐπὶ παύσας
'Οὐκαδὸς ἐν τ' ἀκατῷ γλῆκεϊ αὐδα
Στεῖχ' ἀπ' Αἰγίνης διαγγέλ-
λοις' ὅτι Λαμπωνος υἱὸς
Πυθέας εὐρυσθένης
Νίχη Νημεσίου παγκρατίου στέφανον. Nem. v.

Thus elegantly translated by Mr. Francis in a note
to *Hor. Carm.* iv. 2. 19.

"It is not mine with forming hand
To bid a lifeless image stand
For ever on its base:

But fly, my verses, and proclaim
To distant realms, with deathless fame,
That Pytheas conquered in the rapid race."

Jeremiah, chap. x. 3-5, seems to be indebted to
Isaiah for most of the following passage:—

*The practices of the people are altogether vanity:
For they cut down a tree from the forest;

*the man ^tthat executeth my
counsel from a far country: yea,
^aI have spoken it, I will also
bring it to pass; I have pur-
posed it, I will also do it.

12 Hearken unto me, ye ^vstout-hearted,
^wthat *are* far from righteousness:

13 ^rI bring near my righteousness; it shall
not be far off, and my salvation ^rshall not
tarry: and I will place ^ssalvation in Zion for
Israel my glory.

^aHeb. *the man of my counsel*.—^tChap. xlv. 28; xlv. 13.
^wNum. xxiii. 19.—^vPsa. lxxvi. 5.—^rRom. x. 3.—^sChap.
li. 5; Rom. i. 17; iii. 21.—^rHab. ii. 3.—^wChap. lxii. 11.

The work of the artificer's hand with the axe;
With silver and with gold it is adorned;
With nails and with hammers it is fastened, that it
may not totter.

Like the palm-tree they stand stiff, and cannot
speak;

They are carried about, for they cannot go:
Fear them not, for they cannot do harm;
Neither is it in them to do good."

Verse 8. *Show yourselves men* הראשׁוּ הִיתוֹשָׁה-
shu. This word is rather of doubtful derivation and
signification. It occurs only in this place: and some
of the ancient interpreters seem to have had something
different in their copies. The *Vulgate* read הִתְבֹּשֶׁשׁ
hithbosheshu, take shame to yourselves; the *Syriac*
הִתְבֹּנֵנִי *hithbonenu*, consider with yourselves; the *Sep-
tuagint* στεναξέτε perhaps הִתְאָבְלוּ *hithabbelu*, groan or
mourn, within yourselves. Several MSS. read הִתְאָשָׁשׁ
hithosheshu, but without any help to the sense.

Verse 11. *Calling a ravenous bird from the east*—
"Calling from the east the eagle" A very proper em-
blem for Cyrus, as in other respects, so particularly
because the ensign of Cyrus was a golden eagle,
ΑΙΤΟΣ χρυσεός, the very word אֵיט *ayit*, which the
prophet uses here, expressed as near as may be in
Greek letters. XENOPI. *Cyrop.* lib. vii. sub. *init.*
Kimchi says his father understood this, not of Cyrus,
but of the Messiah.

From a far country—"From a land far distant"]
Two MSS. add the conjunction ו *vau*, וּמֵאֶרֶץ *umeerets*;
and so the *Septuagint*, *Syriac*, and *Vulgate*.

Verse 12. *Hearken unto me, ye stout-hearted*—
This is an address to the Babylonians, stubbornly bent
on the practice of injustice towards the Israelites.

CHAPTER XLVII.

The destruction of Babylon is denounced by a beautiful selection of circumstances, in which her prosperous is contrasted with her adverse condition. She is represented as a tender and delicate female reduced to the work and abject condition of a slave, and bereaved of every consolation, 1-4. And that on account of her cruelty, particularly to God's people, her pride, voluptuousness, sorceries, and incantations, 5-11. The folly of these last practices elegantly exposed by the prophet, 12-15. It is worthy of observation that almost all the imagery of this chapter is applied in the book of the Revelation, (in nearly the same words,) to the antitype of the illustrious capital of the Chaldean empire, viz. Babylon the GREAT.

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 4.

COME ^a down, and ^b sit in the dust, O virgin daughter of Babylon; sit on the ground: *there is no throne, O daughter of the Chaldeans*: for thou shalt no more be called tender and delicate.

2 ^c Take the millstones, and grind meal: uncover thy locks, make bare the leg, uncover the thigh, pass over the rivers.

3 ^d Thy nakedness shall be uncovered, yea, thy shame shall be seen: ^e I will take vengeance, and I will not meet thee as a man.

4 *As for* ^f our Redeemer, the LORD of hosts *is* his name, the Holy One of Israel.

5 Sit thou ^g silent, and get thee into darkness, O daughter of the Chaldeans: ^h for thou

shalt no more be called, The lady of kingdoms.

6 ⁱ I was wroth with my people, ^k I have polluted mine inheritance, and given them into thine hand: thou didst show them no mercy; ^l upon the ancient hast thou very heavily laid thy yoke.

7 And thou saidst, I shall be ^m a lady for ever: so that thou didst not ⁿ lay these things to thy heart, ^o neither didst remember the latter end of it.

8 Therefore hear now this, *thou that art* given to pleasures, that dwellest carelessly, that sayest in thine heart, ^p I am, and none else beside me; ^q I shall not sit as a widow, neither shall I know the loss of children:

^a Jer. xlviii. 18.—^b Chap. iii. 26.—^c Exod. xi. 5; Judg. xxi. 21; Matt. xxiv. 41.—^d Chap. iii. 17; xx. 4; Jer. xiii. 22, 26; Nah. iii. 5.—^e Rom. xii. 19.—^f Chap. xliii. 3, 14; Jer. i. 34.—^g I Sam. ii. 9.—^h Ver. 7; chap. xiii. 19; Dan. ii. 37.

NOTES ON CHAP. XLVII.

Verse 1. *Come down, and sit in the dust*—"Descend, and sit on the dust"] See note on chap. iii. 26, and on chap. lii. 2.

Verse 2. *Take the mill-stones, and grind meal*—"Take the mill, and grind corn"] It was the work of slaves to grind the corn. They used hand-mills: water-mills were not invented till a little before the time of Augustus, (see the Greek epigram of Antipater, which seems to celebrate it as a new invention, *Anthol. Cephalæ*, 653;) wind-mills, not until long after. It was not only the work of slaves, but the hardest work; and often inflicted upon them as a severe punishment:—

Molendum in pistrino; vapulandum; habendæ compedes.

TERENT. *Phorm.* ii. 1. 19.

Hominem pistrino dignum. *Id. Heaut.* iii. 2. 19.

To grind in the mill, to be scourged, to be put in the stocks, were punishments for slaves. Hence a delinquent was said to be a man *worthy of the mill*. The tread-mill, now in use in England, is a revival of this ancient usage. But in the east grinding was the work of the female slaves. See Exod. xi. 5; xii. 29, (in the version of the *Septuagint*;) Matt. xxiv. 41; *Homer*, *Odyss.* xx. 105–108. And it is the same to this day. "Women alone are employed to grind their corn;" *Shaw's Algiers* and *Tunis*, p. 287. "They are the female slaves, that are generally employed in the east at those hand-mills for grinding corn; it is extremely laborious, and esteemed the lowest employment in the house;" Sir J. Chardin, *Harmer's Observ.* i., p. 153. The words denote that state of captivity to which the Babylonians should be reduced.

Make bare the leg, uncover the thigh] This is repeatedly seen in Bengal, where there are few bridges, and both sexes, having neither shoes nor stockings, truss up their loose garments, and walk across, where the waters are not deep. In the deeper water they

ⁱ See 2 Sam. xxiv. 14. 2 Chron. xxviii. 9; Zech. i. 15. ^k Chap. xliii. 28.—^l Deut. xxviii. 50.—^m Ver. 5; Rev. xviii. 7. ⁿ Chap. xlv. 8.—^o Deut. xxxii. 29.—^p Ver. 10; Zeph. i. 15. ^q Rev. xviii. 7.

are obliged to truss *very high*, to which there seems a reference in the *third verse*: *Thy nakedness shall be uncovered*.

Verse 3. *I will not meet thee as a man*—"Neither will I suffer man to intercede with me."] The verb should be pointed, or written, אפגיא *aphgia*, in Hiphil.

Verse 4. *Our Redeemer*—"Our Avenger"] Here a chorus breaks in upon the midst of the subject, with a change of construction, as well as sentiment, from the longer to the shorter kind of verse, for one distich only; after which the former subject and style are resumed. See note on chap. xlv. 16.

Verse 6. *I was wroth with my people*] God, in the course of his providence, makes use of great conquerors and tyrants as his instruments to execute his judgments in the earth; he employs one wicked nation to scourge another. The inflicter of the punishment may perhaps be as culpable as the sufferer; and may add to his guilt by indulging his cruelty in executing God's justice. When he has fulfilled the work to which the Divine vengeance has ordained him, he will become himself the object of it; see chap. x. 5–12. God charges the Babylonians, though employed by himself to chastise his people, with cruelty in regard to them. They exceeded the bounds of justice and humanity in oppressing and destroying them; and though they were really executing the righteous decree of God, yet, as far as it regarded themselves, they were only indulging their own ambition and violence. The Prophet Zechariah sets this matter in the same light: "I was but a little angry, and they helped forward the affliction;" chap. i. 15.—L.

Verse 7. *So that thou didst not*—"Because thou didst not"] For עי ad, read עי al; so two MSS., and one edition. And for אחריתה *acharithah*, "the latter end of it," read אחריתך *acharithhecha*, "thy latter end;" so thirteen MSS., and two editions, and the *Vulgate*. Both the *sixth* and *seventh* verses are wanting in one of my oldest MSS.

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 4.

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 4.

9 But ^rthese two things shall come to thee ^sin a moment in one day, the loss of children and widowhood: they shall come upon thee in their perfection ^tfor the multitude of thy sorceries, and for the great abundance of thine enchantments.

10 For thou ^vhast trusted in thy wickedness: ^vthou hast said, None seeth me. Thy wisdom and thy knowledge, it hath ^wperverted thee; ^xand thou hast said in thine heart, I am, and none else beside me.

11 Therefore shall evil come upon thee; thou shalt not know ^yfrom whence it riseth: and mischief shall fall upon thee; thou shalt not be able to ^zput it off: and ^adesolation shall come upon thee suddenly, which thou shalt not know.

12 Stand now with thine enchantments, and

^r Chap. li. 19. — ^s 1 Thess. v. 3. — ^t Nah. iii. 4. — ^u Psa. lli. 7. — ^v Chap. xxix. 15; Ezek. viii. 12: ix. 9. — ^w Or, caused thee to turn away. — ^x Ver. 8. — ^y Heb. the morning thereof. — ^z Heb. expiate. — ^a 1 Thess. v. 3.

Verse 9. *These two things shall come to thee in a moment* That is, suddenly. Belshazzar was slain; thus the city became metaphorically a widow, the husband—the governor of it, being slain. In the time in which the king was slain, the Medes and Persians took the city, and slew many of its inhabitants, see Dan. v. 30, 31. When Darius took the city, he is said to have crucified three thousand of its principal inhabitants.

In their perfection—"On a sudden"] Instead of בְּתוֹמָם *bethummam*, "in their perfection," as our translation renders it, the *Septuagint* and *Syriac* read, in the copies from which they translated, פִּתּוֹם *pithom*, suddenly; parallel to רֵגַע *rega*, in a moment, in the preceding alternate member of the sentence. The concurrent testimony of the *Septuagint* and *Syriac*, favoured by the context, may be safely opposed to the authority of the present text.

For the multitude—"Notwithstanding the multitude"] בֶּרֶב *berob*. For this sense of the particle בְּ *beth*, see Num. xiv. 11.

Verse 11. *Thou shalt not know from whence it riseth*—"Thou shalt not know how to deprecate"] שַׁחְרָה *shachrah*; so the *Chaldee* renders it, which is approved by *Jarchi* on the place; and *Michaelis* Epim. in *Prælect.* xix.; see Psa. lxxviii. 34.

Videtur in fine hujus commatis deesse verbum, ut hoc membrum prioribus respondeat. "A word appears to be wanting at the end of this clause to connect it properly with the two preceding."—SECKER.

with the multitude of thy sorceries, wherein thou hast laboured from thy youth: if so be thou shalt be able to profit, if so be thou mayest prevail.

13 ^bThou art wearied in the multitude of thy counsels. Let now ^cthe ^dastrologers, the stargazers, ^ethe monthly prognosticators, stand up, and save thee from these things that shall come upon thee.

14 Behold, they shall be ^fas stubble; the fire shall burn them; they shall not deliver ^gthemselves from the power of the flame: there shall not be a coal to warm at, nor fire to sit before it.

15 Thus shall they be unto thee with whom thou hast laboured, even ^hthy merchants, from thy youth: they shall wander every one to his quarter; none shall save thee.

^b Chap. lvii. 10. — ^c Chap. xlv. 25; Dan. ii. 2. — ^d Heb. viewers of the heavens. — ^e Heb. that give knowledge concerning the months. — ^f Nah. i. 10; Mal. iv. 1. — ^g Heb. their souls. — ^h Rev. xviii. 11.

In order to set in a proper light this judicious remark, it is necessary to give the reader an exact verbal translation of the whole verse:—

"And evil shall come upon thee, thou shalt not know how to deprecate it;
And mischief shall fall upon thee, thou shalt not be able to expiate it;
And destruction shall come suddenly upon thee, thou shalt not know"—

What? how to escape, to avoid it, to be delivered from it? perhaps צָמַח כִּכְנָה *tseth mimmennah*, "they could not go out from it," Jer. xi. 11. I am persuaded that a phrase is here lost out of the text. But as the ancient versions retain no traces of it, and a wide field lies open to uncertain conjecture, I have not attempted to fill up the chasm, but have in the translation, as others have done before me, palliated and disguised the defect, which I cannot with any assurance pretend to supply.—L.

Verse 13. *From these things*—"What are the events"] For מַשֵּׁשׁ *measher*, read מַה אֲשֶׁר *mah asher*, so the *Septuagint*, "what is to happen to thee."

Verse 15. *To his quarter*—"To his own business"] לְעִבְרוֹ *leebro*. Expositors give no very good account of this word in this place. In a MS. it was at first לְעִבְדוֹ *leabdo*, to his servant or work, which is probably the true reading. The sense however is pretty much the same with the common interpretation. "Every one shall turn aside to his own business; none shall deliver thee."

CHAPTER XLVIII.

The Jews reproved for their obstinate attachment to idols, notwithstanding their experience of the Divine providence over them; and of the Divine prescience that revealed by the prophets the most remarkable events which concerned them, that they should not have the least pretext for ascribing any portion of their success to their idols, 1-8. The Almighty, after bringing them to the furnace for their perverseness, asserts his glorious sovereignty, and repeats his gracious promises of deliverance and consolation, 9-11. Prophecy concerning that individual (Cyrus) who shall be an instrument in the hand of God of executing his will on Babylon, and his power on the Chaldeans; and the idols of the people are again challenged to give a like proof of their foreknowledge, 12-16. Tender and passionate exclamation of Jehovah respecting the hardened condition of the Jewish nation, to which the very pathetic exclamation of the Divine Saviour when he wept over Jerusalem may be considered a striking parallel, 17-19. Notwithstanding the repeated provocations of the house of Israel, Jehovah will again be merciful to them. They are commanded to escape from Babylon; and God's gracious favour towards them is beautifully represented by images borrowed from the exodus from Egypt, 20, 21. Certain perdition of the finally impenitent, 22. It will be proper here to remark that many passages in this chapter, and indeed the general strain of these prophecies, have a plain aspect to a restoration of the Church in the latter days upon a scale much greater than the world has yet witnessed, when the very violent fall of Babylon the Great, mentioned in the Revelation, of which the Chaldean capital was an expressive type, shall introduce by a most tremendous political convulsion, (Rev. xvi. 17-21,) that glorious epoch of the Gospel, which forms so conspicuous a part of the prophecies of the Old Testament, and has been a subject of the prayers of all saints in all ages.

A. M. cir. 3292.

B. C. cir. 712.

Olymp. XVII. 1.

cir. annum

Numæ Pompilii,

R. Roman., 4.

HEAR ye this, O house of

Jacob, which are called by

the name of Israel, and ^aare come

forth out of the waters of Judah,

^bwhich swear by the name of the LORD, and make mention of the God of Israel, ^cbut not in truth, nor in righteousness.

² For they call themselves ^dof the holy city, and ^estay themselves upon the God of Israel; The LORD of hosts is his name.

³ ^fI have declared the former things from the beginning; and they went forth out of my mouth, and I showed them; I did *them* suddenly, ^gand they came to pass.

⁴ Because I knew that thou *art* ^hobstinate, and ⁱthy neck is an iron sinew, and thy brow brass;

⁵ ^kI have even from the beginning declared *it* to thee; before it came to pass I showed *it*

thee: lest thou shouldest say,

Mine idol hath done them; and

my graven image, and my molten

image, hath commanded them.

⁶ Thou hast heard, see all this; and will not ye declare *it*? I have showed thee new things from this time, even hidden things, and thou didst not know them.

⁷ They are created now, and not from the beginning; even before the day when thou heardest them not; lest thou shouldest say, Behold, I knew them.

⁸ Yea, thou heardest not; yea, thou knewest not: yea, from that time *that* thine ear was not opened: for I knew that thou wouldst ^ldeal very treacherously, and wast called ^ma transgressor from the womb.

⁹ ⁿFor my name's sake ^owill I defer mine anger, and for my praise will I refrain

^a Psa. lxxviii. 26. — ^b Deut. vi. 13; chap. lxx. 16; Zeph. i. 5. ^c Jer. iv. 2; v. 2. — ^d Chap. liii. 1. — ^e Mic. iii. 11; Rom. ii. 17. ^f Chap. xli. 22; xlii. 9; xliii. 9; xliiv. 7, 8; xlv. 21; xlii. 9, 10. ^g Josh. xxi. 45. — ^h Heb. hard.

ⁱ Exod. lii. 9; Deut. xxxi. 27. — ^k Ver. 3. — ^l Chap. xxxiii. 1; Jer. iii. 20; v. 11; Hos. v. 7; vi. 7; Mal. ii. 10, 14, 15, 16. ^m Psa. lviii. 3. — ⁿ Psa. lxxix. 9; cvi. 8; chap. xliii. 25; ver. 1; Ezek. xx. 9, 14, 22, 44. — ^o Psa. lxxviii. 38.

NOTES ON CHAP. XLVIII.

Verse 1. *Are come forth out of the waters of Judah* — “Ye that flow from the fountain of Judah” כִּי מִמְנֵי הַיָּדָיִם “from the waters.” Perhaps מִמְנֵי מִמְנֵי mimmei, “from the bowels,” so many others have conjectured, or מִמְנֵי יְהוּדָה memi yehudah, or מִיְּהוּדָה meyhudah, “from Judah.” — *Secker*. But see *Michaelis* in *Prælect*, not. 22. — And we have עֵינַי עַקֵּב *eyn yaakob*, “the fountain of Jacob,” Deut. xxxiii. 28, and מִמְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל mimmei yishrael, “from the fountain of Israel,” Psa. lxxviii. 27. Twenty-seven MSS. of *Kennicott's*, six of *De Rossi's* and two of my own, with six editions, have כִּי מֵימַי *meymey*, “from the days;” which makes no good sense.

Verse 6. *Thou hast heard, see all this* — “Thou didst hear it beforehand; behold, the whole is accomplished”] For חָזַק *chazek*, see, a MS. has הָזַק *hazek*, *this*; thou hast heard the whole of *this*; the Syriac has רֵעַחֲזִית *rechazith*, “thou hast heard, and thou hast seen, the whole.” Perhaps it should be הִנֵּה *hinneh*, *behold*. In order to express the full sense, I have rendered it somewhat paraphrastically.

Verse 9. *And for my praise* — “And for the sake of my praise”] I read הִלְבֵּן *ulemaan tehillathi*. The word לֵמָּן *lemaan*, though not absolutely necessary here, for it may be understood as supplied from the preceding member, yet seems to have been removed

A. M. cir. 3292. for thee, that I cut thee
B. C. cir. 712. Olymp. XVII. 1. not off.

10 Behold, ^aI have refined thee,
Numæ Pompilii, but not ^awith silver; I have
R. Roman., 4. chosen thee ^ain the furnace of affliction.

11 ^aFor mine own sake, even for mine own sake, will I do it: for how ^ashould my name be polluted: and ^aI will not give my glory unto another.

12 Harken unto me, O Jacob and Israel, my called; ^aI am he; I am the ^afirst, I also am the last.

13 ^aMine hand also hath laid the foundation

^a Psa. lxxvi. 10. — Or, for silver; see Ezek. xxii. 20, 21, 22. ^a Eccles. ii. 5. — Ver. 9. — See Deut. xxxii. 26, 27; Ezek. xx. 9. — Chap. xlii. 8. — Deut. xxxii. 39. — Chap. xli. 4; xlv. 6; Rev. i. 17; xxii. 13.

from hence to ver. 11; where it is redundant, and where it is not repeated in the *Septuagint*, *Syriac*, and a MS. I have therefore omitted it in the latter place, and added it here.

Verse 10. *I have chosen thee*—"I have tried thee"] *For* *בחרתי* *becharticha*, "I have chosen thee," a MS. has *בחרתי* *bechanticha*, "I have tried thee." And so perhaps read the *Syriac* and *Chaldee* interpreters; they retain the same word *בחרתי* *bechartach*; but in those languages it signifies, I have tried thee. *ככסף* *kechese-ph*, quasi argentum, "as silver." *Vulgate*.

I cannot think *ככסף* *kechese-ph*, with silver, is the true reading. *ככסף* *kechese-ph*, like silver, as the *Vulgate* evidently read it, I suppose to have been the original reading, though no MS. yet found supports this word; the similarity of the two letters, *ב* *beth* and *כ* *caph*, might have easily led to the mistake in the first instance; and it has been but too faithfully copied ever since. *כור* *cur*, which we translate furnace, should be rendered crucible, the vessel in which the silver is melted. The meaning of the verse seems to be this: I have purified you, but not as silver is purified; for when it is purified, no dross of any kind is left behind. Had I done this with you, I should have consumed you altogether; but I have put you in the crucible of affliction, in captivity, that you may acknowledge your sins, and turn unto me.

Verse 11. *For how should my name be polluted*—"For how would my name be blasphemed"] The word *שמי* *shemi*, my name, is dropped out of the text; it is supplied by a MS. which has *שמי* *shemi*; and by the *Septuagint*, *ὅτι το ἐμὸν ὄνομα βεβηλόυσται*. The *Syriac* and *Vulgate* get over the difficulty, by making the verb in the first person; that *I may not be blasphemed*.

Verse 12. *O Jacob*—"O Jacob, my servant"] After *יאקב* *yaakob*, a MS. of *Kennicot's*, two of *De Rossi's*, and the two old editions of 1486 and 1488, add the word *עבדי* *abdi*, "my servant," which is lost out of the present text; and there is a rasure in its place in another ancient MS. The Jerusalem Talmud has the same word.

I also am the last—"I am the last"] *For* *אני* *ani*,

of the earth, and ^amy right hand hath spanned the heavens: when ^aI call unto them, they stand up together.

14 ^aAll ye, assemble yourselves, and hear; which among them hath declared these things? ^bThe Lord hath loved him: ^che will do his pleasure on Babylon, and his arm shall be on the Chaldeans.

15 I, even I, have spoken; yea, ^dI have called him: I have brought him, and he shall make his way prosperous.

16 Come ye near unto me, hear ye this; ^eI

^a Psa. cii. 25. — Or, the palm of my right hand hath spread out. ^a Chap. xl. 26. — Chap. xli. 22; xlv. 7; xlv. 20, 21. — Chap. xlv. 1. — Chap. xlv. 28. — Chap. xlv. 1, 2, &c. — Chap. xlv. 19.

aph ani, "even I," two ancient MSS. and the ancient Versions, read *אני* *veani*, "and I;" more properly.

Verse 14. *Which among them hath declared these things*—"Who among you hath predicted these things"] *For* *בהם* *bahem*, "among them," twenty-one MSS., nine ancient, and two editions, one of them that of the year 1488, fourteen of *De Rossi's*, and one ancient of my own, have *בכם* *bachem*, "among you;" and so the *Syriac*.

The Lord hath loved him: he will do his pleasure on Babylon—"He, whom JEHOVAH hath loved, will execute his will on Babylon"] That is, Cyrus; so *Symmachus* has well rendered it: *Ὁν ὁ Κύριος ἡγάπησεν ποιήσει το θελημα αὐτου*, "He whom the Lord hath loved will perform his will."

On the Chaldeans.] The preposition is lost; it is supplied in the edition of 1486, which has *בכשדים* *be-chasdim*, and so the *Chaldee* and *Vulgate*.

Verse 16. *Come ye near unto me*] After the word *קירבו* *kirbu*, "draw near," a MS. adds *גוים* *goyim*, "O ye nations;" which, as this and the two preceding verses are plainly addressed to the idolatrous nations, reproaching their gods as unable to predict future events, is probably genuine.

Hear ye this—"And hear ye this"] A MS. adds the conjunction, *ושמעו* *vashimu*; and so the *Septuagint*, *Syriac*, and *Vulgate*.

I have not spoken in secret] The Alexandrine copy of the *Septuagint* adds here, *οὐδε ἐν τοσούτῃ γῆς σκοτισμῳ*, "nor in a dark place of the earth," as in chap. xlv. 19. That it stands rightly, or at least stood very early, in this place of the Version of the *Septuagint*, is highly probable, because it is acknowledged by the *Arabic* Version, and by the *Coptic* MS. *St. Germain de Prez*, Paris, translated likewise from the *Septuagint*. But whether it should be inserted, as of right belonging to the *Hebrew* text, may be doubted; for a transcriber of the *Greek* Version might easily add it by memory from the parallel place; and it is not necessary to the sense.

From the time that it was—"Before the time when it began to exist"] An ancient MS. has *היוותם* *heyo-tham*, "they began to exist;" and so another had it at

A. M. cir. 3292. have not spoken in secret from
B. C. cir. 712. the beginning; from the time
Olymp. XVII. 1. that it was, there *am* I: and now
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii, 'the Lord God, and his Spirit,
R. Roman., 4. hath sent me.

17 Thus saith *ε* the LORD, thy Redeemer, the Holy One of Israel; I *am* the LORD thy God which teacheth thee to profit, which *h* leadeth thee by the way *that* thou shouldst go.

18 *Ι*O that thou hadst hearkened to my commandments! *k* then had thy peace been as a river, and thy righteousness as the waves of the sea:

19 *1* Thy seed also had been as the sand,

[Chap. lxi. 1; Zech. ii. 8, 9, 11.—*ε* Chap. xliii. 14; xlv. 6, 24, 25, 26.—*h* Ps. lxxvii. 5.—*Ι* Deut. xxxii. 29; Psa. lxxvi. 13. *h* Psa. cxxxix. 165.—*h* Gen. xlv. 17; Hos. i. 10.—*m* Chap. li. 11;

first. From the time that the expedition of Cyrus was planned, there was God managing the whole by the economy of his providence.

Verse 16. *There am I*—"I had decreed it"] I take *εω* *sham* for a verb, not an adverb.

And now the Lord God, and his Spirit, hath sent me—"And now the Lord *ΙΕΗΟΥΑ* hath sent me, and his Spirit"] *Τις εστιν ο εν τω Ιεωουα λεγων, Και νυν Κυριος απεστειλε με και το Πνευμα αυτου; εν ω, αμφοβολου οντος του ρητου, πατερον ο Πατερ και το Άγιον Πνευμα απεστειλαν τον Ιεωουα, η ο Πατερ απεστειλε τον τε Χριστον και το Άγιον Πνευμα. το δευτερον εστιν αληθες.* "Who is it that saith in Isaiah, And now the Lord hath sent me and his Spirit? in which, as the expression is ambiguous, is it the Father and the Holy Spirit who have sent Jesus; or the Father, who hath sent both Christ and the Holy Spirit. The latter is the true interpretation."—*Origen* cont. Cels. lib. i. I have kept to the order of the words of the original, on purpose that the ambiguity, which *Origen* remarks in the Version of the *Septuagint*, and which is the same in the *Hebrew*, might still remain; and the sense which he gives to it, be offered to the reader's judgment, which is wholly excluded in our translation.

Verse 18. *As a river*—"Like the river"] That is, the Euphrates.

Verse 19. *Like the gravel thereof*—"Like that of the bowels thereof"] *כעפר הים וזה הרים* *halsert-saey meey haiyan vehem haddagim*; "As the issue of the bowels of the sea; that is, fishes."—*Salom. ben Melec.* And so likewise *Aben Ezra*, *Jarchi*, *Kinchi*, &c.

His name—"Thy name"] For *שמו* *shemo*, "his name," the *Septuagint* had in the copy from which they translated *שכך* *shimcha*, "thy name."

Verse 20. *Tell this*—"Make it heard"] *Twenty-seven* MSS. of *Kennicott's*, (*ten* ancient), many of *De Rossi's*, and two ancient, of my own, with the *Septuagint*, *Syriac*, *Chaldee*, and *Arabic*, and one edition, prefix to the verb the conjunction *vau*, *והשמיע* *vehashminu*.

Verse 21. *They thirsted not*—"through the deserts"] *Kinchi* has a surprising observation upon this place:

and the offspring of thy bowels like the gravel thereof; his name should not have been cut off nor destroyed from before me.

20 *m* Go ye forth of Babylon, flee ye from the Chaldeans, with a voice of singing declare ye, tell this, utter it *even* to the end of the earth; say ye, The LORD hath *n* redeemed his servant Jacob.

21 And they *o* thirsted not *when* he led them through the deserts: he *p* caused the waters to flow out of the rock for them: he clave the rock also, and the waters gushed out.

22 *a* *There is* no peace, saith the LORD, unto the wicked.

Jer. l. 8; li. 6, 45; Zech. ii. 6, 7; Rev. xviii. 4.—*n* Exod. xix. 1, 5, 6; chap. xlv. 22, 23.—*o* See chap. xli. 17, 18.—*p* Exod. xvii. 6; Num. xx. 11; Psa. cv. 41.—*a* Chap. lvii. 21.

"If the prophecy," says he, "relates to the return from the Babylonian captivity, as it seems to do, it is to be wondered how it comes to pass, that in the Book of Ezra, in which he gives an account of their return, no mention is made that such miracles were wrought for them; as, for instance, that God clave the rock for them in the desert." It is really much to be wondered, that one of the most learned and judicious of the Jewish expositors of the Old Testament, having advanced so far in a large Comment on Isaiah, should appear to be totally ignorant of the prophet's manner of writing; of the parabolic style, which prevails in the writings of all the prophets, and more particularly in the prophecy of Isaiah, which abounds throughout in parabolic images from the beginning to the end; from "Hear, O heavens, and give ear, O earth," to "the worm and the fire" in the last verse. And how came he to keep his wonderment to himself so long? Why did he not expect that the historian should have related how, as they passed through the desert, cedars, pines, and olive-trees shot up at once on the side of the way to shade them; and that instead of briars and brambles the acacia and the myrtle sprung up under their feet, according to God's promises, chap. xli. 19 and lv. 13? These and a multitude of the like parabolical or poetical images, were never intended to be understood literally. All that the prophet designed in this place, and which he has executed in the most elegant manner, was an amplification and illustration of the gracious care and protection of God vouchsafed to his people in their return from Babylon, by an allusion to the miraculous exodus from Egypt. See *De S. Poësi*, Hebr. Præl. ix.

Verse 22. *There is no peace, saith the Lord, unto the wicked.*] See below, note on chap. lvii. 21. As the destruction of Babylon was determined, God commands his people to hasten out of it; for, saith the Lord, *there is no peace* (prosperity) *to the wicked*; *οὐκ εστιν χαρις τοις ασβητοις, λεγει ο Κυριος.*—*Sept.* "There is no rejoicing or prosperity to the wicked saith the Lord." *Their is no p̄ce to unrighteous men saith the Lord.*—Old MS. Bible.

CHAPTER XLIX.

In this chapter the Messiah is introduced, declaring the full extent of his commission, which is not only to be Saviour to the Jews, but also to the Gentiles. The power and efficacy of his word is represented by apt images; the ill success of his ministry among the Jews is intimated, and the great success of the Gospel among the Gentiles, 1-12. But the prophet, then casting his eye on the happy, though distant, period of Israel's restoration, makes a beautiful apostrophe to the whole creation to shout forth the praises of God on the prospect of this remarkable favour, 13. The tender mercies of God to his people, with the prosperity of the Church in general, and the final overthrow of all its enemies, make the subject of the remaining verses, 14-26.

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 4.

LISTEN, ^a O isles, unto me; and hearken, ye people, from far; ^b The LORD hath called me from the womb; from the bowels of my mother hath he made mention of my name.

2 And he hath made ^c my mouth like a sharp sword; ^d in the shadow of his hand hath he

^a Chap. xli. 1.—^b Ver. 5; Jer. i. 5; Matt. i. 20, 21; Luke i. 15, 31; John x. 36; Gal. i. 15.—^c Chap. xi. 4; li. 16; Hos. vi. 5; Heb. iv. 12; Rev. i. 16.

NOTES ON CHAP. XLIX.

Verse 1. *Listen, O isles, unto me*—“Hearken unto me, O ye distant lands”] Hitherto the subject of the prophecy has been chiefly confined to the redemption from the captivity of Babylon; with strong intimations of a more important deliverance sometimes thrown in, to the refutation of idolatry, and the demonstration of the infinite power, wisdom, and foreknowledge of God. The character and office of the Messiah was exhibited in general terms at the beginning of chap. xlii.; but here he is introduced in person, declaring the full extent of his commission, which is not only to restore the Israelites, and reconcile them to their Lord and Father, from whom they had so often revolted, but to be a light to lighten the Gentiles, to call them to the knowledge and obedience of the true God, and to bring them to be one Church together with the Israelites, and to partake with them of the same common salvation procured for all by the great Redeemer and Reconciler of man to God.

Verse 2. *And he hath made my mouth like a sharp sword*—“And he hath made my mouth a sharp sword”] The servant of God, who speaks in the former part of this chapter, must be the Messiah. If any part of this character can in any sense belong to the prophet, yet in some parts it must belong exclusively to Christ; and in all parts to him in a much fuller and more proper sense. Isaiah's mission was to the Jews, not to the distant nations, to whom the speaker in this place addresses himself. “He hath made my mouth a sharp sword;” “to reprove the wicked, and to denounce unto them punishment,” says Jarchi, understanding it of Isaiah. But how much better does it suit him who is represented as having “a sharp two-edged sword going out of his mouth,” Rev. i. 16; who is himself the Word of God; which word is “quick and powerful, and sharper than any two-edged sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, and of the joints and marrow, and is a discernor of the thoughts

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 4.

hid me, and made me ^e a polished shaft; in his quiver hath he hid me;

3 And said unto me, ‘Thou art my servant, O Israel, ^f in whom I will be glorified.

4 ^h Then I said, I have laboured in vain, I have spent my strength for nought, and in vain:

^d Chap. li. 16.—^e Psa. xlv. 5.—^f Chap. xlii. 1; Zech. iii. 8.—^g Chap. xlv. 23; John xiii. 31; xv. 8; Eph. i. 6.—^h Ezek. iii. 19.

and intents of the heart;” Heb. iv. 12. This mighty Agent and Instrument of God, “long laid up in store with him, and sealed up among his treasures,” is at last revealed and produced by his power, and under his protection, to execute his great and holy purposes. He is compared to a polished shaft stored in his quiver for use in his due time. The polished shaft denotes the same efficacious word which is before represented by the sharp sword. The doctrine of the Gospel pierced the hearts of its hearers, “bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ.” The metaphor of the sword and the arrow, applied to powerful speech, is bold, yet just. It has been employed by the most ingenious heathen writers, if with equal elegance, not with equal force. It is said of Pericles by Aristophanes, (see Cicero, Epist. ad Atticum, xii. 6:)—

Οὕτως ἐκάλει, καὶ μόνος τῶν ῥητορῶν
Τὸ κέντρον ἐγκατέλειπε τοῖς ἀκρωμένουσιν.

Apud. Diod. lib. xii.

His powerful speech
Pierced the hearer's soul, and left behind
Deep in his bosom its keen point infix'd.

Pindar is particularly fond of this metaphor, and frequently applies it to his own poetry:—

Ἐπεὶ χεῖρ νῦν σκοπῶν τοῖξον,
Ἀγε, θυμέ, τινα βαλλόμεν
Ἐκ μαλ' ἀκῶς αὐτὲ φρε-
νός ευκλεὺς οἴστους
Ἰέντες—;

Olymp. ii. 160.

“Come on! thy brightest shafts prepare,
And bend, O Muse, thy sounding bow;
Say, through what paths of liquid air
Our arrows shall we throw?”

West.

See also ver. 149 of the same ode, and *Olymp. ix. 17*, on the former of which places the *Scholias* says, τροπικὸς ὁ λόγος· βεβλη ὅς τοις λογίοις εἰρηκε, ὅνα τὰ ἔξω καὶ καιρίον τῶν ἐγκωμίων. “He calls his verses shafts,

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompili,
R. Roman., 4.

yet surely my judgment is with
the LORD, and ¹my work with
my God.

5 And now, saith the LORD ^kthat
formed me from the womb *to be* his servant, to
bring Jacob again to him, ¹Though Israel ^mbe
not gathered, yet shall I be glorious in the eyes
of the LORD, and my God shall be my strength.

6 And he said, ⁿIt is a light thing that thou
shouldest be my servant to raise up the tribes
of Jacob, and to restore the ^opreserved of
Israel: I will also give thee for a ^plight to
the Gentiles, that thou mayest be my salvation
unto the end of the earth.

7 Thus saith the LORD, the Redeemer of
Israel, and his Holy One, ^qto ^rhim whom
man despiseth, to him whom the nation ab-
horreth, to a servant of rulers, ^skings shall
see and arise, princes also shall worship, be-
cause of the LORD that is faithful, and the
Holy One of Israel, and he shall choose thee.

ⁱOr, my reward; chap. xl. 10; lxii. 11.—^kVer. 1.—^lOr,
That Israel may be gathered to him, and I may, &c.—^mMatt.
xxiii. 37.—ⁿOr, Art thou lighter than that thou shouldest, &c.
^oOr, desolations.—^pChap. xlii. 6; lx. 3; Luke ii. 32; Acts xiii.
47; xxvi. 18.—^qChap. liii. 3; Matt. xxvi. 67.

by a metaphor, signifying the acuteness and the appo-
site applicative of his panegyric."

This person, who is (ver. 3) called *Israel*, cannot
in any sense be Isaiah. That name, in its original
design and full import, can only belong to him who
contended powerfully with God in behalf of mankind,
and prevailed, Gen. xxxii. 28. After all that *Vitringa*,
Bp. *Lowth*, and others have said in proof of this chap-
ter speaking of the Messiah, and of him alone, I have
my doubts whether sometimes Isaiah, sometimes Cy-
rus, and sometimes the Messiah, be not intended; the
former shadowing out the latter, of whom, in certain
respects, they may be considered the *types*. The literal
sense should be sought out *first*; this is of the utmost
importance both in reading and interpreting the oracles
of God.

Verse 5. *And now, saith the Lord*—"And now,
thus saith *JEHOVAH*"] The word *כה* *coh*, before *אמר*
amar, is dropped out of the text: it is supplied by
eight MSS. (two ancient) of Dr. *Kennicott's*, two of
De Rossi's, and the *Septuagint*, *Syriac*, and *Vulgate*.

Though Israel be not gathered—"And that Israel
unto him might be gathered"] Five MSS. (two ancient)
confirm the *Keri*, or marginal correction of the *Maso-*
retes, *לו* *lo*, unto him, instead of *לא* *lo*, not, in the text;
and so read *Aquila*; and the *Chaldee*, *Septuagint*,
and *Arabic* omit the negative. But the *Septuagint*,
MSS. *Pachom*, and i. D. ii. express also the *Keri* *לו*
lo by *προς αςον*, to him.

Verse 6. *And to restore the preserved of Israel*—
"And to restore the branches of Israel"] *נְטִיעֵי* *netsirey*,
or *נְטִיעֵי* *netsurey*, as the *Masoret*es correct it in the

A. M. cir. 3292.
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Olymp. XVII. 1.
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R. Roman., 4.

8 Thus saith the LORD, ^tIn an
acceptable time have I heard
thee, and in a day of salvation
have I helped thee: and I will
preserve thee, ^uand give thee for a cove-
nant of the people, to ^vestablish the earth,
to cause to inherit the desolate heritages;

9 That thou mayest say ^wto the prisoners,
Go forth; to them that *are* in darkness, Show
yourselves. They shall feed in the ways, and
their pastures *shall be* in all high places.

10 They shall not ^xhunger nor thirst; ^ynei-
ther shall the heat nor sun smite them: for
he that hath mercy on them ^zshall lead them,
even by the springs of water shall he guide
them.

11 ^aAnd I will make all my mountains a
way, and my highways shall be exalted.

12 Behold, ^bthese shall come from far: and,
lo, these from the north and from the west;
and these from the land of *Sinim*.

^rOr, to him that is despised in soul.—Psa. lxxii. 10, 11; ver.
23.—^sSee Psa. lix. 13; 2 Cor. vi. 2.—^tChap. xlii. 6.
^vOr, raise up.—^uChap. xlii. 7; Zech. ix. 12.—^wRev. vii.
16.—^xPsa. cxxi. 6.—^yPsa. xxiii. 2.—^zChap. xl. 4.
^aChap. xliii. 5, 6.

marginal reading. This word has been matter of great
doubt with interpreters: the *Syriac* renders it *the*
branch, taking it for the same with *נצר* *netser*, chap.
xi. 1. See *Michaelis* Epim. in *Prælect.* xix.

Verse 7. *The Redeemer of Israel, and his Holy*
One—"The Redeemer of Israel, his Holy One"]
"Perhaps we should read *לקדשו* *likdosho*," *SECKER*.
that is, *to his Holy One*. The preceding word ends
with a *lamed*, which might occasion that letter's being
lost here. The *Talmud* of *Babylon* has *וקדשו* *ukedo-*
sho, and his Holy One.

To him whom man despiseth—"To him whose per-
son is despised"] "Perhaps we should read *נבזה* *nib-*
zeh," *SECKER*; or *בזוי* *bazui*, *Le Clerc*; that is, in
stead of the active, the passive form, which seems here
to be required.

Verse 9. *To them that are in darkness*—"And to
those that are in darkness"] Fifteen MSS. (five an-
cient) of Dr. *Kennicott's*, eleven of *De Rossi's*, and
one ancient of my own, and the two old editions of
1486 and 1488, and three others, add the conjunction
vau at the beginning of this member. Another MS.
had it so at first, and two others have a *rasure* at the
place: and it is expressed by the *Septuagint*, *Syriac*,
Chaldee, and *Vulgate*.

Verse 12. *Behold, these shall come from far*] "*Ba-*
bylon was far and east, *מִמִּצְרַח* *mimmizrach*, (*non sic*
Vett..) *Sinim*, *Pelusians*, to the south."—*SECKER*.

The land of Sinim.] Prof. *Doederlein* thought of
Syene, the southern limit of Egypt, but does not
abide by it. *Michaelis* thinks it is right, and promises
to give his reasons for so thinking in the second part

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
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R. Roman., 4.

13 ° Sing, O heavens; and be joyful, O earth; and break forth into singing, O mountains: for the LORD hath comforted his people, and will have mercy upon his afflicted.

14 ^d But Zion said, The LORD hath forsaken me, and my Lord hath forgotten me.

15 ° Can a woman forget her sucking child, ^f that she should not have compassion on the son of her womb? yea, they may forget, ^g yet will I not forget thee.

16 Behold, ^h I have graven thee upon the

^c Chap. xlv. 23. — ^d See chap. xl. 27. — ^e See Psa. ciii. 13; Mal. iii. 17; Matt. vii. 11. — ^f Heb. from having compassion.

of his Spicilegium Geographiæ Hebræorum Exteræ. See *Biblioth. Oriental*. Part xi. p. 176.

יָן *sin* signifies a bush, and סִינִים *sinim*, bushes, woods, &c. Probably this means that the land where several of the lost Jews dwell is a woodland. The ten tribes are gone, no one knows whither. On the slave coast in Africa, some Jewish rites appear among the people, and all the males are circumcised. The whole of this land, as it appears from the coast, may be emphatically called סִינֵי אֵרֶץ *erets sinim*, the land of bushes, as it is all covered with woods as far as the eye can reach. Many of the Indians in North America, which is also a woodland, have a great profusion of rites, apparently in their basis Jewish. Is it not possible that the descendants of the ten lost tribes are among those in America, or among those in Africa, whom European nations think they have a right to enslave? It is of those lost tribes that the twenty-first verse speaks: "And these, where had they been?"

Verse 13. Break forth into singing, O mountains—"Ye mountains, burst forth into song!" Three ancient MSS. are without the *yod* or the conjunction *vau* before the verb: and so the *Septuagint*, *Syriac*, and *Vulgate*.

Verse 14. The Lord (יהוה *Yehovah*) hath forsaken me, and my Lord (אדוני *Adonai*) hath forgotten me. But a multitude of MSS. and several ancient editions read יהוה *Yehovah* in both places.

Verse 16. Behold, I have graven thee upon the palms of my hands—"Behold, on the palms of my hands have I delineated thee!" This is certainly an allusion to some practice, common among the Jews at that time, of making marks on their hands or arms by punctures on the skin, with some sort of sign or representation of the city or temple, to show their affection and zeal for it. They had a method of making such punctures indelible by fire, or by staining. See note on chap. xlv. 5. It is well known, that the pilgrims at the holy sepulchre get themselves marked in this manner with what are called the ensigns of Jerusalem. See *Maundrell*, p. 75, where he tells us how it is performed: and this art is practised by travelling Jews all over the world at this day.

Verse 17. Thy children shall make haste—"They that destroyed thee shall soon become thy builders!" Auctor *Vulgatæ* pro בָּנִיךָ *banayich*, videtur legisse

palms of my hands; thy walls are continually before me.

17 Thy children shall make haste; ⁱ thy destroyers and they that made thee waste shall go forth of thee.

18 ^k Lift up thine eyes round about, and behold: all these gather themselves together, and come to thee. As I live, saith the LORD, thou shalt surely clothe thee with them all, ^l as with an ornament, and bind them on thee, as a bride doeth.

^e Rom. xi. 29. — ^h See Exod. xiii. 9; Cant. viii. 6. — ⁱ Ver. 19. — ^k Chap. lx. 4. — ^l Prov. xvii. 6.

בָּנִיךָ *banayich*, unde vertit, *structores tui*; cui et *Septuaginta* fere consentiunt, qui verterunt ἀποδομηθῆς, *edificata es*, prout in *Plantiniana* editione habetur; in *Vaticana* sive *Romana* legitur, ἀποδομηθῆς, *edificaberis*. Hisce etiam *Targum Jonathanis* aliquatenus consentit, ubi, *et edificabunt*. Confer infra *Esai*. liv. 13, ad quem locum *rabbini* quoque notarunt ex tractatu *Talmudico Berachot*, c. ix., quod non legendum sit בָּנִיךָ *banayich*, id est, *fili tui*; sed בָּנִיךָ *banayich*, *edificatores tui*. Confer not. ad librum *Prec. Jud.* part ii., p. 226, ut et *D. Wagenseil Sot.* p. 253, n. 9. "The author of the *Vulgate* appears to have read בָּנִיךָ *banayich* for בָּנִיךָ *banayich*, as he translates it by *structores tui*, 'thy builders.' The *Septuagint* is almost the same with the *Vulgate*, having ἀποδομηθῆς, *art built*, as in the *Plantin* edition: but the *Vatican* or *Roman* copy reads ἀποδομηθῆς, *thou shalt be built*. To these readings the *Targum* of *Jonathan* has some sort of correspondence, translating *et edificabunt*, 'and they shall build.' See chap. liv. 13; on which place the rabbins also remark, in the *Talmudic tract Berachoth*, c. 9, that we should not read בָּנִיךָ *banayich*, *thy sons*, but בָּנִיךָ *banayich*, *thy builders*. See the note in *Prec. Jud.* part ii., p. 226, and also *D. Wagenseil Sot.* p. 253, n. 9." See also *Breithaupt*. not. ad *Jarchi* in loc.; and the note on this place in *De Sac. Poës. Hebr.* Prælect. xxxi. Instead of בָּנִיךָ or בָּנִיךָ *banayich*, *thy builders*, several MSS. read בָּנִיךָ *baneycha*, *thy sons*. So also the *Syriac*: see the above note.

Shall go forth of thee—"Shall become thine off spring." מִמֶּנֶּךָ כִּכְךָ *mimnech yelceu*, shall proceed, spring, issue, from thee, as thy children. The phrase is frequently used in this sense: see chap. xi. 1; Mic. v. 2; Nah. i. 11. The accession of the Gentiles to the Church of God is considered as an addition made to the number of the family and children of Sion: see ver. 21, 22, and chap. lx. 4. The common rendering, "shall go forth of thee, or depart from thee," is very flat, after their zeal had been expressed by "shall become thy builders:" and as the opposition is kept up in one part of the sentence, one has reason to expect it in the other, which should be parallel to it.

Verse 18. Bind them on thee, as a bride doeth—"Bind them about thee, as a bride her jewels." The end of the sentence is manifestly imperfect. Does a bride bind her children, or her new subjects, about her?

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 4.

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Nunæ Pompilii.
R. Roman., 4.
19 For thy waste and thy desolate places, and the land of thy destruction, ^m shall even now be too narrow by reason of the inhabitants, and they that swallowed thee up shall be far away.

20 ^a The children which thou shalt have, ^o after thou hast lost the other, shall say again in thine ears, The place is too strait for me: give place to me that I may dwell.

21 Then shalt thou say in thine heart, Who hath begotten me these, seeing I have lost my children, and am desolate, a captive, and removing to and fro? and who hath brought up these? Behold, I was left alone; these, where had they been?

22 ^p Thus saith the Lord God, Behold, I will lift up mine hand to the Gentiles, and set up my standard to the people: and they shall bring thy sons in *their* ^q arms, and thy daughters shall be carried upon *their* shoulders.

^a Matt. chap. liv. 1, 2; Zech. ii. 4; x. 10.—^b Chap. lx. 4.
^c Matt. xii. 9; Rom. xi. 12, &c.—^d Chap. lx. 4; lxxvi. 20.
^e Heb. *bosom*.—^f Psa. lxxxi. 11; ver. 7; chap. li. 15; lx. 16.
^g Heb. *nourishers*.—^h Heb. *processes*.—ⁱ Psa. lxxii. 9; Mic.

Sion clothes herself with her children, as a bride clothes herself,—with what? some other thing certainly. The *Septuagint* help us out in this difficulty, and supply the lost word: *ἡ δὲ νύμφη ὡς ἡ δούλη* as a bride her ornaments. כְּלֵיהָ כְּלֵיהָ *kichleyha kallah*, or כְּלֵיהָ *kecallah keleyha*. The great similitude of the two words has occasioned the omission of one of them. See chap. lxi. 10.

Verse 21. *These, where had they been*—“These then, where were they?” The conjunction is added before ואלה *elleh*, that is, ואלה *veelleh*, in thirty-two MSS. (nine ancient) of *Kennicott's*, and fifty-four of *De Rossi's*; and so the *Septuagint*, *Chaldee*, and *Vulgate*. See on ver. 12.

Verse 22. *Thus saith the Lord God*—אֲדֹנָי יְהוֹה *Adonai Yehovah*. *Adonai* is wanting in one MS., in the Alexandrine copy of the *Septuagint*, and in the *Arabic*.

Verse 23. *With their face toward the earth*—“With their faces to the earth” It is well known that expressions of submission, homage, and reverence always have been and are still carried to a great degree of extravagance in the eastern countries. When Joseph's brethren were introduced to him, “they bowed down themselves before him with their faces to the earth,” Gen. xlii. 6. The kings of Persia never admitted any one to their presence without exacting this act of adoration; for that was the proper term for it. *Necesse est*, says the Persian courtier to *Conon*, si in conspectum veneris, venerari te regem; quod ἀποδοῦναι illi vocant. “It is necessary, if thou shouldst come in sight, to venerate thee as king; which they call *worshipping*.”—*Nepos* in *Conone*. Alexander, intoxicated with success, affected this piece of oriental pride: Ita que more Persarum Macedonas venerabundos ipsum

23 ^r And kings shall be thy nursing fathers, and their ^s queens thy nursing mothers: they shall bow down to thee with *their* face toward the earth, and ^u lick up the dust of thy feet; and thou shalt know that I *am* the LORD: for ^v they shall not be ashamed that wait for me.

24 ^w Shall the prey be taken from the mighty, or ^x the lawful captive delivered?

25 But thus saith the LORD, Even the ^y captives of the mighty shall be taken away, and the prey of the terrible shall be delivered: for I will contend with him that contendeth with thee, and I will save thy children.

26 And I will ^z feed them that oppress thee with their own flesh; and they shall be drunken with their own ^a blood, as with ^b sweet wine: and all flesh ^c shall know that I the LORD *am* thy Saviour and thy Redeemer, the Mighty One of Jacob.

vii. 17.—^d Psa. xxxiv. 22. ^e Rom. vi. 3; ix. 33; x. 11.—^f Matt. xii. 29; Luke xi. 21, 22.—^g Heb. *the captivity of the just*.
^h Heb. *captivity*.—ⁱ Chap. lx. 20.—^j Rev. xiv. 20; xvi. 6.
^k Or, *new wine*.—^l Psa. ix. 16; chap. lx. 16.

salutare, prosternentes humi corpora. “The Macedonians, after the manner of the Persians, saluted their monarch with the ceremony of prostration.”—*Curtius*, lib. viii. The insolence of eastern monarchs to conquered princes, and the submission of the latter, is astonishing. Mr. *Harmer*, *Observ.* ii. 43, gives the following instance of it from D’Herbelot: “This prince threw himself one day on the ground, and kissed the prints that his victorious enemy’s horse had made there; reciting some verses in Persian, which he had composed, to this effect:—

“The mark that the foot of your horse has left upon the dust, serves me now for a crown.

“The ring which I wear as the badge of my slavery, is become my richest ornament.

“While I shall have the happiness to kiss the dust of your feet, I shall think that fortune favours me with its tenderest caresses, and its sweetest kisses.”

These expressions therefore of the prophet are only general poetical images, taken from the manners of the country, to denote great respect and reverence: and such splendid poetical images, which frequently occur in the prophetic writings, were intended only as general amplifications of the subject, not as predictions to be understood and fulfilled precisely according to the letter. For the different kinds of adoration in the east, see the note on chap. xlv. 17.

Verse 24. *Shall the prey be taken from the mighty*—“Shall the prey seized by the terrible be rescued?” For צַדִּיק *tsaddik*, read עָרִיץ *arits*. A palpable mistake, like that in chap. xlii. 19. The correction is self-evident from the very terms of the sentence; from the necessity of the strict correspondence in the expressions between the question and the answer made

to it;—and it is apparent to the blindest and most prejudiced eye. However, if authority is also necessary, there is that of the *Syriac* and *Vulgate* for it; who plainly read *אריס* *ariss*, in ver. 24 as well as in ver. 25, rendering it in the former place by the same word as in the latter.—L.

These two last verses contain a glorious promise of deliverance to the persecuted Church of Christ from the terrible one—Satan, and all his representatives and vicegerents, persecuting antichristian rulers. They shall at last cease from destroying the Church of God, and destroy one another.

CHAPTER L.

In this chapter God vindicates his dealings with his people, whose alienation is owing to themselves, 1. And, by allusion to the temporal deliverances connected with the drying up of the Red Sea and the Euphrates, asserts his power to save, 2, 3; namely, by the obedience and sufferings of the Messiah, 4-6; who was at length to prove victorious over all his enemies, 7-9. The two last verses exhort to faith and trust in God in the most disconsolate circumstances; with a denunciation of vengeance on those who should trust to their own devices, 10, 11.

A. M. cir. 3292. **THUS** saith the LORD, Where
B. C. cir. 712. is ^a the bill of your mother's
Olymp. XVII. 1. divorcement, whom I have put
cir. annum away? or which of my ^b creditors
Numæ Pompilii, is it to whom I have sold you? Behold, for
R. Roman., 4. your iniquities ^c have ye sold yourselves, and
for your transgressions ^d is your mother put
away.

2 Wherefore, when I came, *was there* no man? ^d when I called, *was there* none to answer? ^e Is my hand shortened at all, that it cannot redeem? or have I no power to deliver? behold, ^f at my rebuke I ^g dry up the sea, I make the ^h rivers a wilderness: ⁱ their

^a Deut. xxiv. 1; Jer. iii. 8; Hos. ii. 2.—^b See 2 Kings iv. 1; Matt. xviii. 25.—^c Chap. li. 3.—^d Prov. i. 24; chap. lvi. 12; lxxi. 4; Jer. vii. 13; xxxv. 15.—^e Num. xi. 23; chap. lix. 1. ^f Ps. cvi. 9; Nah. i. 4.—^g Exod. xiv. 21.—^h Josh. iii. 16.

NOTES ON CHAP. L.

Verse 1. *Thus saith the Lord*] This chapter has been understood of the prophet himself; but it certainly speaks more clearly about Jesus of Nazareth than of Isaiah, the son of Amos.

Where is the bill—"Where is this bill?"] Husbands, through moroseness or levity of temper, often sent bills of divorcement to their wives on slight occasions, as they were permitted to do by the law of Moses, Deut. xxiv. 1. And fathers, being oppressed with debt, often sold their children, which they might do for a time, till the year of release, Exod. xxi. 7. That this was frequently practised, appears from many passages of Scripture, and that the persons and the liberty of the children were answerable for the debts of the father. The widow, 2 Kings iv. 1, complains "that the creditor is come to take unto him her two sons to be bondmen." And in the parable, Matt. xviii. 25: "The lord, forasmuch as his servant had not to pay, commands him to be sold, and his wife and children, and all that he had, and payment to be made." Sir John Chardin's MS. note on this place of Isaiah is as follows: En Orient on paye ses dettes avec ses esclaves,

fish stinketh, because *there is* no water, and dieth for thirst.

3 ^k I clothe the heavens with blackness, ^l and I make sackcloth their covering.

4 ^m The Lord God hath given me the tongue of the learned, that I should know how to speak a word in season to *him that is* ⁿ weary: he wakeneth morning by morning, he wakeneth mine ear to hear as the learned.

5 The Lord God ^o hath opened mine ear, and I was not ^p rebellious, neither turned away back.

6 ^q I gave my back to the smiters, and ^r my

^k Exod. vii. 18, 21.—^l Exod. x. 21.—^m Rev. vi. 12. ⁿ Matt. iv. 11.—^o Matt. xi. 28.—^p Ps. xl. 6, 7, 8.—^q Matt. xxvii. 39; John xiv. 31; Phil. ii. 8; Heb. x. 5, &c.—^r Matt. xxvii. 67; xxviii. 26; John xviii. 22.—^s Lam. iii. 30.

car ils sont des principaux meubles; et en plusieurs lieux on les paye aussi de ses enfans. "In the east they pay their debts by giving up their slaves, for these are their chief property of a disposable kind; and in many places they give their children to their creditors." But this, saith God, cannot be my case; I am not governed by any such motives, neither am I urged by any such necessity. Your captivity therefore and your afflictions are to be imputed to yourselves, and to your own folly and wickedness.

Verse 2. *Their fish stinketh*—"Their fish is dried up"] For תיבאש *tibaosh*, stinketh, read תיבש *tibash*, is dried up; so it stands in the Bodl. MS., and it is confirmed by the Septuagint, ξηρανθησονται, they shall be dried up.

Verse 5. *Neither turned away back*—"Neither did I withdraw myself backward"] Eleven MSS. and the oldest edition prefix the conjunction *et* *raui*; and so also the Septuagint and Syriac.

Verse 6. *And my cheeks to them that plucked off the hair*] The greatest indignity that could possibly be offered. See the note on chap. vii. 20.

I hid not my face from shame and spitting.] An-

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 4.

cheeks to them that plucked off the hair : I hid not my face from shame and spitting.

7 For the Lord God will help me; therefore shall I not be confounded: therefore have I set my face like a flint, and I know that I shall not be ashamed.

8 He is near that justifieth me; who will contend with me? let us stand together: who is mine adversary? let him come near to me.

9 Behold, the Lord God will help me; who is he that shall condemn me? lo, they all

* Ezek. iii. 8, 9. — Rom. viii. 32, 33, 34. — Heb. the master of my cause. — Job xiii. 28; Psa. cii. 26; chap. li. 6.

other instance of the utmost contempt and detestation. It was ordered by the law of Moses as a severe punishment, carrying with it a lasting disgrace; Deut. xxv. 9. Among the Medes it was highly offensive to spit in any one's presence, Herod. i. 99; and so likewise among the Persians, Xenophon, Cyrop. Lib. i., p. 18.

"They abhor me; they flee far from me; They forbear not to spit in my face." Job xxx. 10.

"And JEHOVAH said unto Moses, If her father had but spit in her face, should she not be ashamed seven days?" Num. xxii. 14. On which place Sir John Chardin remarks, that "spitting before any one, or spitting upon the ground in speaking of any one's actions, is through the east an expression of extreme detestation."—Harmer's Observ. ii. 509. See also, of the same notions of the Arabs in this respect, Niebuhr, Description de l'Arabie, p. 26. It so evidently appears that in those countries spitting has ever been an expression of the utmost detestation, that the learned doubt whether in the passages of Scripture above quoted any thing more is meant than spitting,—not in the face, which perhaps the words do not necessarily imply,—but only in the presence of the person affronted. But in this place it certainly means spitting in the face; so it is understood in St. Luke, where our Lord plainly refers to this prophecy: "All things that are written by the prophets concerning the Son of man shall be accomplished; for he shall be delivered to the Gentiles, and shall be mocked and spitefully entreated, and spitted on, ἐμπυσθήσεται," xviii. 31, 32, which was in fact fulfilled: καὶ ἔσταντο τινες ἐμπύοντες αὐτὸν, "and some began to spit on him," Mark xiv. 65, xv. 19. If spitting in a person's presence was such an indignity, how much more spitting in his face?

Verse 7. Therefore have I set my face like a flint] The Prophet Ezekiel, chap. iii. 8, 9, has expressed this with great force in his bold and vehement manner:

"Behold, I have made thy face strong against their faces,
And thy forehead strong against their foreheads:
As an adamant, harder than a rock, have I made thy forehead;
Fear them not, neither be dismayed at their looks,
Though they be a rebellious house."

Verse 8. Who will contend with me] The Bodleian

shall wax old as a garment; the moth shall eat them up.

10 Who is among you that feareth the LORD, that obeyeth the voice of his servant, that walketh in darkness, and hath no light? let him trust in the name of the LORD, and stay upon his God.

11 Behold, all ye that kindle a fire, that compass yourselves about with sparks: walk in the light of your fire, and in the sparks that ye have kindled. This shall ye have of mine hand; ye shall lie down in sorrow.

* Chap. li. 8. — Psa. xxiii. 4. — 2 Chron. xx. 20; Psa. xx. 7. — Job ix. 19. — Psa. xvi. 4.

MS. and another add the word *hu*; *mi hu yarib*, as in the like phrase in the next verse; and in the very same phrase Job xiii. 19, and so likewise in many other places, Job xvii. 3, xli. 1. Sometimes on the like occasions it is *mi hu* *zeh*, and *mi hu zeh*, "Who is this one?" The word has probably been lost out of the present text; and the reading of the MSS. above mentioned seems to be genuine.

Verse 10. Who is among you that feareth the Lord] I believe this passage has been generally, if not dangerously, misunderstood. It has been quoted, and preached upon, to prove that "a man might conscientiously fear God, and be obedient to the words of the law and the prophets; obey the voice of his servant—of Jesus Christ himself, that is, be sincerely and regularly obedient to the moral law and the commands of our blessed Lord, and yet walk in darkness and have no light, no sense of God's approbation, and no evidence of the safety of his state." This is utterly impossible; for Jesus hath said, "He that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life." If there be some religious persons who, under the influence of morbid melancholy, are continually writing bitter things against themselves, the word of God should not be bent down to their state. There are other modes of spiritual and Scriptural comfort. But does not the text speak of such a case? And are not the words precise in reference to it? I think not: and Bishop Lowth's translation has set the whole in the clearest light, though he does not appear to have been apprehensive that the *bad use* I mention had been made of the text as it stands in our common Version. The text contains two questions, to each of which a particular answer is given:—

Q. 1. "Who is there among you that feareth JEHOVAH?"

Ans. Let him hearken unto the voice of his servant.

Q. 2. Who that walketh in darkness and hath no light?

Ans. Let him trust in the name of Jehovah; And lean himself (prop himself) upon his God."

Now, a man awakened to a sense of his sin and misery, may have a dread of JEHOVAH, and tremble at his word; and what should such a person do? Why he should hear what God's servant saith: "Come unto me, all ye who labour and are heavy laden; and I will

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVI. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 4.

give you rest." There may be a sincere *penitent*, walking in darkness, having no light of salvation; for this is the case of all when they first begin to turn to God. What should such do? They should *trust, believe on, the Lord Jesus*, who died for them, and *lean upon* his all-sufficient merits for the light of salvation which God has promised. Thus acting, they will soon have a sure trust and confidence that God for Christ's sake has forgiven them their sin, and thus they shall have the light of life.

Verse 10. *That obeyeth the voice of his servant*—"Let him hearken unto the voice of his servant"] For שָׁמַע *shomea*, pointed as the participle, the *Septuagint* and *Syriac* read שָׁמַע *yishma*, future or imperative. This gives a much more elegant turn and distribution to the sentence.

Verse 11. *Ye that kindle a fire*] The fire of their own kindling, by the light of which they walk with security and satisfaction, is an image designed to express, in general, human devices and mere worldly policy, exclusive of faith, and trust in God; which, though they flatter themselves for a while with pleasing expectations and some appearance of success, shall in the end turn to the confusion of the authors. Or more particularly, as *Vitringa* explains it, it may mean the designs of the turbulent and factious Jews in the times succeeding those of Christ, who, in pursuit of their own desperate schemes, stirred up the war against the Romans, and kindled a fire which consumed their city and nation.

That compass yourselves about with sparks—"Who heap the fuel round about"] "מִגְזֹזֵלֵי מִנְחָלִי *mezozeley, accendentes, Syr.; forte legerunt pro מִזְזֵרֵי meazzerey מִזְזֵרֵי meirey; nam sequitur מִזְזֵרֵי ur.*"—*Secker*. *Lud. Capellus*, in his criticism on this place, thinks it should be מִזְזֵרֵי *meazzerey*, from the *Septuagint*, κατακαυστες.

There are others who are widely different from those already described. Without faith, repentance, or a holy life, they are bold in their professed confidence in God—presumptuous in their trust in the mercy of God; and, while destitute of all preparation for and right to the kingdom of heaven, would think it criminal to doubt their final salvation! Living in this way, what can they have at the hand of God but an endless bed of sorrow! *Ye shall lie down in sorrow.*

But there is a general sense, and accordant to the design of the prophecy, in which these words may be understood and paraphrased: *Behold, all ye that kindle a fire*—provoke war and contention; *compass yourselves about with sparks*—stirring up seditions and rebellions: *walk in the light of your fire*—go on in your lust of power and restless ambition. *Ye shall lie down in sorrow*—it will turn to your own perdition. See the *Targum*. This seems to refer to the restless spirit of the Jews, always stirring up confusion and strife; rebelling against and provoking the Romans, till at last their city was taken, their temple burnt to the ground, and upwards of a million of themselves destroyed, and the rest led into captivity!

CHAPTER LI.

The prophet exhorts the children of Abraham to trust in the Lord; and briefly, but beautifully, describes the great blessedness which should be the consequence, 1-3. Then, turning to the Gentiles, encourages them to look for a portion in the same salvation, 4, 5; the everlasting duration of which is majestically described, 6. And as it is everlasting, so is it sure to the righteous, notwithstanding all the machinations of their enemies, 7, 8. The faithful, then, with exultation and joy, lift their voices, reminding God of his wondrous works of old, which encourage them to look now for the like glorious accomplishment of these promises, 9-11. In answer to this the Divinity is introduced comforting them under their trials, and telling them that the deliverer was already on his way to save and to establish them, 12-16. On this the prophet turns to Jerusalem to comfort and congratulate her on so joyful a prospect. She is represented, by a bold image, as a person lying in the streets, under the intoxicating effects of the cup of the Divine wrath, without a single person from among her own people appointed to give her consolation, and trodden under the feet of her enemies; but, in the time allotted by the Divine providence, the cup of trembling shall be taken out of her hand, and put into that of her oppressors; and she shall drink it no more again for ever, 17-22.

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 4.
HEARKEN ^a to me, ^b ye that follow after righteousness, ye that seek the LORD: look unto the rock whence ye are hewn, and to the hole of the pit whence ye are digged.

^a Ver. 7.—^b Rom. ix. 30, 31, 32.—^c Rom. iv. 1, 16; Heb. xi. 11, 12.—^d Gen. xii. 1, 2.

NOTES ON CHAP. LI.

Verse 1. *Ye that follow after righteousness*] The people who, feeling the want of salvation, seek the Lord in order to be justified.

2 ^c Look unto Abraham your father, and unto Sarah *that* bare you: ^d for I called him alone, and ^e blessed him, and increased him.

3 For the LORD ^f shall comfort Zion: he

^e Gen. xxiv. 1, 35.—^f Psa. cii. 13; chap. xl. 1; lu. 9; lxi. 2; lvi. 13; Zech. i. 17; ver. 12.

The rock] Abraham.

The hole of the pit] Sarah; as explained in ver. 2.

Verse 2. *I called him alone*] As I have made out of one a great nation; so, although ye are brought low

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Nunus Pompilii
R. Roman., 4.

will comfort all her waste places ;
and he will make her wilderness
like Eden, and her desert ^{as} like
the garden of the LORD : joy and
gladness shall be found therein, thanksgiving
and the voice of melody.

4 Hearken unto me, my people ; and give
ear unto me, O my nation : ^h for a law shall
proceed from me, and I will make my judg-
ment to rest ⁱ for a light of the people.

5 ^h My righteousness is near ; my salvation
is gone forth, ¹ and mine arms shall judge the
people : ^m the isles shall wait upon me, and
ⁿ on mine arm shall they trust.

6 ^o Lift up your eyes to the heavens, and
look upon the earth beneath : for ^p the heavens
shall vanish away like smoke, ^q and the earth
shall wax old like a garment, and they that
dwell therein shall die in like manner : but my
salvation shall be for ever, and my righteous-
ness shall not be abolished.

7 ^r Hearken unto me, ye that know right-
eousness, the people ^s in whose heart is my
law ; ^t fear ye not the reproach of men, nei-
ther be ye afraid of their revilings.

^u Gen. xii. 10 ; Joel. ii. 3 — ^v Chap. ii. 3 ; xli. 4 — Chap.
xli. 6. — ^w Chap. xli. 13 ; lvi. 1 ; Rom. i. 16, 17 — ^x Psal. lvi.
4 ; xxviii. 9. — ^y Chap. lx. 9. — ^z Rom. i. 16. — ^a Chap. xl. 26.
^b Psal. cii. 26 ; Matt. xxiv. 35 ; 2 Pet. iii. 10, 12. — ^c Chap. l. 9.
^d Ver. 1. — ^e Psal. xxxvii. 31. — ^f Matt. x. 28 ; Acts v. 41.
^g Chap. l. 9. — ^h Psal. xlv. 23 ; chap. li. 1.

and minished, yet I can restore you to happiness, and
greatly multiply your number.

Verse 1. *My people—O my nation*—“O ye peoples
—O ye nations”] For אֲמִי *ammī*, *my people*, the Bod-
leian MS. and another read אֲמִימִי *ammim*, *ye peoples* ;
and for לְעָמִי *leumi*, *my nation*, the Bodleian MS. and
eight others, (*two* of them ancient,) and four of *De*
Rossi's, read לְעָמִימִי *leummim*, *ye nations* ; and so the
Syriac in both words. The difference is very material ;
for in this case the address is made, not to the Jews,
but to the Gentiles, as in all reason it ought to be : for
this and the two following verses express the call of the
Gentiles, the islands, or the distant lands on the coasts of
the Mediterranean and other seas. It is also to be
observed that God in no other place calls his people
לְעָמִי *leummi*, *my nation*. It has been before remark-
ed that transcribers frequently omitted the final מ *mem*
of nouns plural, and supplied it, for brevity's sake, and
sometimes for want of room at the end of a line, by a
small stroke thus 'קֵי ; which mark, being effaced or
overlooked, has been the occasion of many mistakes of
this kind.

A law shall proceed from me] The new law, the
Gospel of our Lord Jesus. *Kinchi* says, “After the
war with Gog and Magog the King Messiah will teach
the people to walk in the ways of the Lord.”

Verse 5. *My righteousness is near*] The word צֶדֶק

8 For “the moth shall eat them
up like a garment, and the worm
shall eat them like wool : but my
righteousness shall be for ever,

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Nunus Pompilii
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and my salvation from generation to generation
9 ^v Awake, awake, ^w put on strength, O arm
of the LORD ; awake, ^x as in the ancient days,
in the generations of old. ^y Art thou not it
that hath cut ^z Rahab, and wounded the
^a dragon ?

10 Art thou not it which hath ^b dried the
sea, the waters of the great deep ; that hath
made the depths of the sea a way for the
ransomed to pass over ?

11 Therefore ^c the redeemed of the LORD
shall return, and come with singing unto Zion ;
and everlasting joy shall be upon their head :
they shall obtain gladness and joy ; and sor-
row and mourning shall flee away.

12 I, even I, am he ^d that comforteth you :
who art thou, that thou shouldst be afraid
^e of a man that shall die, and of the son of
man which shall be made ^f as grass ;

13 And forgettest the LORD thy Maker, ^g that
hath stretched forth the heavens, and laid the

^h Psal. xciii. 1 ; Rev. xi. 17. — ⁱ Psal. xlv. 1 — ^j Job xxvi.
12. — ^k Psal. lxxxvii. 4 ; lxxxix. 10. — ^l Psal. lxxv. 13, 14 ; chap.
xxvii. 1 ; Ezek. xxix. 3. — ^m Exod. xiv. 21 ; chap. xliii. 16.
ⁿ Chap. xxxv. 10. — ^o Ver. 3 ; 2 Cor. i. 3. — ^p Psal. cxviii. 6.
^q Chap. xl. 6 ; 1 Pet. i. 24. — ^r Job ix. 8 ; Psal. civ. 2 ; chap. xl.
22 ; xli. 5 ; xlv. 24.

tsedek, *righteousness*, is used in such a great latitude
of signification, for justice, truth, faithfulness, goodness,
mercy, deliverance, salvation, &c., that it is not easy
sometimes to give the precise meaning of it without
much circumlocution ; it means here the faithful com-
pletion of God's promises to deliver his people.

Verse 6. *My salvation shall be for ever*] Aben Ezra
says, From this verse divines have learnt the immortali-
ty of the soul. Men shall perish as the earth does,
because they are formed from it ; but they who are
filled with the salvation of God shall remain for ever.
See *Kinchi*.

Verse 11. *They shall obtain gladness and joy ; and
sorrow and mourning shall flee away.*] Nineteen MSS.
and the two oldest editions have יָשִׁי *yasigu* ; and forty-
six MSS. of *Kennicott's* and ten of *De Rossi's*, and
the same two editions, and agreeably to them the *Chal-*
dee and *Syriac*, have וָנָסוּ *venasu* ; and so both words
are expressed, chap. xxxv. 10, of which place this is
a repetition. And from comparing both together it
appears that the ו *vau* in this place is become by mis-
take in the present text final ; *num* of the preceding
word.

Verse 13. *Of the oppressor, as if he, &c.*] “The
כ *caph* in כְּשֵׁר *keasher* seems clearly to have changed
its situation from the end of the preceding word to
the beginning of this : or rather, to have been omitted

A. M. cir. 3292. foundations of the earth; and hast
B. C. cir. 712. feared continually every day be-
Olymp. XVII. 1. cause of the fury of the oppressor,
cir. annum as if he ^hwere ready to destroy?
Numæ Pompili, and where is the fury of the oppressor?
R. Roman., 4.

14 The captive exile hasteneth that he may be loosed, ^k and that he should not die in the pit, nor that his bread should fail.

15 But I *am* the LORD thy God, that ^ldivided the sea, whose waves roared: The LORD of hosts is his name.

16 And ^mI have put my words in thy mouth, and ⁿI have covered thee in the shadow of mine hand, ^othat I may plant the heavens, and lay the foundations of the earth, and say unto Zion, Thou art my people.

17 ^pAwake, awake, stand up, O Jerusalem, which ^qhast drunk at the hand of the LORD

the cup of his fury; ^rthou hast drunken the dregs of the cup of trembling, and wrung them out.

18 There is none to guide her among all the sons whom she hath brought forth; neither is there any that taketh her by the hand of all the sons that she hath brought up.

19 ^sThese two things ^tare come unto thee, who shall be sorry for thee? desolation, and ^udestruction, and the famine, and the sword: ^vby whom shall I comfort thee?

20 ^wThy sons have fainted, they lie at the head of all the streets, as a wild bull in a net: they are full of the fury of the LORD, the rebuke of thy God.

21 Therefore hear now this, thou afflicted, and drunken, ^xbut not with wine.

^hOr, made himself ready.—Job xx. 7.—^kZech. ix. 11. ^lPsa. lxxiv. 13; Job xxvi. 12; Jer. xxxi. 35.—^mDeut. xviii. 18; chap. lix. 21; John iii. 34.—ⁿChap. xlix. 2.—^oChap. lxxv. 17; lxxi. 22.—^pChap. lit. 1.—^qJob xxi. 20; Jer. xxi. 15, 16.

^rSee Deut. xxviii. 28, 34; Psa. lx. 3; lxxv. 8; Ezek. xxiii. 32, 33, 34; Zech. xii. 2; Rev. xiv. 10.—^sChap. xlvii. 9.—^tHeb. happened.—^uHeb. breaking.—^vAmos vii. 2.—^wLam. ii. 11, 12.—^xSee ver. 17; Lam. iii. 15.

by mistake there, because it was here. That it was there the Septuagint show by rendering *המכציק* *ham-metsikech* *ἡμιςτοιχος* *se*, of him that oppressed thee. And so they render this word in both its places in this verse. The Vulgate also has the pronoun in the first instance; *furoris ejus qui te tribulabat*. Dr. Jubb. The correction seems well founded; I have not conformed the translation to it, because it makes little difference in the sense.

Verse 14. The captive exile hasteneth that he may be loosed—"He marcheth on with speed, who cometh to set free the captive." Cyrus, if understood of the temporal redemption from the captivity of Babylon; in the spiritual sense, the Messiah, who comes to open the prison to them that are bound.

Verse 16. That I may plant the heavens—"To stretch out the heavens." In the present text it is *לנטץ* *lintoa*, "to plant the heavens;" the phrase is certainly very obscure, and in all probability is a mistake for *לנטר* *lintoa*. This latter is the word used in ver. 13 just before, in the very same sentence: and this phrase occurs very frequently in Isaiah, chap. xl. 22, xlii. 5, xlv. 24, xlv. 12; the former in no other place. It is also very remarkable, that in the Samaritan text, Num. xxiv. 6, these two words are twice changed by mistake, one for the other, in the same verse.

Verse 17. The cup of trembling] *כוס החרקלה* *cos hattarelah*, "the cup of mortal poison," *veneni mortiferi*.—MONTAN. This may also allude to the ancient custom of taking off criminals by a cup of poison. Socrates is well known to have been sentenced by the Areopagus to drink a cup of the juice of hemlock, which occasioned his death. See the note on Heb. ii. 9, and see also Bishop Lowth's note on ver. 21.

Verse 19. These two things—desolation, and destruction, and the famine, and the sword] That is,

desolation by famine, and destruction by the sword, taking the terms alternately: of which form of construction see other examples. *De S. Poësi*, Heb. Præl. xix., and Prelim. Dissert. p. xxx. The Chaldee paraphrast, not rightly understanding this, has had recourse to the following expedient: "Two afflictions are come upon thee, and when four shall come upon thee, depredation, and destruction, and the famine, and the sword—" Five MSS. have *הרעב* *haraab*, without the conjunction *vau*; and so the Septuagint and Syriac.

By whom shall I comfort thee—"Who shall comfort thee?" A MS., the Septuagint, Syriac, Chaldee, and Vulgate have it in the third person, *ינחם* *yenachamech*, which is evidently right.

Verse 20. As a wild bull in a net: they are full, &c.—"Like the oxen taken in the toils; drenched to the full"] "Perhaps *ככרה כלא* *michmerah meleim*." SECKER. The demonstrative *ה* *he*, prefixed to *כלא* *meleim*, full, seems improper in this place.

Verse 21. Drunken, but not with wine] *Ἐσχύλῳ* has the same expression:—

Αἰνῶσις ποταμῶν καὶ ποταμῶν *Eumen*. 863.

Intoxicated with passion, not with wine.

Schultens thinks that this circumlocution, as he calls it, gradum adfert incomparabiliter majorem; and that it means, not simply without wine, but much more than with wine. *Gram. Heb.* p. 182. See his note on Job xxx. 38.

The bold image of the cup of God's wrath, often employed by the sacred writers, (see note on chap. i. 22.) is nowhere handled with greater force and sublimity than in this passage of Isaiah, ver. 17–23. Jerusalem is represented in person as staggering under the effects of it, destitute of that assistance which she might expect from her children; not one of them being

A. M. cir. 3292. 22 Thus saith thy Lord the
B. C. cir. 712. LORD, and thy God ² that pleadeth
Olymp. XVII. 1. the cause of his people, Behold I
cir. annum Numæ Pompili, the cause of his people, Behold I
R. Roman., 4. have taken out of thine hand the
cup of trembling, *even* the dregs of the cup of
my fury; thou shalt no more drink it again:

¹ Jer. l. 34.—² Jer. xxv. 17, 26, 28; Zech. xii. 2.

able to support or to lead her. They, abject and amazed, lie at the head of every street, overwhelmed with the greatness of their distress; like the oryx entangled in a net, in vain struggling to rend it, and extricate himself. This is poetry of the first order, sublimity of the highest character.

Plato had an idea something like this: "Suppose," says he, "God had given to men a medicating potion inducing fear, so that the more any one should drink of it, so much the more miserable he should find himself at every draught, and become fearful of every thing both present and future; and at last, though the most courageous of men, should be totally possessed by fear: and afterwards, having slept off the effects of it, should become himself again." *De Leg.* i., near the end. He pursues at large this hypothesis, applying it to his own purpose, which has no relation to the present subject. Homer places two vessels at the disposal of Jupiter, one of good, the other of evil. He gives to some a potion mixed of both; to others from the evil vessel only: these are completely miserable. *Iliad* xxiv. 527—533.

Δοιοι γὰρ τὸ πῖθον κατακείσεται ἐν Διὸς οὐδῇ
Δωρῶν, εἰς αἰὼν, κακῶν, ἑτέρως δὲ εἰσὼν.
Ὅ μιν καμνίξας ὄρη Ζεὺς τερπικέραυνος,
Ἀλλοτὲ μιν τὸ κακὸν ὅγε κυρῆται, ἀλλοτὲ δ' ἐσθλόν.
Ὅ δὲ καὶ πῶν λυγρῶν ὄρη, λυγρὸν εἶρηκε.
Καὶ ἑ κατὰ βουβρῶστις ἐπὶ χθονὶ διὰν ἐλαυνει-
φαιτᾷ, ὅ' οὐτὲ ἀστὶ μὲνος, οὐτὶ βροτοῖσιν.

"Two urns by Jove's high throne have ever stood,
The source of evil one, and one of good;
From thence the cup of mortal man he fills,

23 But ² I will put it into the hand of them that afflict thee; which have ^a said to thy soul, Bow down, that we may go over: and thou hast laid thy body as the ground, and as the street, to them that went over.

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompili
R. Roman., 4.

^a Psa. lxi. 11, 12.

*Blessings to these, to those distributes ills;
To most he mingles both: the wretch decreed
To taste the bad unmixed, is cursed indeed:
Pursued by wrongs, by meagre famine driven,
He wanders outcast both of earth and heaven."*

POPE.

Verse 23. *Them that afflict thee*—"Them who oppress thee"] "The Septuagint, Chaldee, Syriac, and Vulgate appear to have read מוֹנִיךְ *monayich*, as in chap. xl. 26."—SECKER.

Which have said to thy soul, Bow down—"Who say to thee, Bow down thy body"] A very strong and most expressive description of the insolent pride of eastern conquerors; which, though it may seem greatly exaggerated, yet hardly exceeds the strict truth. An example has already been given of it in the note to chap. xlix. 23. I will here add one or two more. "Joshua called for all the men of Israel; and said unto the captains of the men of war that went with him, Come near, put your feet upon the necks of these kings," Josh. x. 24. "Adonibezek said, Threescore and ten kings, having their thumbs and their great toes cut off, gathered their meat under my table: As I have done, so hath God requited me," Judg. i. 7. The Emperor Valerianus, being through treachery taken prisoner by Sapor king of Persia, was treated by him as the basest and most abject slave: for the Persian monarch commanded the unhappy Roman to bow himself down, and offer him his back, on which he set his foot, in order to mount his chariot or horse, whenever he had occasion.—LACTANTIUS. *De Mort. Persec.* cap. v. AUREL. VICTOR. *Epitome*, cap. xxxii.—L.

CHAPTER LII.

Jerusalem, in manifest allusion to the strong figure employed in the close of the preceding chapter, is represented as fallen asleep in the dust, and in that helpless state bound by her enemies. The prophet, with all the ardour natural to one who had such joyful news to communicate, bids her awake, arise, put on her best attire, (holiness to the Lord,) and ascend her lofty seat; and then he delivers the message he had in charge, a very consolatory part of which was, that "no more should enter into her the uncircumcised and the polluted," 1-6. Awakening from her stupefaction, Jerusalem sees the messenger of such joyful tidings on the eminence from which he spied the coming deliverance. She expresses, in beautiful terms, her joy at the news, repeating with peculiar elegance the words of the crier, 7. The rapturous intelligence, that Jehovah was returning to resume his residence on his holy mountain, immediately spreads to others on the watch, who all join in the glad acclamation, 8; and, in the ardour of their joy, they call to the very ruins of Jerusalem to sing along with them, because Jehovah maketh bare his holy arm in the sight of all the nations, and all the ends of the earth are about to see the salvation of Israel's God, 9, 10. To complete the deliverance, they are commanded to march in triumph out of Babylon, earnestly exhorted to have nothing to do with any of her abominations, and assured that Jehovah will guide them in all their way, 11, 12. The prophet then passes to the procuring cause of this great blessedness to the house of Israel in particular, and to the world in general, viz., the humiliation, sufferings, death, burial, resurrection, and ascension of Jesus Christ; a very celebrated and clear prophecy, which takes up the remainder of this and the whole of the following chapter.

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 4.

AWAKE, ^aawake; put on thy strength, O Zion; put on thy beautiful garments, O Jerusalem, ^bthe holy city: for ^chenceforth there shall no more come into thee the uncircumcised ^dand the unclean.

2 ^eShake thyself from the dust; arise, and sit down, O Jerusalem: ^floose thyself from the bands of thy neck, O captive daughter of Zion.

3 For thus saith the LORD, ^gYe have sold yourselves for nought; and ye shall be redeemed without money.

^aChap. li. 9, 17.—^bNeh. xi. 1; chap. xlviii. 2; Matt. iv. 5; Rev. xxi. 2.—^cChap. xxxv. 8; 1x. 21; Nah. i. 15.—^dRev. xxi. 27.—^eSee chap. iii. 26; li. 23.

NOTES ON CHAP. LII.

Verse 1. *There shall no more come into thee*—For יָבוֹ, *yabo*, “shall come,” לָבַע, *lebo*, “to come,” is the reading of five of Kennicott’s and two of De Rossi’s MSS. This is the better reading, כִּי לֹא יִסְרֶף לָבַע *ki lo yosip lebo*, “There shall not add to come.”

The uncircumcised and the unclean.] Christians have turned many passages of the prophets against the Jews; and it is not to be wondered at, that in support of their obstinate and hopeless cause, they should press a prophecy into their service, and make it speak against the Christians. This *Kimchi* does in this place; for he says, by the uncircumcised, the *Christians* are meant; and by the unclean, the *Turks*. The *Christians* are *uncircumcised*; and the *Turks*, though circumcised, and using many ablutions, are *unclean* in their works.

Verse 2. *Sit down, O Jerusalem*—“Ascend thy lofty seat, O Jerusalem”] The literal rendering here is, according to our English translation, “arise, sit;” on which a very learned person remarks: “So the old versions. But sitting is an expression of mourning in Scripture and the ancients; and doth not well agree with the rising just before.” It does not indeed agree, according to our ideas; but, considered in an oriental light, it is perfectly consistent. The common manner of sitting in the eastern countries is upon the ground or the floor with the legs crossed. The people of better condition have the floors of their chambers or divans covered with carpets for this purpose; and round the chamber broad couches, raised a little above the floor, spread with mattresses handsomely covered, which are called sofas. When sitting is spoken of as a posture of more than ordinary state, it is quite of a different kind; and means sitting on high, on a chair of state or throne called the *musnud*; for which a footstool was necessary, both in order that the person might raise himself up to it, and for supporting the legs when he was placed in it. “Chairs,” says Sir John Chardin, “are never used in Persia, but at the coronation of their kings. The king is seated in a chair of gold set with jewels, three feet high. The chairs which are used by the people in the east are always so high as to make a footstool necessary. And this proves the propriety of the style of Scripture, which always joins the footstool to the throne.” (Isa. lxvi. 1; Psa. cx. 1.) *Voyages*,

4 For thus saith the Lord God, My people went down aforetime into ^hEgypt to sojourn there; and the Assyrian oppressed them without cause.

5 Now therefore, what have I here, saith the LORD, that my people is taken away for nought? they that rule over them make them to howl, saith the LORD; and my name continually every day is ⁱblasphemed.

6 Therefore my people shall know my name. therefore *they shall know* in that day that I

(^jZech. ii. 7.—^kPsa. xlv. 12; chap. xlv. 13; Jer. xv. 13.—^lGen. xlv. 6; Acts vii. 14.—^mEzek. xx. 27; Rom. ii. 24.

tom. ix. p. 85, 12mo. Besides the six steps to Solomon’s throne, there was a footstool of gold fastened to the seat, 2 Chron. ix. 18, which would otherwise have been too high for the king to reach, or to sit on conveniently.

When Thetis comes to wait on Vulcan to request armour for her son, she is received with great respect, and seated on a silver-studded throne, a chair of ceremony, with a footstool:—

Τῇν μὲν σπείτα καθεσέν ἐπὶ θρόνου ἀργυροῦλου, Καλοῦ, δαυδαλοῦ· ὅπο ὅς θρονὺς ποσὶν ἔσιν.

Iliad xviii. 389.

“High on a throne, with stars of silver graced,
And various artifice, the queen she placed;
A footstool at her feet.” POPE.

‘Ο γὰρ θρόνος αὐτοῦ μόνον ἐλευθερίως ἐστὶ καθεδρὰ σὺν ὑποσπόδι. *Athenæus*, v. 4. “A throne is nothing more than a handsome sort of chair with a footstool.”—L.

Verse 4. *Thus saith the Lord God*] אֲדֹנַי יְהוָה *Adonai Jehovah*; but *Adonai* is wanting in twelve of Kennicott’s, five of De Rossi’s, and two of my own MSS.; and by the *Septuagint* and *Arabic*. Some MSS. have יהוה צבאות *Jehovah tsebaoth*, “Lord of hosts;” and others have יהוה אלהים *Jehovah Elohim*, “Lord God.”

Verse 5. *They that rule over them*—“They that are lords over them.”] For מֹשְׁלֵי *moshelo*, singular, in the text, more than a hundred and twenty MSS. (*De Rossi* says, codices innumeri, “numberless copies”) have מֹשְׁלָיו *moshelaiv*, plural, according to the Masoretical correction in the margin; which shows that the Masoretes often superstitiously retained apparent mistakes in the text, even when they had sufficient evidence to authorize the introduction of the true reading.

Make them to howl—“Make their boast of it”] For יִהְיֶילוּ *yeheilu*, “make them to howl,” five MSS., (two ancient,) have יִהְיֶאלוּ *yehelelu*, “make their boast;” which is confirmed by the *Chaldee* paraphrast, who renders it מִשְׁתַּבְּחִין *mishtabbechin*. *Ulaloo* is not only the cry itself, but also the name of the funeral song of the *Irish*. The *Arabs* have a cry very much resembling this.

Verse 6. *Therefore my people shall know*] The word לָכֵן *lachen*, occurring the second time in this verse, seems to be repeated by mistake. It has no

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Nume Pompili.
R. Roman., 4.

am he that doth speak : behold,
it is I.

7 ^h How beautiful upon the
mountains are the feet of him
that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth
peace ; that bringeth good tidings of good,
that publisheth salvation ; that saith unto Zion,
1 Thy God reigneth !

¹ Nah. i. 15 ; Rom. x. 15 — Psa. xciii. 1 ; xvi. 10 ; xcvi. 1.

force nor emphasis as a repetition ; it only embarrasses the construction and the sense. It was not in the copies from which the *Septuagint*, *Syriac*, and *Vulgate* were translated ; it was not in the copy of the *Septuagint* from which the *Arabic* was translated ; but in the *Aldine* and *Complutensian* editions *ὁ αὐτοῦ* is repeated ; probably so corrected, in order to make it conformable with the Hebrew text.

I am he that doth speak—"I am he, JEHOVAH, that promised"] For *הוּא hu*, the Bodleian MS. and another have *יהוה Yehovah* ; "For I am JEHOVAH that promised ;" and another ancient MS. adds *יהוה Yehovah* after *הוּא hu*. The addition of JEHOVAH seems to be right in consequence of what was said in the preceding line, "My people shall know my name."

Verse 7. *How beautiful*] The watchmen discover afar off, on the mountains, the messenger bringing the expected and much-wished-for news of the deliverance from the Babylonish captivity. They immediately spread the joyful tidings, ver. 8, and with a loud voice proclaim that JEHOVAH is returning to Zion, to resume his residence on his holy mountain, which for some time he seemed to have deserted. This is the *literal* sense of the place.

"How beautiful on the mountains are the feet of the joyful messenger," is an expression highly poetical : for, how welcome is his arrival ! how agreeable are the tidings which he brings !

Nahum, chap. i. 15, who is generally supposed to have lived after Isaiah, has manifestly taken from him this very pleasing image ; but the imitation does not equal the beauty of the original :—

"Behold upon the mountain the feet of the joyful messenger,

Of him that announceth peace !

Celebrate, O Judah, thy festivals ; perform thy vows :
For no more shall pass through thee the wicked one ;
He is utterly cut off."

But it must at the same time be observed that Isaiah's subject is infinitely more interesting and more sublime than that of Nahum ; the latter denounces the destruction of the capital of the Assyrian empire, the most formidable enemy of Judah ; the ideas of the former are in their full extent evangelical ; and accordingly St. Paul has, with the utmost propriety, applied this passage to the preaching of the Gospel, Rom. x. 15. The joyful tidings here to be proclaimed, "Thy God, O Zion, reigneth," are the same that John the Baptist, the messenger of Christ, and Christ himself, published : "The kingdom of heaven is at hand."

From the use made of this by our Lord and the

8 Thy watchmen shall lift up
the voice ; with the voice together
shall they sing : for they shall
see eye to eye, when the LORD
shall bring again Zion.

9 Break forth into joy, sing together, ye waste
places of Jerusalem : ^m for the LORD hath com-
forted his people, ⁿ he hath redeemed Jerusalem.

A. M. cir. 3292
B. C. cir. 712
Olymp. XVII.
cir. annum
Nume Pompili.
R. Roman., 4.

^m Chap. li. 3.—ⁿ Chap. xlviii. 20.

apostles, we may rest assured that the preachers of the Gospel are particularly intended. *Mountains* are put for the whole land of Judea, where the Gospel was first preached. There seems to be an allusion to a battle fought, and the messengers coming to announce the victory, which was so decisive that a *peace* was the consequence, and the king's throne established in the land.

There appear to have been two sorts of *messengers* among the Jews : one sort always employed to bring evil tidings ; the other to bring good. The names also and persons of these different messengers appear to have been well known ; so that at a distance they could tell, from seeing the messenger, what sort of tidings he was bringing. See a case in point, 2 Sam. xviii. 19–27. Ahimaaz and Cushi running to bring tidings of the defeat of Absalom and his rebel army *Ahimaaz is a good man, and bringeth good tidings*

Verse 8. *Thy watchmen lift up the voice*—"All thy watchmen lift up their voice"] There is a difficulty in the construction of this place which, I think, none of the ancient versions or modern interpreters have cleared up satisfactorily. Rendered word for word it stands thus : "The voice of thy watchmen : they lift up their voice." The sense of the first member, considered as elliptical, is variously supplied by various expositors ; by none, as it seems to me, in any way that is easy and natural. I am persuaded there is a mistake in the present text, and that the true reading is *כל צפן col tsophayich, all thy watchmen*, instead of *קול צפן kol tsophayich, the voice of thy watchmen*. The mistake was easy from the similitude in sound of the two letters *כ caph* and *ק koph*. And in one MS the *ק koph* is upon a rasure. This correction perfectly rectifies the sense and the construction.—L.

They shall see eye to eye] May not this be applied to the prophets and apostles ; the one predicting, and the other discovering in the prediction the truth of the prophecy. The meaning of both Testaments is best understood by bringing them *face to face*.

When the Lord shall bring again Zion—"When JEHOVAH returneth to Zion"] So the *Chaldee* : *כר יתיב שכנתיה לציון cad yethib shechneveh lelsiyon*, "when he shall place the shechinah in Zion." God is considered as having deserted his people during the captivity ; and at the restoration, as returning himself with them to Zion, his former habitation. See Psa. lx. 1 ; Isa. xl. 9, and note.

Verse 9. *He hath redeemed Jerusalem*—"He hath redeemed Israel." For the word *ירושלם yerushala'im*, which occurs the second time in this verse, MS. Bodleian and another read *ישראל yisrael*. It is upon a

A. M. cir. 3292. 10 ° The LORD hath made bare
B. C. cir. 712. his holy arm in the eyes of all
Olymp. XVII. 1. the nations; and ° all the ends
cir. annum of the earth shall see the salva-
Nume Pompili, tion of our God.
R. Roman., 4.

11 ° Depart ye, depart ye, go ye out from
thence, touch no unclean thing; go ye out

° Psa. xcvi. 2, 3. — Luke iii. 6. — Chap. xlviii. 20; Jer.
l. 8; h. 6, 45; Zech. ii. 6, 7; 2 Cor. vi. 17; Rev. xviii. 4.
Lxxviii. 2, &c. — See Exod. xii. 33, 39.

rasure in a third; and left unpointed at first, as suspected, in a fourth. It was an easy mistake, by the transcriber casting his eye on the line above: and the propriety of the correction, both in regard to sense and elegance, is evident.

Verse 11. *Depart ye, depart ye, go ye out from thence*] The Prophet Jeremiah seems to have had his eye on this passage of Isaiah, and to have applied it to a subject directly opposite. It is here addressed by the prophet in a way of encouragement and exhortation to the Jews coming out of Babylon. Jeremiah has given it a different turn, and has thrown it out, as a reproach of the heathen upon the Jews when they were driven from Jerusalem into captivity:—

“Depart; ye are polluted, depart; depart ye, forbear to touch.

Yea, they are fled, they are removed: they shall dwell here no more.” Lam. iv. 15.

Of the metrical distribution of these lines, see the Prelim. Dissert., p. lviii. note.

Verse 13. *My servant shall deal prudently*] ישרל yaskil, shall prosper, or act prosperously. The subject of Isaiah's prophecy, from the fortieth chapter inclusive, has hitherto been, in general, the deliverance of the people of God. This includes in it three distinct parts; which, however, have a close connexion with one another; that is, 1. The deliverance of the Jews from the captivity of Babylon; 2. The deliverance of the Gentiles from their miserable state of ignorance and idolatry; and, 3. The deliverance of mankind from the captivity of sin and death. These three subjects are subordinate to one another; and the two latter are shadowed out under the image of the former. They are covered by it as by a veil; which however is transparent, and suffers them to appear through it. Cyrus is expressly named as the immediate agent of God in effecting the first deliverance. A greater person is spoken of as the Agent who is to effect the two latter deliverances, called the *servant, the elect, of God*, in whom his soul delighteth; *Israel*, in whom God will be glorified. Now these three subjects have a very near relation to one another; for as the *Agent* who was to effect the two latter deliverances,—that is, the Messiah,—was to be born a Jew, with particular limitations of time, family, and other circumstances; the first deliverance was necessary in the order of providence, and according to the determinate counsel of God, to the accomplishment of the two latter deliverances; and the second deliverance was necessary to the third, or rather was involved in it, and made an

of the midst of her; ° be ye clean, that bear the vessels of the LORD.

12 For ° ye shall not go out with haste, nor go by flight: ° for the LORD will go before you; and ° the God of Israel will ° be your reward.

13 Behold, ° my servant shall ° deal pru-

° Mic. ii. 13. — Num. x. 25; chap. lviii. 8; see Exod. xiv. 19.
° Heb. gather you up. — ° Chap. xlii. 1. — ° Or, prosper; chap. liii. 10; Jer. xxiii. 5.

essential part of it. This being the case, Isaiah has not treated the three subjects as quite distinct and separate in a methodical and orderly manner, like a philosopher or a logician, but has taken them in their connective view. He has handled them as a prophet and a poet; he has allegorized the former, and under the image of it has shadowed out the two latter: he has thrown them all together, has mixed one with another, has passed from this to that with rapid transitions, and has painted the whole with the strongest and boldest imagery. The restoration of the Jews from captivity, the call of the Gentiles, the redemption by Messiah, have hitherto been handled interchangeably and alternately. Babylon has hitherto been kept pretty much in sight; at the same time, that strong intimations of something much greater have frequently been thrown in. But here Babylon is at once dropped, and I think hardly ever comes in sight again; unless perhaps in chap. lv. 12, and lvii. 14. The prophet's views are almost wholly engrossed by the superior part of his subject. He introduces the Messiah as appearing at first in the lowest state of humiliation, which he had just touched upon before, (chap. l. 5, 6,) and obviates the offence which would be occasioned by it, by declaring the important and necessary cause of it, and foreshowing the glory which should follow it.

This seems to me to be the nature and the true design of this part of Isaiah's prophecies; and this view of them seems to afford the best method of resolving difficulties, in which expositors are frequently engaged, being much divided between what is called the *literal* and the *mystical sense*, not very properly; for the *mystical* or *spiritual sense* is very often the *most literal sense* of all.

Abarbanel seems to have had an idea of this kind, as he is quoted by Vitrina on chap. xlix. 1, who thus represents his sentiments: Censet Abarbanel prophetam hic transitum facere a liberatione ex exilio Babylonico ad liberationem ex exilio Romano; et, quod hic animadversu dignum esse, observat liberationem ex exilio Babylonico esse אית וראיה oth veraayah, signum et argumentum liberationis futuræ; atque adeo orationem prophetæ de duabus hisce liberationibus in superioribus concionibus sæpe inter se permisceri. Verba ejus: “Et propterea verba, sive res, in prophetia superiore inter se permixtæ occurrunt; modo de liberatione Babylonica, modo de liberatione extrema accipiendæ, ut orationis necessitas exigit.” Nullum hic vitium, nisi quod redemptionem veram et spiritualementem a Messia vero Jesu adductam, non agnoscat. “Abarbanel supposes that the prophet here makes a transition from the deliver-

A. M. cir. 3292. B. C. cir. 712. Olymp. XVII. 1. Numæ Pompiliï, R. Roman. 4. dently, ^r he shall be exalted and extolled, and be very high. 14 As many were astonished at thee; his ^z visage was so marred more than any man, and his form more than the sons of men.

† Phil. ii. 9.—† Psa. xlii. 6, 7; chap. llii. 2, 3.—Ezek. xxxvi. 25; Acts ii. 33; Heb. ix. 13, 14.

ance from the *Babylonish* captivity to the deliverance from the *Roman* captivity; and (which is worthy of particular note) he observes that the deliverance from the Babylonish captivity is a *sign* and *pledge* of the future redemption; and that on this account it is we find in the preceding prophecies the circumstances of the two captivities intimately blended together. His words are the following: ‘And, therefore, the words or subjects in the foregoing prophecy are very much internixed; in one passage the redemption from the Babylonish captivity being treated of, in another the redemption from the general dispersion, as may be collected from the obvious import of the words.’ No fault can be found with the above remark, except that the true and spiritual redemption procured by Jesus the Messiah is not acknowledged.”—L.

Verse 14. *As many were astonished at thee*—“As many were astonished at him”] For עָלֶיךָ *aleicha* read עָלָיו *alaiu*. So the *Syriac*, *Chaldee*, and *Vulgate* in a MS.; and so likewise two ancient MSS.

His visage was so marred more than any man] Most interpreters understand this of the indignities offered to our blessed Lord: but *Kimchi* gives it another turn, and says, “It means the Jewish people, who are considered by most nations as having an appearance different from all the people of the earth.” Poor Jews! they have in general a very disagreeable look, partly affected, and partly through neglect of neatness and cleanliness. Most Christians think they carry the impress of their reprobation on every feature of their face. However this may be, it should never be forgotten that the greatest men that ever flourished as kings, judges, magistrates, lawgivers, heroes, and poets, were of Jewish extraction. *Isaiah* was a Jew; so was *Paul*; and so was *Jesus* of *Nazareth*.

Verse 15. *So shall he sprinkle many nations*] I retain the common rendering, though I am by no means satisfied with it. “יָרַח” *yazzech*, frequent in the law, means only to sprinkle: but the water sprinkled is the accusative case; the thing on which has עָלֶיךָ *al or al el*. Θανμασονται, ὁ, makes the best apodosis. יָנַח *yenahag* would do. יָנַחְרָה *yinharu* is used chap. ii. 2, Jer. xxxi. 12, chap. li. 14, but is unlike. ‘Kings shall shut,’ &c., is good, but seems to want a first part.”—SECKER. Munster translates it, *faciet loqui*, (*de se*;) and in his note thus explains it: יָרַח *yazzech* proprie significat spargere et stultas disseminare; hic vero capitur pro loqui, et verbum disseminare. “יָרַח” *yazzech* propriè significat to sprinkle, and to scatter about drops; but it here means to speak, and to disseminate the word.” This is pretty much as the *Rabbins Kimchi* and *Sal. ben Melec* explain it, referring to the expres-

15 ^a So shall he sprinkle many nations; ^b the kings shall shut their mouths at him: for *that* ^c which had not been told them shall they see; and *that* which they had not heard shall they consider.

† Chap. xlix. 7, 23.—† Chap. lv. 5; Rom. xv. 21; xvi. 25, 26. Eph. iii. 5, 9.

sion of “dropping the word.” But the same objection lies to this as to the common rendering; it ought to be יָרַח לְיָהּ (רַבֵּר) *yazzech (debar) al goyim*. Bishop Chandler, *Defence*, p. 148, says, “that to sprinkle is used for to surprise and astonish, as people are that have much water thrown upon them. And this sense is followed by the *Septuagint*.” This is ingenious, but rather too refined. Dr. *Durell* conjectures that the true reading may be יָרַח *yechezu*, they shall regard, which comes near to the Θανμασονται of the *Septuagint*, who seem to give the best sense of any to this place.

“I find in my papers the same conjecture which Dr. *Durell* made from Θανμασονται in the *Septuagint*. And it may be added that חָזַח *chazah* is used to express ‘looking on any thing with admiration,’ Psa. xi. 7; xvii. 15; xxvii. 4; lxi. 2; Cant. vi. 13. It is particularly applied to ‘looking on God,’ *Exod.* xxiv. 11, and *Job* xix. 26. *Gisbert Cuper*, in *Observ. lib. ii. 1*, though treating on another subject, has some observations which show how nearly ὄρω and θαυμάζω are allied, which, with the peculiar sense of the verb חָזַח *chazah* above noted, add to the probability of Θανμασονται being the version of יָרַח *yechezu* in the text: οἱ δὲ τοὶ λαοὶ πάντες εἰς αὐτὸν ὄρωσι. *Hesiod.*, id est, cum veneratione quadam admirantur. Hinc ὄρω εἰ θαυμάζω junxit *Thomastus Or. i.* Εἰτα θαύσαντος οἱ ἀνθρώποις πρὸς σὲ μόνον ὄρωντες, καὶ σὲ μόνον θαυμάζοντες. *Theophrastus in Charact. c. 3.* Εὐδμη ὡς ἀπολλέουσαν εἰς σὲ οἱ ἀνθρώποι. Hence the rendering of this verse seems to be—

“So many nations shall look on him with admiration; Kings shall stop their mouths—” DR. JUBB.

Does not sprinkling the nations refer to the conversion and baptism of the Gentiles? Many nations shall become proselytes to his religion.

Kings shall shut their mouths at him] His Gospel shall so prevail that all opposition shall be finally overcome; and kings and potentates shall be overwhelmed with confusion, and become speechless before the doctrines of his truth. When they hear these declared they shall attentively consider them, and their conviction of their truth shall be the consequence.

For that which had not been told them] The mystery of the Gospel so long concealed. See *Rom. xv. 21*; *xvi. 25*.

Shall they see] With the eyes of their faith; God enlightening both organ and object.

And that which they had not heard] The redemption of the world by Jesus Christ; the conversion of the Gentiles, and making them one flock with the converted Jews.—TRAPP.

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Nunus Pompilii,
R. Roman., 4.

man of sorrows; and ^h acquainted
with grief: and ⁱ we ^k hid as it
were *our* faces from him; he
was despised, and ^l we esteemed

him not.

4 Surely ^m he hath borne our griefs, and
carried our sorrows: yet we did esteem him
stricken, smitten of God, and afflicted.

5 But he was ⁿ wounded ^o for our transgres-
sions, *he was* bruised for our iniquities: the
chastisement of our peace *was* upon him; and
with his ^p stripes ^q we are healed.

^r Heb. xiv. 13.—Or, he hid as it were his face from us.
^s Heb. as a hiding of faces from him, or from us.—John i. 10,
11.—Matt. viii. 17; Heb. ix. 28; 1 Pet. ii. 24.—Or, tor-
mented.—Rom. iv. 25; 1 Cor. xv. 3; 1 Pet. iii. 18.—1 Pet.
ii. 24.

17; and lepers were commanded by the law. Lev.
xii. 45, to cover their upper lip. From which cir-
cumstance it seems that the *Vulgate*, *Aquila*, *Symma-
chus*, and the Jewish commentators have taken the
word נגוף *nagua*, stricken, in the next verse, as mean-
ing stricken with the leprosy: *עַל אִפְּהוֹם*, *Sym.*;
αφηνεον, *Aq.*; *leprosum*, *Vulg.* So my old MS. Bible.
I will insert the whole passage as curious:—

There is not schap to him. ne fairnessse.
And we seegen him. and he was not of sigte.
And we desireden him dispisid: and the last of men:
Man of souaris and luring infirmite;
And as hid his cheer and despisid;
Wharfor ne we settiden bi him:
Derit our seeknesse he toke and our sorewis he bair.
And we helden him as leprous and symten of God, and
meekid;
He forsoth wounded is for our wickednesse.
Defound is for our hidous gyltis.
The discipline of our pese upon him.
And with his wanne wound we ben befid.

Verse 4. *Surely he hath borne our griefs*—"Surely
our infirmities he hath borne"] Seven MSS. (two an-
cient) and three editions have *חַוֵּי* *cholayeynu* in the
plural number.

And carried our sorrows—"And our sorrows, he
hath carried them"] Seventeen MSS. (two ancient) of
Dr. Kennicott's, two of De Rossi's, and two editions
have the word *הוּ* *hu*, he, before *כָּלָם* *sebalani*,
"carrieth them," in the text; 4 other MSS. have
it in the margin. This adds force to the sense, and
elegance to the construction.

Verse 5. *The chastisement of our peace*—"The
chastisement by which our peace is effected"] *Twen-
ti. one* MSS. and six editions have the word fully and
regularly expressed, *שְׁלוֹמֵנוּ* *shelomenu*; *pacifica-
tionem* nostrarum, "our pacification," that by which we
are brought into a state of peace and favour with God.
Ar. Montan.

Verse 6. *The iniquity of us all.*] For *עֲוֹן* *avon*,
"iniquity," the ancient interpreters read *עֲוֹנוֹת* *avonoth*,
"iniquities," plural; and so the *Vulgate* in MS. Blan-
chini. And the Lord hath *כָּפַר* *hiphgia* *bo*, caused

6 All we like sheep have gone astray; we have turned every one
to his own way; and the Lord ^s hath
laid on him the iniquity of us all.

7 He was oppressed, and he was afflicted,
yet ^t he opened not his mouth: ^u he is
brought as a lamb to the slaughter, and as a
sheep before her shearers is dumb, so he
openeth not his mouth.

8 He was taken from prison and from judg-
ment: and who shall declare his generation?
for ^w he was cut off out of the land of the

^v Heb. bruise.—Psa. cxix. 176; 1 Pet. ii. 25.—Heb. *hath*
made the iniquities of us all to meet on him.—Matt. xxvi. 63;
xxvii. 12, 14. Mark x. 61; xv. 5; 1 Pet. ii. 23.—Acts xiii.
32.—Or, *He was taken away by distress and judgment; but, &c.*
Dan. ix. 26.

to meet in him the iniquities of us all. He was the
subject on which all the rays collected on the focal
point fell. These fiery rays, which should have fallen
on all mankind, diverged from Divine justice to the
east, west, north, and south, were deflected from them,
and converged in him. So the Lord hath caused to
meet in him the punishment due to the iniquities of ALL.

Verse 8. *And who shall declare his generation*—"And
his manner of life who would declare"] A learned
friend has communicated to me the following passages
from the Mishna, and the Gemara of Babylon, as lead-
ing to a satisfactory explication of this difficult place.
It is said in the former, that before any one was pun-
ished for a capital crime, proclamation was made be-
fore the prisoner by the public crier, in these words:
עוֹלָם לְךָ עֲוֹנוֹתָיִךְ וְכָל כֹּחַ לְךָ עֲוֹנוֹתָיִךְ *col mi shuda la*
zachoth yabo rayilmd alav, "Whosoever knows any
thing of this man's innocence, let him come and de-
clare it." Tract. Sanhedrim. Surenhus. Part iv. p.
233. On which passage the Gemara of Babylon adds,
that "before the death of Jesus this proclamation was
made for forty days; but no defence could be found."
On which words Lardner observes: "It is truly sur-
prising to see such falsities, contrary to well-known
facts." Testimonies, Vol. I. p. 198. The report is
certainly false; but this false report is founded on the
supposition that there was such a custom, and so far
confirms the account given from the Mishna. The
Mishna was composed in the middle of the second
century according to Prideaux; Lardner ascribes it to
the year of Christ 180.

Casaubon has a quotation from Maimonides which
farther confirms this account:—Exercit. in Baronii
Annales, Art. lxxvi. Ann. 34. Num. 119. Auctor est
Maimonides in Perek xiii. ejus libri ex opere Jad, so-
litum fieri, ut cum reus, sententiam mortis passus, a
loco judicii exibat ducendus ad supplicium, præcederet
ipsū *הַכֹּהֵן* *hakoan*, *præco*; et hæc verba diceret: *Ille*
exit occidendus morte illa, quia transgressus est trans-
gressione *illa*, in loco *illo*, tempore *illo*, et sunt ejus
rei testes *ille* et *ille*. Qui noverit aliquid ad ejus in-
nocentiam probandam, veniat, et loquatur pro eo. "It
was customary when sentence of death was passed
upon a criminal, and he was led out from the seat of

A. M. cir. 3292. living: for the transgression
B. C. cir. 712. of my people ^z was he
Olymp. XVII. 1. stricken.
cir. annuū
Nūmæ Pompilii, 9 ^y And he made his grave
R. Roman., 4.

with the wicked, and with the A. M. cir. 3292.
rich in his ^z death; because he B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
had done no violence, neither *was* cir. annuū
Nūmæ Pompilii, any ^a deceit in his mouth. R. Roman., 4.

*Heb. was the stroke upon him.—^y Matt. xxvii. 57, 58, 60.

^zHeb. deaths.—^a1 Pet. ii. 22; 1 John iii. 5.

judgment to the place of punishment, a crier went before, and spoke as follows:—"This man is going out to suffer death by — because he has transgressed by — such a transgression, in such a place, in such a time; and the witnesses against him are —. He who may know any thing relative to his innocence, let him come and speak in his behalf."

Now it is plain from the history of the four Evangelists, that in the trial and condemnation of Jesus no such rule was observed; though, according to the account of the Mishna, it must have been in practice at that time, no proclamation was made for any person to bear witness to the innocence and character of Jesus; nor did any one voluntarily step forth to give his attestation to it. And our Saviour seems to refer to such a custom, and to claim the benefit of it, by his answer to the high priest, when he asked him of his disciples and of his doctrine: "I spoke openly to the world; I ever taught in the synagogue and in the temple, whither the Jews always resort; and in secret have I said nothing. Why askest thou me? ask them who heard me, what I have said unto them: behold, they know what I said;" John xviii. 20, 21. This, therefore, was one remarkable instance of hardness and injustice, among others predicted by the prophet, which our Saviour underwent in his trial and sufferings.

St. Paul likewise, in similar circumstances, standing before the judgment seat of Festus, seems to complain of the same unjust treatment; that no one was called, or would appear, to vindicate his character. "My manner of life (*ἡ γὰρ βίωσις μου*, *dori*, 'my generation') from my youth, which was at the first among my own nation at Jerusalem, know all the Jews, who knew me from the beginning, if they would testify; that after the strictest sect of our religion I lived a Pharisee;" Acts xxvi. 4, 5.

dor signifies age, duration, the time which one man or many together pass in this world, in this place; the course, tenor, or manner of life. The verb *dor* signifies, according to Castell, ordinatam vitam sive ætatem egit, ordinavit, ordine constituit. "He passed a certain course of life, he ordained," &c. In Arabic, *curavit, administravit*, "he took care of, administered to."

Was he stricken—"He was smitten to death"] The *Septuagint* read *lemaveth*, *εἰς θάνατον*, "to death." And so the *Coptic* and *Saidic* Versions, from the *Septuagint*; MSS. St. Germain de Prez.

"Origen," (*Contra Celsum*, lib. i. p. 370, edit. 1733,) after having quoted at large this prophecy concerning the Messiah, "tells us, that having once made use of this passage in a dispute against some that were accounted wise among the Jews, one of them replied, that the words did not mean one man, but *one people*, the *Jews*, who were smitten of God and dispersed among the Gentiles for their conversion; that he then urged many parts of this prophecy to show the absurd-

dity of this interpretation, and that he seemed to press them the hardest by this sentence, *απο τῶν ανομιῶν τοῦ λαοῦ μου ἤχθη εἰς θάνατον*, 'for the iniquity of my people was he smitten to death.'" Now as Origen, the author of the *Hexapla*, must have understood Hebrew, we cannot suppose that he would have urged this last quotation as so decisive if the Greek Version had not agreed here with the Hebrew text; nor that these wise Jews would have been at all distressed by this quotation, unless their Hebrew text had read agreeably to *εἰς θάνατον*, "to death," on which the argument principally depended; for, by quoting it immediately, they would have triumphed over him, and reprobated his Greek version. This, whenever they could do it, was their constant practice in their disputes with the Christians. Jerome, in his Preface to the *Psalms*, says, *Nuper cum Hebræo disputans, quædam pro Domino Salvatore de Psalmis testimonia protulisti: volensque ille te illudere, per sermones fera singulos asserebat, non ita haberi in Hebræo, ut tu de LXX. opponeres.* "Lately disputing with a Hebrew, —thou advancedst certain passages out of the *Psalms* which bear testimony to the Lord the Saviour; but he, to elude thy reasoning, asserted that almost all thy quotations have an import in the Hebrew text different from what they have in the Greek." And Origen himself, who laboriously compared the Hebrew text with the *Septuagint*, has recorded the necessity of arguing with the Jews from such passages only as were in the *Septuagint* agreeable to the Hebrew: *ἵνα πρὸς Ἰουδαίους διαλεγόμενοι ἡ προφῶρεται αὐτοῦ τα μὲν κείμενα ἐν τοῖς ἀντιγράφοις αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἵνα συγχωρηθῶμεθα τοῖς φερομένοις παρ' αὐτοῖς.* See *Epist. ad African.* p. 15, 17. Wherefore as Origen had carefully compared the Greek version of the *Septuagint* with the Hebrew text, and speaks of the contempt with which the Jews treated all appeals to the Greek version where it differed from their Hebrew text; and as he puzzled and confounded the learned Jews by urging upon them the reading *εἰς θάνατον*, "unto death," in this place; it seems almost impossible not to conclude, both from Origen's argument and the silence of his Jewish adversaries, that the Hebrew text at that time actually had *lemaveth*, "to death," agreeably to the version of the *Septuagint*.—Dr. Kennicott.

Verse 9. *With the rich in his death*—"With the rich man was his tomb"] It may be necessary to introduce Bishop *Louth's* translation of this verse before we come to his very satisfactory criticisms:—

And his grave was appointed with the wicked;
But with the rich man was his tomb:
Although he had done no wrong,
Neither was there any guile in his mouth.

Among the various opinions which have been given on this passage, I have no doubt in giving my assent to that which makes the *בֵּית* *beth* in *בֵּיתוֹ* *bethothai* radi-

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompili,
R. Roman., 4.

10 Yet it pleased the LORD to
bruise him; he hath put him to
grief: ^b when thou shalt make
his soul ^c an offering for sin, he

shall see his seed, ^d he shall pro-
long his days, and ^e the pleasure
of the LORD shall prosper in his
hand.

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompili,
R. Roman., 4.

^b Or, when his soul shall make an offering.—^c 2 Cor. v. 21;

1 Pet. ii. 24.—^d Rom. vi. 9.—^e Eph. i. 5, 9; 2 Thess. i. 11.

cal, and renders it *excelsa sua*. This is mentioned by Aben Ezra as received by some in his time; and has been long since approved by Schindler, Drusius, and many other learned Christian interpreters.

The most simple tombs or monuments of old consisted of hillocks of earth heaped up over the grave; of which we have numerous examples in our own country, generally allowed to be of very high antiquity. The Romans called a monument of this sort very properly *tumulus*; and the Hebrews as properly *במות* *bamoth*, "high place," for that is the form of the noun in the singular number; and sixteen MSS. and the two oldest editions express the word fully in this place, *במותי* *bamothai*. *Tumulus* et *collem* et *sepulchrum* fuisse significat. Potest enim *tumulus* sine *sepulchro* interpretatione collis interdum accipi. Nam et terræ congestio super ossa *tumulus* dicitur. "*Tumulus* signifies a sepulchre with a hillock of earth raised over it. The word is sometimes restrained to the bank of earth; for the heaping up of the earth over the bones is named the *tumulus*."—Servius, *Æn.* iii. 22. And to make the *tumulus* still more elevated and conspicuous, a pillar or some other ornament was often erected upon it:—

Τῦμβον χεῖραντες, ἀπὸ πρὸς ἐπὶ τοῦ κεφαλῆς
Πηχάμεν ἀκρόστατον τυμβῶν εὐχρηστὴν ἐξέστημον.

Odys. xii. 14.

"A rising tomb, the silent dead to grace,
Fast by the roarings of the main we place;
The rising tomb a lofty column bore,
And high above it rose the tapering oar."—POPE.

The tomb therefore might with great propriety be called the *high place*. The Hebrews might also call such a tomb *במות* *bamoth*, from the situation, for they generally chose to erect them on *eminences*. The sepulchre of Joseph of Arimathea, in which the body of Christ was laid, was upon a hill, Mount Calvary. See chap. xxii. 16, and the note there.

"It should be observed that the word *במותי* *bamothai* is not formed from *במות* *bamoth*, the plural of *במה* *bamah*, the feminine noun, but from *במותים* *bamothim*, the plural of a masculine noun, *במות* *bamoth*. This is noted because these two nouns have been negligently confounded with one another, and absurdly reduced to one by very learned men. So Buxtorf, *Lex.* in voc. *במה* *bamah*, represents *במותי* *bamothai*, though plainly without any pronoun suffixed, as it governs the word *ארץ* *aretz* following it, as only another form of *במות* *bamoth*; whereas the truth is, that *במות* *bamoth* and *במותים* *bamothim* are different words, and have through the whole Bible very different significations; *במה* *bamah*, whether occurring in the singular or plural number, always signifying a *place* or *places* of worship; and *במותים* *bamothim* always signifying *heights*. Thus in Deut. xxxii. 13; Isa. lviii. 14; Amos iv. 13; and Micah i. 3, *במותי* *bamothai*

aretz signifies 'the heights of the earth;' Isa. xiv. 14, *במותי* *bamothai*, 'the heights of the clouds;' and in Job ix. 8, *במותי* *bamothai*, 'the heights of the sea,' i. e., the high waves of the sea, as Virgil calls a wave *præruptus aqua mons*, 'a broken mountain of water.' These being all the places where this word occurs without a suffix, the sense of it seems nearly determined by them. It occurs in other instances with a pronoun suffixed, which confirm this signification. Unluckily, our English Bible has not distinguished the feminine noun *במה* *bamah* from the masculine singular noun *במות* *bamoth*; and has consequently always given the signification of the latter to the former, always rendering it a *high place*; whereas the true sense of the word appears plainly to be, in the very numerous passages in which it occurs, 'a place of worship,' or 'a sacred court,' or 'a sacred inclosure;' whether appropriated to the worship of idols or to that of the true God, for it is used of both, *passim*. Now as the Jewish graves are shown, from 2 Chron. xxxii. 33, and Isa. xxii. 16, to have been in high situations, to which may be added the custom of another eastern nation from *Osbeck's Travels*, who says, vol. i. p. 339, 'the Chinese graves are made on the side of hills;' 'his heights' becomes a very easy metaphor to express 'his sepulchre.'—JUBB.

The exact completion of this prophecy will be fully shown by adding here the several circumstances of the burial of Jesus, collected from the accounts of the evangelists:—

"There was a rich man of Arimathea, named Joseph, a member of the sanhedrin, and of a respectable character, who had not consented to their counsel and act; he went to Pilate and begged the body of Jesus; and he laid it in his own new tomb, which had been hewn out of the rock, near to the place where Jesus was crucified; having first wound it in fine linen with spices, as the manner of the Jews was to bury the rich and great."

It has been supposed that *קברו* *kibro*, his grave, and *במותי* *bamothai*, in his death, may have been transposed, as also the prefix *ב* *be* originally placed before *רשעים* *reshaim*, the wicked. Thus.—

ויהן נרשעים את כתו
mothai eth bireshayim vaiyitten
ואת ישיר קברו
kibro ashir veeth

Yea, his death was appointed among the wicked;
And with a rich man, his tomb.

By these alterations it is supposed the text would be freed from all embarrassment. But see the preceding notes of Bishop Lowth, and the various readings of *De Rossi*, in loc.

Verse 10. *To grief*—"With affliction"] *חחלי* *hecheli*, the verb, the construction of which seems to

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 4.

11 He shall see of the travail of his soul, and shall be satisfied: ^cby his knowledge shall ^gmy righteous ^hservant ⁱjustify many; ^kfor he shall bear their iniquities.

12 ^lTherefore will I divide him a portion

^fJohn xvii. 3; 2 Pet. i. 3.—^g1 John ii. 1.—^hChap. xlii. 1; xlix. 3.
ⁱRom. v. 19, 19.—^kVer. 4, 5.—^lPsa. ii. 9; Phil. ii. 9.

be hard and inelegant in this place, the *Vulgate* reads בחלי *bocholi*, in infirmity, "with infirmity."

When thou shalt make his soul—["If his soul shall make"] For תשם *tasim*, a MS. has תשמ *tasem*, which may be taken passively, "If his soul shall be made—" agreeably to some copies of the *Septuagint*, which have δωται. See likewise the *Syriac*.

When thou shalt make his soul an offering] The word נפש *nephesh*, soul, is frequently used in *Hebrew* to signify life. Throughout the New Testament the salvation of men is uniformly attributed to the death of Christ.

He shall see his seed] True converts, genuine Christians.

He shall prolong his days] Or this spiritual progeny shall prolong their days, i. e., Christianity shall endure to the end of time.

And the pleasure of the Lord] To have all men saved and brought to the knowledge of the truth.

Shall prosper in his hand.] Shall go on in a state of progressive prosperity; and so completely has this been thus far accomplished, that every succeeding century has witnessed more Christianity in the world than the preceding, or any former one.

Verse 11. Shall be satisfied—"And be satisfied"] The *Septuagint*, *Vulgate*, *Syriac*, and a MS. add the conjunction to the verb, ישיב *vaiyisba*.

Shall my righteous servant justify—"Shall my servant justify"] Three MSS., (two of them ancient,) omit the word צדיק *tsaddik*; it seems to be only an imperfect repetition, by mistake, of the preceding word.

with the great, ^mand he shall divide the spoil with the strong; because he hath poured out his soul unto death: and he was ⁿnumbered with the transgressors; and he bare the sin of many, and ^omade intercession for the transgressors.

^mCol. ii. 15.—ⁿMark xv. 28; Luke xxii. 37.—^oLuke xxiii. 34; Rom. viii. 34; Heb. vii. 25; ix. 24; 1 John ii. 1.

It makes a solecism in this place; for according to the constant usage of the Hebrew language, the adjective, in a phrase of this kind, ought to follow the substantive; and צדיק עני *tsaddik abdi*, in Hebrew, would be as absurd as "shall my servant righteous justify," in English. Add to this, that it makes the hemistich too long.

Verse 12. He bare the sin of many] רבים *rabbim*, the multitudes, the many that were made sinners by the offences of one; i. e., the whole human race; for all have sinned—all have fallen; and for all that have sinned, and for all that have fallen, Jesus Christ died. The רבים *rabbim* of the prophet answers to the οἱ πολλοί *oi polloi*, of the apostle, Rom. v. 15, 19. As the πολλοί *polloi* of the apostle means all that have sinned; so the רבים *rabbim* of the prophet means those for whom Christ died; i. e., all that have sinned.

And made intercession for the transgressors.] For יפגין *yaphgia*, in the future, a MS. has יפגין *hipghia*, preterite, rather better, as agreeable with the other verbs immediately preceding in the sentence.

He made intercession for the transgressors.—[This was literally fulfilled at his death, "Father, forgive them; they know not what they do!" Luke xxiii. 34. And to make intercession for transgressors is one part of his mediatorial office. Heb. vii. 25, and ix. 24.]

In this chapter the incarnation, preaching, humiliation, rejection, sufferings, death, atonement, resurrection, and mediation of Jesus Christ are all predicted, together with the prevalence of his Gospel, and the extension of his kingdom through all ages

CHAPTER LIV.

Some suppose this chapter to have been addressed to the Gentiles; some, to the Jewish Church; and some, to the Christian, in its first stage. On comparing the different parts of it, particularly the seventh and eighth verses, with the remainder, the most obvious import of the prophecy will be that which refers it to the future conversion of the Jews, and to the increase and prosperity of that nation, when reconciled to God after their long rejection, when their glory and security will far surpass what they were formerly in their most favoured state, 1-17.

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 4.

^aSING, O barren, thou that didst not bear; break forth into singing, and cry aloud, thou that didst not travail with child:

^aZeph. iii. 14; Gal. iv. 27.

NOTES ON CHAP. LIV.

Verse 1. Sing, O barren, thou that didst not bear—"Shout for joy, O thou barren, that didst not bear"]

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for ^bmore are the children of the desolate than the children of the married wife, saith the Lord.

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 4.

^b1 Sam. ii. 5.

The Church of God under the Old Testament, confined within the narrow bounds of the Jewish nation, and still more so in respect of the very small number of

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1. and let them stretch forth the
cir. annum
Numæ Pompili, curtains of thine habitations;
R. Roman., 4. spare not, lengthen thy cords,
and strengthen thy stakes;

3 For thou shalt break forth on the right hand and on the left: ^aand thy seed shall inherit the Gentiles, and make the desolate cities to be inhabited.

4 Fear not; for thou shalt not be ashamed: neither be thou confounded; for thou shalt not be put to shame: for thou shalt forget the shame of thy youth, and shalt not remember the reproach of thy widowhood any more.

5 ^aFor thy Maker *is* thine Husband; the ^fLORD of hosts *is* his name; and thy Redeemer the Holy One of Israel; ^gThe God of the whole earth shall he be called.

6 For the LORD ^hhath called thee as a woman forsaken and grieved in spirit, and a wife of youth, when thou wast refused, saith thy God.

7 ⁱFor a small moment have I forsaken thee; but with great mercies will I gather thee.

8 In a little wrath I hid my face from thee

^cChap. xlv. 19, 20. — ^dChap. lv. 5; lxi. 9. — ^eJer. iii. 14. ^fLuke i. 32. — ^gZech. xiv. 9; Rom. iii. 29. — ^hChap. lxii. 4. ⁱPsa. xxx. 5; chap. xxvi. 20; l. 10; 2 Cor. iv. 17. — ^jChap. lv. 3; Jer. xxxi. 3. — ^kGen. viii. 21; ix. 11; chap. lv. 11; see Jer.

true believers, and which sometimes seemed to be deserted of God her husband, is the barren woman, that did not bear, and was desolate. She is exhorted to rejoice, and to express her joy in the strongest manner, on the reconciliation of her husband, (see ver. 6,) and on the accession of the Gentiles to her family. The converted Gentiles are all along considered by the prophet as a new accession of adopted children, admitted into the original Church of God, and united with it. See chap. xlix. 20, 21.

Verse 4. For thou shalt forget the shame of thy youth] That is, "The bondage of Egypt: widowhood, the captivity of Babylon."—Secker.

Verse 7. For a small moment—"In a little anger"] So the Chaldee and Syriac, either reading רגז regaz, for רגז rega; or understanding the latter word as meaning the same with the former, which they both make use of. See Psa. xxx. 5, xxxv. 20, in the Septuagint, where they render רגז rega, by ὀργη, anger.

Verse 8. I hid my face from thee for a moment] The word רגז rega is omitted by the Septuagint, Syriac, and two MSS. of Kennicott's, and two of De Rossi's. It seems to embarrass rather than to help the sentence. Forte reponi debet pro שָׁטַף shetseph, quod potest a קָטַף ketseph errore scribæ originem duxisse. "Perhaps it ought to be substituted for שָׁטַף shetseph, an error probably made by some scribe from its similarity to קָטַף ketseph."—Secker.

Thy Redeemer—גֹּאֲלֶךָ goalech: but for this word

for a moment; ^kbut with everlasting kindness will I have mercy on thee, saith the LORD thy Redeemer.

9 For this *is as* the waters of ^lNoah unto me: for *as* I have sworn that the waters of Noah should no more go over the earth; so have I sworn that I would not be wroth with thee, nor rebuke thee.

10 For ^mthe mountains shall depart, and the hills be removed: ⁿbut my kindness shall not depart from thee, neither shall the covenant of my peace be removed, saith the LORD that hath mercy on thee.

11 O thou afflicted, tossed with tempest, and not comforted, behold, I will lay thy stones with ^ofair colours, and lay thy foundations with sapphires.

12 And I will make thy windows of agates, and thy gates of carbuncles, and all thy borders of pleasant stones.

13 And all thy children *shall be* ^ptaught of the LORD; and ^qa great *shall be* the peace of thy children.

14 In righteousness shalt thou be established:

xxx. 35, 36. — ^aPsa. xlv. 2; chap. li. 6; Matt. 18. — ^bPsa. lxxix. 33, 34. — ^c1 Chron. xxi. 2; Rev. xxi. 18, &c. ^dChap. xi. 9; Jer. xxxi. 54; John vi. 45; 1 Cor. ii. 10; 1 Thess. iv. 9; 1 John ii. 20. — ^ePsa. cxix. 165.

three of De Rossi's MSS. have מְרַחֵם merachemeh, thy commiserator.

Verse 9. For this is as the waters of Noah unto me—"The same will I do now, as in the days of Noah"] כִּימֵי kimey, in one word, in a MS., and some editions; and so the Syriac, Chaldee, Vulgate, Symmachus, Theodotion, Abarbanel, Sal. ben Melec, and Kimchi acknowledge that their copies vary in this place.

It is certain that these two words כִּימֵי ki mey, were written formerly as one. Taken as two כִּי ki mey, they signify for as the waters—when as one, כִּימֵי kimey, they signify as the days. This latter reading is found in about four of Kennicott's and De Rossi's MSS. In one of my own it appears to have been intended as one word: but he who added the points, which are by a much later hand than the MS. itself, has pointed the letters so as to make the two words which are commonly found in the text. For the waters, Symmachus, Theodotion, the Syriac, Vulgate, and Arabic have days. The former seems to make the best sense; and the ancient Versions, except the Septuagint, support it.

Verse 11. Behold, I will lay thy stones—"Behold, I lay thy stones"] These seem to be general images to express beauty, magnificence, purity, strength, and solidity, agreeably to the ideas of the eastern nations; and to have never been intended to be strictly scrutinized, or minutely and particularly explained, as if

A. M. cir. 3292. thou shalt be far from oppression ;
B. C. cir. 712. for thou shalt not fear : and from
Olymp. XVII. 1. terror ; for it shall not come near
cir. annum thee.
Numæ Pompiliî,
R. Roman., 4.

15 Behold, they shall surely gather together,
but not by me : whosoever shall gather to-
gether against thee shall fall for thy sake.

16 Behold, I have created the smith that
bloweth the coals in the fire, and that bring-

† Chap. xlv. 24, 25 ; Psa. iv. 1 ; xxxv. 28 ;

they had each of them some precise, moral, or spiritual
meaning. Tobit, in his prophecy of the final restora-
tion of Israel, describes the New Jerusalem in the same
oriental manner : "For Jerusalem shall be built up
with sapphires, and emeralds, and precious stones ; thy
walls, and towers, and battlements, with pure gold.
And the streets of Jerusalem shall be paved with be-

eth forth an instrument for his
work ; and I have created the
waster to destroy.

17 No weapon that is formed
against thee shall prosper ; and every tongue
that shall rise against thee in judgment thou
shalt condemn. This is the heritage of the
servants of the LORD, * and their righteous-
ness is of me, saith the LORD.

li. 14 ; lxix. 27 ; lxxxix. 16, cxxxii. 9.

ryl, and carbuncle, and stones of ophir." Tob. xiii.
16, 17. Compare also Rev. xxi. 18-21.

Verse 15. *Shall fall for thy sake*—“Shall come
over to thy side.” For יפול *yippol*, twenty-eight MSS.
(eight ancient) have יפל *yipal*, in its more common
form. For the meaning of the word in this place, see
Jer. xxxvii. 13.

CHAPTER LV.

This chapter first displays the fulness, freeness, excellence, and everlasting nature of the blessings of the Gospel, and foretells again the enlargement of Messiah's kingdom, 1-5. This view leads the prophet to exhort all to seize the precious opportunity of sharing in such blessings, which were not, however, to be expected without repentance and reformation, 6, 7. And as the things now and formerly predicted were so great as to appear incredible, the prophet points to the omnipotence of God, who would infallibly accomplish his word, and bring about those glorious deliverances which he had promised ; the happy effects of which are again set forth by images beautiful and poetical in the highest degree, 8-13.

A. M. cir. 3292. HO, * every one that thirsteth,
B. C. cir. 712. come ye to the waters, and
Olymp. XVII. 1. he that hath no money ; † come
cir. annum ye, buy, and eat ; yea, come,
Numæ Pompiliî, buy wine and milk without money and with-
R. Roman., 4. out price.

2 Wherefore do ye ° spend money for *that*
which is not bread ? and your labour for

° John iv. 14 ; vii. 37 ; Rev. xxi. 6 ; xxii. 17.—† Ecclus. li.
25 ; Matt. xiii. 44, 46 ; Rev. iii. 18.—° Heb. weigh.—° Matt.
xii. 28.

NOTES ON CHAP. LV.

Verse 1. *Ho, every one that thirsteth*] “Water,”
says *Kimchi*, “is a metaphor for the law and wisdom :
as the world cannot subsist without water, so it is im-
possible that it can subsist without wisdom. The law
is also compared to wine and milk : to wine because
wine rejoiceth the heart, as it is written : ‘The statutes
of the Lord are right, rejoicing the heart,’ Psa. xix.
8. It is compared also to milk, because milk is the
substance of the child ; so are the words of the law
the nourishment of his soul who walks in the Divine
teaching, and grows up under it.”

Come, buy wine and milk] In ancient times our
forefathers used what is now called the *old third per-
son singular*, ending in *eth*, for the imperative mood.
We have a fine example of this in the first verses of
this chapter. I shall present them as they stand in

that which satisfieth not ? hearken
diligently unto me, and eat ye
that which is good, and let your
soul delight itself in fatness.

3 Incline your ear, and † come unto me :
hear, and your soul shall live : ° and I will
make an everlasting covenant with you, *even*
the † sure mercies of David.

° Gen. ix. 16 ; xvii. 13, 19 ; Lev. xxiv. 8 ; 2 Sam. xxiii. 5 ; chap.
liv. 8 ; lxi. 8 ; Jer. xxxii. 40.—† 2 Sam. vii. 8, &c. ; Psa. lxxxix.
28 ; Acts xiii. 34.

my old MS. Bible :—*Alle gee thirstinge cummeth to
wateris : and gee that han not sylber, gath forth and
bieth, and etith. Cummeth, bieth without sylber. and
without any chaunging. wun and myle. Heerith gee,
heering me and etith gode thinge, and deliten schal in
fattnesse your soule. Bowith in pour eie and cum-
meth to mee. heerith and liben schal pour soule. And
I schal syneten with you, everlastinge covenant, the
faithful mercies of Dabid.*

Verse 2. *Wherefore do ye spend*] Why should ye
be so zealously attached to a doctrine from which your
souls derive neither comfort nor nourishment ?

Verse 3. *I will make an everlasting covenant*] Heb.
וְעָשֵׂה לָּךְ בְּרִית עוֹלָם אִתְּךָ *ehvehuth lachem berith olam*, “I
will cut the old or everlasting covenant sacrifice with
you.” That covenant sacrifice which was pointed out
of old from the very beginning ; and which is to last

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman, 4

4 Behold, I have given him
for a witness to the people, a leader and commander to the people.

5 Behold, thou shalt call a nation that thou knowest not, and nations that knew not thee shall run unto thee because of the LORD thy God, and for the Holy One of Israel; for he hath glorified thee.

6 Seek ye the LORD while he may be found, call ye upon him while he is near:

7 Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts: and let him return unto the LORD, and he will have mercy upon him; and to our God, for he will abundantly pardon.

8 For my thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways my ways, saith the LORD.

9 For as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways, and my thoughts than your thoughts.

^c John xviii. 37; Rev. i. 5.—^d Jer. xxx. 9; Ezek. xxxiv. 23; Hos. iii. 5; Dan. ix. 25.—^e Chap. lii. 15; Eph. ii. 11, 12.—^f Chap. lx. 5.—^g Chap. lx. 9; Acts iii. 13.—^h Ps. xxxii. 6; Matt. v. 25; xxv. 11; John vii. 34; viii. 21; 2 Cor. vi. 1, 2; Heb. iii. 13.—ⁱ Chap. i. 16.—^j Heb. the man of iniquity.

to the consummation of ages; viz., the Lamb of God that was slain from the foundation of the world.

The sure mercies of David] That is, says Kimchi, "The MESSIAH," called here David; as it is written, "David my servant shall be a prince over you."

Verse 6. Seek ye the Lord while he may be found] Rab. David Kimchi gives the true sense of this passage: "Seek ye the Lord, because he may be found: call upon him, because he is near. Repent before ye die, for after death there is no conversion of the soul."

Verse 9. For as the heavens are higher] I am persuaded that כ caph, the particle of comparison, is lost in this place, from the likeness of the particle כי ki, immediately preceding it. So Houbigant and Secker. And their remark is confirmed by all the ancient Versions, which express it; and by the following passage of Ps. ciii. 11, which is almost the same:—

כִּי כִסְיָה שָׁמַיִם עַל הָאָרֶץ
havetsal al shamayim chigloah ki

וְכִי חֲסִדוֹ עַל הָאָרֶץ
yereiv al chasdo gabar

"For as the heavens are high above the earth,
So high is his goodness over them that fear him."

Where, by the nature of the sentence, the verb in the second line ought to be the same with that in the first; גָּבַר gabah, not וָבַר gabar: so Archbishop Secker conjectured; referring however to Ps. cxvii. 2.

Verse 12. The mountains and the hills] These are

10 For as the rain cometh down, and the snow from heaven, and returneth not thither, but watereth the earth, and maketh it bring forth and bud, that it may give seed to the sower, and bread to the eater:

11 So shall my word be that goeth forth out of my mouth: it shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it.

12 For ye shall go out with joy, and be led forth with peace: the mountains and the hills shall break forth before you into singing, and all the trees of the field shall clap their hands.

13 Instead of the thorn shall come up the fir tree, and instead of the brier shall come up the myrtle tree: and it shall be to the LORD for a name, for an everlasting sign that shall not be cut off.

^k Zech. viii. 17.—^l Ps. cxxx. 7; Jer. iii. 12.—^m Heb. he will multiply to pardon.—ⁿ 2 Sam. vii. 19.—^o Ps. ciii. 11.—^p Deut. xxxii. 2.—^q Chap. liv. 9.—^r Chap. xxxv. 10; lxx. 13, 14.—^s Ps. xvi. 12; xcvi. 8; chap. xiv. 8; xxxv. 1, 2; xlii. 11. 71 Chron. xvi. 33.—^t Chap. xli. 19.—^u Mic. vii. 4.—^v Jer. xlii. 11.

highly poetical images to express a happy state attended with joy and exultation.

Ipsi lætitia voces ad sidera jactant

Intonsi montes: ipsæ jam carmina rupes,

Ipsa sonant arbusta. VIRG. Ecl. v. 61.

"The mountain tops unshorn, the rocks rejoice;
The lowly shrubs partake of human voice."

DRYDEN.

Verse 13. Instead of the thorn—"Instead of the thorny bushes"] These likewise (see note on the preceding verse, and on chap. liv. 11) are general poetical images, expressing a great and happy change for the better. The wilderness turned into a paradise, Lebanon into Carmel: the desert of the Gentiles watered with the heavenly snow and rain, which fail not to have their due effect, and becoming fruitful in piety and righteousness: or, as the Chaldee gives the moral sense of the emblem, "instead of the wicked shall arise the just; and instead of sinners, such as fear to sin." Compare chap. xxxv. 1, 2; xli. 19.

And instead of] The conjunction ו vau is added, וְחַת vetachath, in forty-five MSS. of Kennicott's, several of De Rossi's, and five editions; and it is acknowledged by all the ancient Versions. The Masoretes therefore might have safely received it into the text, and not have referred us for it to the margin. But this is no uncommon case with them. Even in our own Version the best reading is very often found in the margin.

CHAPTER LVI.

Whoever would partake of the blessings of the Gospel is required to be holy in all manner of life and conversation. And he that will be so is declared to be accepted according to this gracious dispensation, the blessings of which are large as the human race, without any respect to persons or to nations, 1-8. At the ninth verse begins a different subject, or new section of prophecy. It opens with calling on the enemies of the Jews, (the Chaldeans, or perhaps the Romans,) as beasts of prey against them, for the sins of their rulers, teachers, and other profane people among them, whose guilt drew down judgments on the nation: 9-12.

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii.
R. Roman., 4.

THUS saith the LORD, Keep ye
a judgment, and do justice:
b for my salvation is near to come,
and my righteousness to be re-

vealed.

2 Blessed is the man that doeth this, and the son of man that layeth hold on it; c that keepeth the sabbath from polluting it, and keepeth his hand from doing any evil.

3 Neither let d the son of the stranger, that hath joined himself to the LORD, speak, saying, The LORD hath utterly separated me from his people: neither let the eunuch say, Behold, I am a dry tree.

4 For thus saith the LORD unto the eunuchs that keep my sabbaths, and choose the things that please me, and take hold of my covenant;

5 Even unto them will I give in e mine house and within my walls a place f and a name better than of sons and of daughters: I

a Or, equity. — b Chap. xlv. 13; Matt. iii. 2; iv. 17; Rom. xiii. 11, 12. — c Chap. lviii. 13. — d See Deut. xxiii. 1, 2, 3; Acts viii. 27; x. 1, 2, 34; xvii. 4; xviii. 7; 1 Pet. i. 1. — e 1 Tim. iii. 15. — f John i. 12; 1 John iii. 1. — g Chap. ii. 2; 1 Pet. i. 1, 2.

NOTES ON CHAP. LVI.

Verse 2. *That keepeth the Sabbath from polluting it*] *Kimchi* has an excellent note here. "The Sabbath is sanctified when it is distinguished in dignity; and separated from other days. 1. As to the body, in meat, drink, and clean clothing. 2. As to the soul, that it be empty of worldly occupations, and be busily employed in the words of the law and wisdom, and in meditation on the works of the Lord." The rabbins say, "Jerusalem had never been destroyed, had not the Sabbaths been profaned in it."

Verse 5. *I will give them an everlasting name*] For לו *lo*, *him*, in the singular, it is evident that we ought to read לו *lo*, *them*, in the plural: so read the *Septuagint*, *Syriac*, *Chaldee*, and *Vulgate*.

Verse 6. *The sons of the stranger*] The Gentiles. *That join themselves to the Lord*] Who shall enter into the Christian covenant by baptism and faith in Christ, as the Jews and proselytes did by *circumcision*.

To serve him] To live according to the Gospel, and ever do that which is right in the sight of the Lord.

To love the name of the Lord] The name of Jesus. the Christ, the Saviour of sinners, the Anointed of God, and the Giver of the Holy Spirit to his followers.

will give them an everlasting name, that shall not be cut off. A. M. cir. 3292. B. C. cir. 712. Olymp. XVII. 1.

6 Also the sons of the stranger, that join themselves to the LORD, to serve him, and to love the name of the LORD, to be his servants, every one that keepeth the Sabbath from polluting it, and taketh hold of my covenant;

7 Even them will I bring to my holy mountain, and make them joyful in my house of prayer: h their burnt-offerings and their sacrifices shall be accepted upon mine altar; for i mine house shall be called a house of prayer k for all people.

8 The LORD God l which gathereth the outcasts of Israel saith, m Yet will I gather others to him, n beside those that are gathered unto him.

9 o All ye beasts of the field, come to devour, yea, all ye beasts in the forest.

b Rom. xii. 1; Heb. xiii. 15; 1 Pet. ii. 5. — c Matt. xxi. 13 Mark xi. 17; Luke xix. 46. — d Mal. i. 11. — e Psa. cxlvii. 2 chap. xi. 12. — f John x. 16; Eph. i. 10; ii. 14, 15, 16. — g Heb. to his gathered. — h Jer. xii. 9.

To be his servants] To worship no other God but JEHOVAH, and to trust in none for salvation but his CHRIST.

That keepeth the Sabbath] That observes it as a type of the rest that remains for the people of God.

And taketh hold of my covenant] בבריתי *biberithi*, "of my covenant sacrifice;" as without this he can do nothing good; and without it nothing can be acceptable to the infinite majesty of the Most High.

Verse 7. *Shall be accepted*] A word is here lost out of the text: it is supplied from the *Septuagint*, יהיו *yihyu*, εσονται, "they shall be." — *Houbigant*.

Verse 9. *All ye beasts of the field*] Here manifestly begins a new section. The prophet in the foregoing chapters, having comforted the faithful Jews with many great promises of God's favour to be extended to them, in the restoration of their ruined state, and in the enlargement of his Church by the admission of the Gentiles; here on a sudden makes a transition to the more disagreeable part of the prospect, and to a sharp reproof of the wicked and unbelievers; and especially of the negligent and faithless governors and teachers, of the idolaters and hypocrites, who would still draw down his judgments upon the nation. Pro-

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompili, R. Roman. 4.

10 His watchmen are ¹blind: they are all ignorant, ²they are all dumb dogs, they cannot bark; ³sleeping, lying down, loving to

slumber.

11 Yea, they are ⁴greedy ⁵dogs which ⁶can ⁷never have enough, and they are shepherds

¹ Matt. xv. 14; xxiii. 17; Luke vi. 39; xxiii. 16.—² Phil. iii. 2.
³ Or, *dreaming*, or *talking in their sleep* —⁴ Heb. *strong of appetite*
⁵ Mic. iii. 11.

bably having in view the destruction of their city and polity by the Chaldeans, and perhaps by the Romans. The same subject is continued in the next chapter; in which the charge of corruption and apostasy becomes more general against the whole Jewish Church. Some expositors have made great difficulties in the 9th verse of this chapter, where there seems to be none. It is perfectly well explained by Jeremiah, chap. xii. 7, 9, where, having introduced God declaring his purpose of punishing his people, by giving them up as a prey to their enemies the Chaldeans, a charge to these his agents is given in words very nearly the same with those of Isaiah in this place:—

“I have forsaken my house; I have deserted my heritage;
I have given up the beloved of my soul into the hands of her enemies.—
Come away, be gathered together, all ye beasts of the field;
Come away to devour.”

All ye beasts in the forest.—“All ye beasts of the forest.” Instead of בַּיַּעַר *baiyaar*, three MSS. have יַעַר *yaar*, without the preposition; which seems to be right, and is confirmed by all the ancient Versions.

Verse 10. His watchmen are blind] *Kimchi* observes, “The flock is intrusted to the care of these watchmen. The wild beasts come; these dogs bark not; and the wild beasts devour the flock. Thus they do not profit the flock. Yea, they injure it; for the owner trusts in them, that they will watch and be faithful; but they are not. These are the false teachers and careless shepherds.”

Dumb dogs, they cannot bark] See note on chap. lxii. 6.

Sleeping—“Dreamers”] הוֹזִיִּים *hozim*, ενοπνιάζοντες,

that cannot understand: they all look to their own way, every one for his gain, from his quarter.

A. M. cir. 3292
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompili, R. Roman. 4.

12 Come ye, say they, I will fetch wine; and we will fill ourselves with strong drink; ⁷and to-morrow shall be as this day, and much more abundant.

¹ Heb. *know not to be satisfied* —² Ezek. xxxiv. 2, 3.—³ Psa. x. 6; Prov. xxiii. 35; chap. xxii. 13; Luke xii. 19; 1 Cor. xv. 32.

Septuagint. This seems to be the best authority for the meaning of this word, which occurs only in this place; but it is to be observed, that eleven MSS. of *KenNICOTT's* and *De Rossi's*, and four editions, have חֲזִיִּים *chazim*, *seers*, or *those who see*; and so the *Vulgate* seems to have read, *videntes vana*, “seeing vain things.”

Loving to slumber.] לָנוּם *lanum*: but six of *KenNICOTT's* and seven of *De Rossi's* MSS. read לָנוּס *lanus*, to fly, “to change their residence:” but what connexion such reading can have with the sense of the passage, I cannot discern. What is taken for סַמֶּעַח *samech* here is, I have no doubt, a narrow formed final מ *mem*, which has been mistaken for the above. Many instances occur in my own MSS., where the final מ *mem* is similar to the *samech*; and yet no such change was intended by the scribe.

Verse 11. Greedy dogs] Insatiably feeding themselves with the fat, and clothing themselves with the wool, while the flock is scattered, ravaged, and starved! O what an abundance of these dumb and greedy dogs are there found hanging on and prowling about the flock of Christ! How can any careless, avaricious, hireling minister read this without agitation and dismay?

Verse 12. I will fetch wine.—“Let us provide wine”] For אֶכְחָה *ekchah*, first person singular, an ancient MS. has נִכְחָה *nikchah*, first person plural; and another ancient MS. has אָקַק *ak* upon a rasure. So the *Syriac*, *Chaldee*, and *Vulgate* render it. The spirit of this epicurean sentiment is this: Let us indulge ourselves in the present time to the utmost, and instead of any gloomy forebodings of the future, let us expect nothing but increasing hilarity for every day we shall live. Thus they,

“Counting on long years of pleasure here,
Are quite unfurnished for the world to come.”

CHAPTER LVII.

After mentioning the removal of righteous persons as an awful symptom of the approach of Divine judgments, 1, 2, the prophet goes on to charge the nation in general with idolatry, and with courting the unprofitable alliance of idolatrous kings, 3–12. In opposition to such vain confidence, the prophet enjoins trust in God, with whom the penitent and humble are sure to find acceptance, and from whom they should obtain temporal and spiritual deliverances, 13–19. Awful condition of the wicked and finally impenitent, 20, 21.

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 4.

THE righteous perisheth, and
no man layeth it to heart:
and ^amerciful ^bmen are taken
away, ^cnone considering that the
righteous is taken away ^dfrom the evil to
come.

2 He shall ^eenter into peace: they shall
rest ^fin their beds, *each one walking* ^gin his
uprightness.

3 But draw near hither, ^hye sons of the

^a Heb. *men of kindness, or godliness.*—^b Psa. xii. 1; Mic. vii. 2.
^c 1 Kings xv. 13; see 2 Kings xxii. 20; Wisd. iv. 20, &c.
^d Or, *from that which is evil.*—^e Or, *go in peace*; Luke ii. 29.
^f 2 Chron. xvi. 14.

NOTES ON CHAP. LVII.

I shall give Bishop *Louth's* translation of the two
first verses, and give the substance of his criticisms
with additional evidence.

Ver. 1. The righteous man perisheth, and no one
considereth;

And pious men are taken away, and no one
understandeth,

That the righteous man is taken away be-
cause of the evil.

2. He shall go in peace: he shall rest in his bed;
Even the perfect man: he that walketh in the
straight path.

Verse 1. *The righteous perisheth*—הַצַּדִּיק הַטָּשָׁה *hats-
tsadik abad*. There is an emphasis here which seems
intended to point out a particular person. See below.
Perisheth—As the root יָבַד *abad* signifies the straying
of cattle, their passing away from one pasture to
another, I feel inclined to follow the grammatical
meaning of the word “perish,” *pereo*. So the *Vulgate*,
justus perit, from *per*, BY or THROUGH, and *eo*, to go.
In his death the righteous man may be said to have
passed *through* life, and to have passed by men, i. e.,
gone or passed before them into the eternal world. A
similar mode of speech is used by our Saxon ancestors
to express death: *geforon* *geforon*, he went out of sight;
and *geforon*, he went away; and *geforon*, to fare
forth, to die.

There are very few places in Isaiah where Jesus
Christ is not intended; and I am inclined to think that
He is intended here, THAT JUST ONE; and perhaps Ste-
phen had this place in view, when he thus charged
the Jews, “Ye denied *הַטָּשָׁה וְאַתָּה הַיְּהוָה* *hatsadik
hadu*, that HOLY and JUST ONE,” Acts iii. 14. That his death was
not laid to heart by the wicked Jewish people, needs
no proof.

Perfect men] If the first refers to *Christ*, this may
well refer to the *apostles*, and to others of the primi-
tive Christians, who were *taken away*, some by death
and martyrdom, and others by a providential escape
from the city that they knew was devoted to destruc-
tion.

The evil to come.] That destruction which was to
come upon this disobedient people by the Romans.

Verse 2. *He shall enter into peace*—“He shall go
in peace”] יָבֹא שָׁלוֹם *yabo shalom*; the expression is
elliptical, such as the prophet frequently uses. The

sorceress, the seed of the adul-
terer and the whore.

4 Against whom do ye sport
yourselves? against whom make
ye a wide mouth, and draw out the tongue?
are ye not children of transgression, a ⁱseed
of falsehood,

5 Enflaming yourselves ^kwith idols ^lunder
every green tree, ^mslaying the children in the
valleys under the cliffs of the rocks?

^a Or, *before him.*—^b Matt. xvi. 4.—^c Chap. i. 4.—^d Or,
among the oaks; chap. i. 29.—^e 2 Kings xvi. 4; xvii. 10; Jer. ii.
20.—^f Lev. xviii. 21; xx. 2; 2 Kings xvi. 3; xxiii. 10; Jer. vii.
31; Ezek. xvi. 20; xx. 26.

same sense is expressed at large and in full terms,
Gen. xv. 15: וְאַתָּה תָּבֹא אֶל אֲבוֹתֶיךָ בְּשָׁלוֹם *veattah tibbo
al abotheycha beshalom*, “and thou shalt go to thy
fathers in peace.”

*They shall rest in their beds, each one walking in
his uprightness*—“He shall rest in his bed; even the
perfect man”] This obscure sentence is reduced to a
perfectly good sense, and easy construction by an in-
genious remark of Dr. Durell. He reads יָנוּחַ עַל
הָמַשְׁכָּו *yanuach al mishkabo tam*, “the perfect man
shall rest in his bed.” Two MSS. (one of them an-
cient) have יָנוּחַ *yanuach*, singular; and so the *Vulgate*
renders it, *requiescat*, “he shall rest.” The verb was
probably altered to make it plural, and so consistent
with what follows, after the mistake had been made in
the following words, by uniting יָנוּחַ עַל הָמַשְׁכָּו *mishkabo* and
tam into one word. See *Merrick's* Annotations on the
Psalms, Addenda; where the reader will find that J.
S. Moerlius, by the same sort of correction, and by
rescuing the adjective תָּם *tam*, which had been swal-
lowed up in another word in the same manner, has re-
stored to a clear sense a passage before absolutely un-
intelligible:—

כִּי אֵין הַרְצִיבוֹת לָמוֹ

lemo chartsubboth ein ki

תָּם וּבְרִיא אִוִּים:

ulam ubari tham

“For no distresses happen to them:

Perfect and firm is their strength.” Psa. lxxiii. 4.

To follow on my application of this to our Lord:—
HE, the JUST ONE, shall enter into peace—the peace-
able, prosperous possession of the glorious mediatorial
kingdom. *They shall rest upon their beds*—the hand
of wrong and oppression can reach these persecuted
followers of Christ no more. (But see below.) *The
perfect man walking in his uprightness.* This may be
considered as a general declaration. The separated
spirit, though disunited from its body, walking in con-
scious existence in the paradise of God, reaping the
fruit of righteousness. The word which we render *their
beds*, מִשְׁכֵּבֹתָם *mishkebotham*, the learned bishop sup-
poses to be two words; and to be compounded of
מִשְׁכָּבוֹ *mishkabo*, his bed, and תָּם *tam*, the upright
or perfect man. This is the reading both of the *Syriac*
and *Vulgate*, and it is favoured by the *Chaldee*; and

A. M. cir. 3292.

B. C. cir. 712.

Olymp. XVII. 1.

cir. annum

Numæ Pompilii,

R. Roman., 1.

6 Among the smooth stones of the stream is thy portion; they, they are thy lot: even to them hast thou poured a drink-offering, thou hast offered a meat-offering. Should I receive comfort in these?

7 Upon a lofty and high mountain hast thou set thy bed: even thither wentest thou up to offer sacrifice.

8 Behind the doors also and the posts hast

^a Ezek. xvi. 16, 25 — ^b Ezek. xxiii. 41. — ^c Or, *leaved it for thyself larger than theirs.* — ^d Ezek. xvi. 28, 24; xxiii. 2-20.

one of *De Rossi's* MS. has מִשְׁכָּבוֹ *mishkabo*, his bed, without the word תָּם *tam*, which has been added by a later hand. Bishop *Lowth*, as we have seen, adopts this separation of the word; and for יָנוּחַ *yanuchu*, they shall rest, reads יָנוּחַ *yanuach*, he shall rest, which is supported by two of *Dr. Kennicott's* MSS., and by the *Vulgate*, *Septuagint*, and *Arabic*. The word תָּם *tam*, taken from מִשְׁכָּבוֹת *mishkebotham*, should begin the latter clause of the verse; and then the interpolated words, *each one*, which our translators supplied, may be very well spared. The verse may be then read and paraphrased thus:—

He shall enter into peace: he shall rest upon his bed;
The perfect man walking in his uprightness.

The bed must signify the grave; the walking in uprightness after death, the conscious existence of the happy spirit, and its eternal progression in happiness and perfection: נִכְרָח *nechocho*, straight before him; proceeding into the unlimited extent of eternal glory, increasing in happiness, and increasing in perfection.

My old MS. Bible translates very nervously:—

The rightwise man perisheth,
And there is not that berhinke in his heete.
And men of mercy ben gedrid.
For there is not that understonde:
From the face forsoth of malice,
Gedrid is the rightwise,
Cum in pasc: reate it in his bed
That geede in his rigt retwlinge.

It has been often remarked that, previously to the execution of God's judgments upon a wicked place, he has removed good men from it, that they might not suffer with the wicked. When great and good men are removed by death, or otherwise, from any place, the remaining inhabitants have much cause to tremble.

Verse 6. Among the smooth stones of the stream—“Among the smooth stones of the valley”] The Jews were extremely addicted to the practice of many superstitious and idolatrous rites, which the prophet here inveighs against with great vehemence. Of the worship of rude stones consecrated, there are many testimonials of the ancients. They were called Βαιτωλαι and Βαιτωλια: probably from the stone which Jacob erected at Beth-el, pouring oil upon the top of it. This practice was very common in different ages and places. *Arnobius*, lib. i., gives an account of his own

thou set up thy remembrance: for thou hast discovered thyself to another than me, and art gone up; thou hast enlarged thy bed, and made thee a covenant with them; thou lovedst their bed where thou sawest it.

9 And thou wentest to the king with ointment, and didst increase thy perfumes, and didst send thy messengers far off, and didst debase thyself even unto hell.

^c Or, *thou providedst rags.* — ^d Or, *thou respectdest the king.* Chap. xxx. 6; Ezek. xvi. 33; xxiii. 16; Hos. vii. 11; xii. 1.

practice in this respect before he became a Christian: Si quando conspexeram lubricatum lapidem, et ex olivi unguine sordidatum; tanquam innesset vis præsens, adulabar, affabar, et beneficia posebam nihil sentiente de trunco.—“When I have met with a smooth stone, smeared with oil, supposing a spiritual power to be connected with it, I worshipped it, paid my addresses to it, and requested blessings,” &c. *Clemens Alex.*, Strom. lib. vii., speaks of a worshipper of every smooth stone in a proverbial way, to denote one given up to superstition. And accordingly Theophrastus has marked this as one strong feature in the character of the superstitious man: Καὶ τῶν λιπαρῶν λιθῶν πᾶσι ἐν ταῖς τριβάσις παρίεν, καὶ τὰς λακίδας ἐλαίου καταχρῆν, καὶ ἐπὶ γόνατα πέδων καὶ προσκυνοῦσας ἀπὸ λατρείας. “Passing by the anointed stones in the streets, he takes out his phial of oil, and pours it on them; and having fallen on his knees, and made his adorations, he departs.” *Kimchi* says: “When they found a beautiful polished stone in a brook or river, they paid Divine adoration to it.” This idolatry is still prevalent among the Hindoos. The stone which is the object of their adoration is called *salgram*. They are found about eighty miles from the source of the river Sown, in the viceroyalty of Bahar, on the coast of Bengal. *Ayeen Akbery* vol. ii. p. 29.

Verse 8. Behind the doors also and the posts hast thou set up thy remembrance—“Behind the door, and the door-posts, hast thou set up thy memorial”] That is, the image of their tutelary gods, or something dedicated to them; in direct opposition to the law of God, which commanded them to write upon the door-posts of their house, and upon their gates, the words of God's law; Deut. vi. 9; xi. 20. If they chose for them such a situation as more private, it was in defiance of a particular curse denounced in the law against the man who should make a graven or a molten image, and put it in a secret place; Deut. xxvii. 15. An ancient MS., with another, has אָחַר *achar*, without the conjunction ו *vau*, and.

Verse 9. And thou wentest to the king with ointment—“And thou hast visited the king with a present of oil”] That is, the king of Assyria, or Egypt. *Hosea*, chap. xii. 1, reproaches the Israelites for the same practice:—

“They make a covenant with Assyria,
And oil is carried to Egypt.”

A. M. cir. 3292. 10 Thou art wearied in the
B. C. cir. 712. greatness of thy way; "yet saidst
Olymp. XVII. 1. thou not, There is no hope:
cir. annum Numæ Pompiliî, thou hast found the ^vlife of thine
R. Roman., 4. hand; therefore thou wast not grieved.

11 And ^wof whom hast thou been afraid or feared, that thou hast lied, and hast not remembered me, nor laid it to thy heart? ^ahave not I held my peace even of old, and thou fearest me not?

12 I will declare thy righteousness, and thy works; for they shall not profit thee.

13 When thou criest, let thy companies deliver thee; but the wind shall carry them all away; vanity shall take them: but he that putteth

^a Jer. ii. 25.—^w Or, living.—^w Chap. li. 12, 13.—^a Psa. l. 21.
^v Ch. xl. 3; lxii. 10.—^w Job vi. 10; Luke i. 49.—^a Psa. lxxvii. 4;

It is well known, that in all parts of the east, whoever visits a great person must carry him a present. "It is counted uncivil," says Maundrell, p. 26, "to visit in this country without an offering in hand. All great men expect it as a tribute due to their character and authority; and look upon themselves as affronted, and indeed defrauded, when the compliment is omitted." Hence שור *shur*, to visit a person, is equivalent to making him a present; and תשורה *teshurah* signifies a present made on such occasions; as our translators have rightly rendered it, 1 Sam. ix. 7; on which Jarchi says, Menachem exponit תשורה *teshurah*, quod significat oblationem sive manus, ut aliquis aspiciat faciem regis, aut alicujus magnatis. "Menachem expounds תשורה *teshurah* of an offering or gift which is presented in order to be admitted into the presence of the king or some great man."

Verse 10. Yet saidst thou not, There is no hope—"Thou hast said, There is hope"] In one of the MSS. at Koningsberg, collated by Lilienthal, the words לא אכרת *lo amarta*, are left in the text unpointed, as suspected; and in the margin the corrector has written ותאמר *vattomari*. Now if we compare Jer. ii. 25 and xviii. 12, we shall find that the subject is in both places quite the same with this of Isaiah; and the sentiment expressed, that of a desperate resolution to continue at all hazards in their idolatrous practices; the very thing that in all reason we might expect here. Probably, therefore, the latter is the true reading in this place.—L.

Verse 11. Nor laid it to thy heart—"Nor revolved it in thy mind"] Eight MSS., (four ancient,) and the two oldest editions, with another, add the conjunction ו *vau*, ולא *velo*: which is confirmed by all the ancient Versions.

Even of old—"And winked"] For ועקלם *ume-olam*, which makes no good sense or construction in this place, twenty-three MSS. (seven ancient) and three editions have עקלם, (to be thus pointed עקלים *malim*;) Παροψω, Septuagint; quasi non videns, "as if not seeing" Vulgate. See Psa. x. 1. The truth of this reading, so confirmed, admits of no doubt. In one

his trust in me shall possess the land, and shall inherit my holy mountain;

14 And shall say, ^vCast ye up, cast ye up, prepare the way, take up the stumbling block out of the way of my people.

15 For thus saith the high and lofty One that inhabiteth eternity, ^awhose name is Holy; ^aI dwell in the high and holy place, ^bwith him also that is of a contrite and humble spirit, ^cto revive the spirit of the humble, and to revive the heart of the contrite ones.

16 ^dFor I will not contend for ever, neither will I be always wroth: for the spirit should

Zech. ii. 13.—^a Psa. xxxiv. 18; li. 17; cxxxviii. 6; chap. lxvi. 2.
^c Psa. cxlviii. 3; ch. lxi. 1.—^d Psa. lxxxv. 5; ciii. 9; Mic. vii. 18.

of my own MSS. the ו *vau* has been written, but afterwards struck out. Is it not because I was silent, and winked?

Verse 12. Thy righteousness—"My righteousness"] For צדקתך *tsidkathech*, thy righteousness, the Syriac, Septuagint, MSS. Alex. and Pachom., and i. D. ii., and Marchal. and of T, and the Arabic, read צדקי *tsidki*, my righteousness.

Verse 13. Let thy companies deliver thee—"Let thine associates deliver thee"] Thirty-nine MSS. (ten ancient) of Dr. Kennicott's, and two of my own, and the two oldest editions have יצילוך *yatsilulchu*, plural.

Verse 14. And shall say—"Then will I say"] ואמר *vaomer*, to be pointed as the first person future. They are the words of God, as it is plain from the conclusion of the verse; my people, עמי *ammi*.

Verse 15. For thus saith the high and lofty One—"For thus saith JEHOVAH, the high and the lofty"] A MS. adds יהוה *Yehovah*, after אמר *amar*, and edition Prag. 1518. So the Septuagint Alex. and Arabic. An ancient MS. adds יה *Yah*.

With him also that is of a contrite and humble spirit] Twelve MSS. have את *eth*, without the conjunction ו *vau*. Pro tua *veeth*, forte legendum ואתה *veerah*: confer Psa. cxlii. 5, et cxxxviii. 6.—SECKER. "We should perhaps read ואתה *veerah*, instead of את *veeth* See Psa. cxlii. 5, and cxxxviii. 6."

Verse 16. For I will not contend for ever] The learned have taken a great deal of pains to little purpose on the latter part of this verse, which they suppose to be very obscure. After all their labours upon it, I think the best and easiest explication of it is given in the two following elegant passages of the Psalms, which I presume are exactly parallel to it, and very clearly express the same sentiment.

"But he in his tender mercy will forgive their sin,
And will not destroy them;
Yea, oftentimes will he turn away his wrath,
And will not rouse up his indignation:
For he remembereth that they are but flesh,
A breath that passeth, and returneth not."

Psa. lxxviii. 38, 39.

A. M. cir. 3292. fail before me, and the souls
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1. ^e which I have made.

Numæ Pompili. 17 For the iniquity of ^f his
cir. annum
R. Roman. 1. covetousness was I wroth, and
smote him : ^g I hid me, and was wroth, ^h and he
went on ⁱ frowardly in the way of his heart.

18 I have seen his ways, and ^k will heal him :
I will lead him also, and restore comforts unto
him and to ^l his mourners.

^cNum. xvi. 22; Job xxi. 14; Heb. xii. 9.—^fJer. vi.
13.—^gChap. viii. 17; xiv. 15.—^hChap. ix. 13.—ⁱHeb. turn-
ing away.

"He will not always contend,
Neither will he for ever hold his wrath :
As a father yearneth towards his children,
So is JEHOVAH tenderly compassionate towards them
that fear him :
For he knoweth our frame ;
He remembereth that we are but dust."

Psa. ciii. 9, 13, 14.

In the former of these two passages the second line
seems to be defective both in measure and sense. I
suppose the word אוהם *otham*, *them*, is lost at the end ;
which seems to be acknowledged by the *Chaldee* and
Vulgate, who render as if they had read יסחית ולא
אוהם *velo yaschith otham*.—L.

For the spirit] רוח *ruach*, the animal life.
And the souls] נשמות *neshamoth*, the immortal
spirits. The *Targum* understands this of the resur-
rection. I will restore the souls of the dead, i. e., to
their bodies.

Verse 17. For the iniquity of his covetousness was
I wroth—"Because of his iniquity for a short time
was I wroth"] For בעצו *bitso*, I read בצע *betsa*, a
little while, from בצה *batsa*, he cut off ; as the *Septua-*
gint read and render it, βαρυστο, "a certain short
space." *Propter iniquitatem* avaritiæ ejus, "because
of the iniquity of his avarice," the rendering of the
Vulgate, which our translators and I believe all others
follow, is surely quite beside the purpose.

Verse 18. I have seen his ways] Probably these

19 I create ^m the fruit of the lips ;
Peace, peace ⁿ to him that is far
off, and to him that is near, saith
the LORD ; and I will heal him.

20 ^o But the wicked are like the troubled
sea, when it cannot rest, whose waters cast
up mire and dirt.

21 ^p There is no peace, saith my God, to the
wicked.

^kJer. iii. 22.—^lChap. lxi. 2.—^mHeb. xiii. 15.—ⁿActs
ii. 39; Eph. ii. 17.—^oJob xv. 20, &c., Prov. iv. 16.—^pChap
xlviii. 22.

verses refer to the restoration of the Jews from cap-
tivity.

Verse 19. I create the fruit of the lips] "The sa-
crifice of praise," saith St. Paul, Heb. xiii. 15, "is
the fruit of the lips." God creates this fruit of the
lips, by giving new subject and cause of thanksgiving
by his mercies conferred on those among his people,
who acknowledge and bewail their transgressions, and
return to him. The great subject of thanksgiving is
peace—reconciliation and pardon, offered to them that
are nigh, and to them that are afar off ; not only to the
Jew, but also to the Gentile, as St. Paul more than
once applies those terms, Eph. ii. 13, 17. See also
Acts ii. 39.

Peace to him that is far off—"That is, to the peni-
tent ; and to him that is near, i. e., the righteous."—
Kimchi.

Verse 21. There is no peace, saith my God] For
אלהי *Elohai*, twenty-two MSS. (five ancient) of *Kenni-*
cott's, thirty of *De Rossi's*, and one ancient of my own,
read יהוה *Yehovah* ; the *Vulgate*, *Septuagint Alex.*,
and *Arabic*, and three MSS. have both. This verse
has reference to the nineteenth. The perseveringly
wicked and impenitent are excluded from all share in
that peace above mentioned, that reconciliation and
pardon which is promised to the penitent only. The
forty-eighth chapter ends with the same declaration, to
express the exclusion of the unbelievers and impeni-
tent from the benefit of the foregoing promises.—L.

CHAPTER LVIII.

This elegant chapter contains a severe reproof of the Jews on account of their vices, particularly their hypo-
crisy in practising and relying on outward ceremonies, such as fasting and bodily humiliation, without true
repentance, 1-5. It then lays down a clear and comprehensive summary of the duties they owed to their
fellow creatures, 6, 7. Large promises of happiness and prosperity are likewise annexed to the perform-
ance of these duties in a variety of the most beautiful and striking images, 8-12. Great temporal and
spiritual blessedness of those who keep holy the Sabbath day, 13, 14.

A. M. cir. 3292. CRY ^a aloud, spare not, lift up
B. C. cir. 712. thy voice like a trumpet, and
Olymp. XVII. 1. show my people their transgres-
cir. annum
Numæ Pompili, sion.
R. Roman. 1. and the house of Jacob

A. M. cir. 3292. their sins.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.

2 Yet they seek me daily, and
cir. annum
Numæ Pompili, sion.
R. Roman. 4

^aHeb. with the throat.

NOTES ON CHAP. LVIII.

Verse 1. Cry aloud, spare not] Never was a louder
cry against the hypocrisy, nor a more cutting reproof

of the wickedness, of a people professing a national
established religion, having all the forms of godliness
without a particle of its power. This chapter has been

A. M. cir. 3292. B. C. cir. 712. Olymp. XVII. 1. cir. annum Numæ Pompilii, R. Roman., 4. delight to know my ways, as a nation that did righteousness, and forsook not the ordinance of their God: they ask of me the ordinances of justice; they take delight in approaching to God.

3 ^b Wherefore have we fasted, *say they*, and thou seest not? *wherefore* have we ^c afflicted our soul, and thou takest no knowledge? Behold, in the day of your fast ye find pleasure, and exact all your ^d labours ^e.

4 ^f Behold, ye fast for strife and debate, and to smite with the fist of wickedness: ^g ye shall not fast as *ye do this day*, to make your voice to be heard on high.

5 Is it ^h such a fast that I have chosen? ⁱ a ^k day for a man to afflict his soul? *is it* to bow down his head as a bulrush, and ^l to spread sackcloth and ashes *under him*? wilt

^b Mal. iii. 14.—^c Lev. xvi. 29, 31; xxiii. 27.—^d Or, *things wherewith ye grieve others*.—^e Heb. *griefs*.—^f 1 Kings xxi. 9, 12, 13.—^g Or, *ye fast not as this day*.—^h Zech. vii. 5.—ⁱ Lev. xvi. 29.—^j Or, *to afflict his soul for a day*.—^k Esth. iv. 3; Job ii. 8; Dan. ix. 3; Jonah iii. 6.

often appointed to be read on political fast days for the success of wars carried on for—God *knows* what purposes, and originating in—God *knows* what motives. Politically speaking, was ever any thing more injudicious?

Verse 3. *Have we afflicted our soul*—“Have we afflicted our souls”] *Twenty-seven MSS.* (six ancient) of *Dr. Kennicot's*, thirty-six of *De Rossi's*, and two of my own, and the old edition of 1488 have the noun in the plural number, נַפְשֵׁינָּו *naphsheynu*, *our souls*; and so the *Septuagint*, *Chaldee*, and *Vulgate*. This reading is undoubtedly genuine.

In the day of your fast ye find pleasure] Fast days are generally called *holidays*, and holidays are days of idleness and pleasure. In numberless cases the *fast* is turned into a *feast*.

And exact all your labours.] Some disregard the most sacred fast, and will oblige their servant to *work* all day long; others use fast days for the purpose of settling their accounts, posting up their books, and drawing out their bills to be ready to collect their debts. These are sneaking hypocrites; the others are daringly irregular.

Verse 4. *Ye fast for strife and debate*] How often is this the case! A whole nation are called to fast to implore God's blessing on wars carried on for the purposes of wrath and ambition.

To smite with the fist of wickedness: ye shall not fast as ye do this day—“To smite with the fist the poor. Wherefore fast ye unto me in this manner”] I follow the version of the *Septuagint*, which gives a much better sense than the present reading of the Hebrew. Instead of רָשָׁע *resha la*, they seem to have read in their copy רָשָׁה לִי *rash al mah li*. The four first letters are the same, but otherwise divided in

thou call this a fast, and an acceptable day to the Lord?

6 *Is not this the fast that I have chosen?* to loose the bands of wickedness, ^m to undo ⁿ the heavy burdens, and ^o to let the ^p oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke?

7 *Is it not* ^q to deal thy bread to the hungry, and that thou bring the poor that are ^r cast out to thy house? ^s when thou seest the naked, that thou cover him; and that thou hide not thyself from ^t thine own flesh?

8 ^u Then shall thy light break forth as the morning, and thine health shall spring forth speedily: and thy righteousness shall go before thee; ^v the glory of the Lord ^w shall be thy rereward.

9 Then shalt thou call, and the Lord shall answer; thou shalt cry, and he shall say,

^m Neh. v. 10, 11, 12.—ⁿ Heb. *the bundles of the yoke*.—^o Jer. xxxiv. 9.—^p Heb. *broken*.—^q Ezek. xviii. 7, 16; Matt. xxv. 35.—^r Or, *afflicted*.—^s Job xxxi. 19.—^t Gen. xxix. 14; Neh. v. 5.—^u Job xi, 17.—^v Exod. xiv. 19; chap. lii. 12.—^w Heb. *shall gather thee up*.

regard to the words; the four last are lost, and ^x *aleph* added in their place, in order to make some sort of sense with רָשָׁע *resha*. The version of the *Septuagint* is, καὶ τῶν ἐν τῇ ψυχῇ σου τῶν ἀποκτείνων ἵνα τι μοι νηστεύσῃς—as above.

Verse 6. *Let the oppressed go free*] How can any nation pretend to fast or worship God at all, or dare to profess that they believe in the existence of such a Being, while they carry on the *slave trade*, and traffic in the souls, blood, and bodies, of men! O ye most flagitious of knaves, and worst of hypocrites, cast off at once the mask of religion; and deepen not your endless perdition by professing the *faith of our Lord Jesus Christ*, while ye continue in this traffic!

Verse 7. *Deal thy bread to the hungry*] But this thou canst not do, if thou eat it thyself. When a man fasts, suppose he do it through a religious motive, he should give the food of that day, from which he abstains, to the poor and hungry, who, in the course of providence, are called to sustain many involuntary fasts, besides suffering general privations. Wo to him who saves a day's victuals by his religious fast! He should either give them or their value in money to the poor. See ver. 6.

That thou bring the poor that are cast out to thy house—“To bring the wandering poor into thy house”] ἡ ἀποκτείνουσα, *Septuagint*; *egenos* *vagosque*, *Vulgate*; and כְּסִלְמֵלִין *metaltelin*, *Chaldee*. They read, instead of כִּירוֹם *merudin*, הַנְּדוּם *haandum*. מֵרֵר *mer* is upon a rasure in the Bodleian MS. The same MS. reads בֵּיתָה *bayethah*, in *domum*, “into the house.”—L.

Verse 8. *And thine health shall spring forth speedily*—“And thy wounds shall speedily be healed over”] Et cicatrix vulneris tui cito obducetur; “And the scar of thy wounds shall be speedily removed.” *Aquila's*

A. M. cir. 3292. Here I am. If thou take away
B. C. cir. 712. from the midst of thee the yoke,
Olymp. XVII. 1. the putting forth of the finger,
cir. annum Num Pompili, and speaking vanity;
R. Roman, 4.

10 And if thou draw out thy soul to the hungry, and satisfy the afflicted soul; then shall thy light rise in obscurity, and thy darkness be as the noon day:

11 And the Lord shall guide thee continually, and satisfy thy soul in drought, and make fat thy bones: and thou shalt be like a watered garden, and like a spring of water, whose waters fail not.

12 And they that shall be of thee shall build the old waste places: thou shalt raise up the foundations of many generations; and

* Ps. xl. 2.—Heb. droughts.—Heb. lie or deceive.
Chap. lxi. 4.—Chap. lvi. 2.

Version, as reported by Jerome, with which agrees that of the Chaldee.

The glory—"And the glory"] Sixteen MSS. (five ancient) of Dr. Kennicott's, and the Septuagint, Syriac, and Vulgate add the conjunction *vau*, וְכֹכֹב *ve-chabod*.

Verse 10. And if thou draw out thy soul to the hungry—"If thou bring forth thy bread to the hungry"] "To draw out thy soul to the hungry," as our translators rightly enough express the present Hebrew text, is an obscure phrase, and without example in any other place. But instead of נפש *naphshecha*, thy soul, eight MSS. (three ancient) of Kennicott's and three of Dr. Rossi's read לחם *lachmecha*, thy bread; and so the Syriac renders it. The Septuagint express both words, ψωδον σου αὐτὸν φάγεσθαι, "thy bread from thy soul." I cannot help thinking, however, that this reading is a gloss, and should not be adopted. To draw out the soul in relieving the poor, is to do it, not of constraint or necessity, but cheerfully, and is both nervous and elegant. His soul pities and his hand gives.

Verse 11. And make fat thy bones—"And he shall renew thy strength"] Chaldaus forte legit יחליף עצמתך *yachaliph otsmathecha*; confer cap. xl. 29, 31, et xli. 1.—SECKER. "The Chaldee perhaps read יחליף עצמתך *yachaliph otsmathecha*." The Chaldee has ינפך *ve-guphach yechaiyey bechaiyey alma*, "and he will vivify thy body in life eternal." The rest of the ancients seem not to know what to make of יחליף *yachalits*; and the rendering of the Vulgate, which seems to be the only proper one, *ossa tua liberabit*, "he will deliver thy bones," makes no sense. I follow this excellent emendation; to favour which it is still farther to be observed that three MSS., instead of יחליף *atmothrycha*, have יחליף *atmathecha*, singular.—L.

Verse 12. The restorer of paths to dwell in—"The restorer of paths to be frequented by inhabitants." To this purpose it is rendered by the Syriac, Symmachus, and Theodotion.

thou shalt be called, The restorer of the breach, The restorer of paths to dwell in.

13 If thou turn away thy foot from the sabbath, from doing thy pleasure on my holy day; and call the sabbath a delight, the holy of the Lord, honourable; and shalt honour him, not doing thine own ways, nor finding thine own pleasure, nor speaking thine own words;

14 Then shalt thou delight thyself in the Lord; and I will cause thee to ride upon the high places of the earth, and feed thee with the heritage of Jacob thy father: for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it.

* Job xxii. 26.—Deut. xxxiii. 13; xxxiii. 29.—Chap. i. 20; xl. 5; Mic. iv. 4.

Verse 13. If thou turn away thy foot from the Sabbath] The meaning of this seems to be, that they should be careful not to take their pleasure on the Sabbath day, by paying visits, and taking country jaunts; not going, as *Kimchi* interprets it, more than a Sabbath day's journey, which was only two thousand cubits beyond the city's suburbs. How vilely is this rule transgressed by the inhabitants of this land! They seem to think that the Sabbath was made only for their recreation!

From doing thy pleasure] The Septuagint, Syriac, and Chaldee, for עשות *asoth*, manifestly express *measoth*. So likewise a MS. has it, but with the omission of the words שבת רגל *shabbath raglecha*.—L.

The holy of the Lord—"And the holy feast of JEHOVAH"] Twenty-eight MSS. (seven ancient) add the conjunction *vau*, וְלִקְדוֹשׁ *velikedosh*; and so the Syriac, Chaldee, and Vulgate. One of my own has the same reading.

Nor speaking thine own words—"From speaking vain words." It is necessary to add some epithet to make out the sense; the Septuagint say, *angry words*; the Chaldee, words of violence. If any such epithet is lost here, the safest way is to supply it by the prophet's own expression, ver. 9, וְדַבָּר אֵין *vedabar aven*, vain words; that is, profane, impious, injurious, &c.

The additional epithet seems unnecessary; the Vulgate and Syriac have it not; and the sense is good without it; two ways, first by taking רגל *vedabar* for a noun, and דַּבָּר *dabar* for the participle *pahul*, and rendering,—

From pursuing thy pleasure, and the thing resolved on.

Or, secondly, by supposing the force of the preposition מ *mem* to have been continued from the verb מִמְצֵאוֹ *mimmetso* to the verb וְדַבָּר *vedabar* immediately following; and rendering,—

From executing thy pleasure, and from speaking words concerning it.

But the first seems the easier rendering.—Dr. JUBB.

Verse 14. *Then shalt thou delight thyself*] If all fasts and religious observances be carried on in the spirit and manner recommended above, God's blessing will attend every ordinance. But in public fasts, prescribed not in the Book of God, but by the rulers of nations in general (very unfit persons) care should be taken that the *cause is good*,

and that God's blessing may be safely implored in it.

France has lately fasted and prayed that they might be able to subjugate Spain, restore and establish the horrible inquisition, and utterly destroy all the liberties of the people! Is this such a fast as God hath chosen!—A. D. 1823.

CHAPTER LIX.

This chapter contains a more general reproof of the wickedness of the Jews, 1-8. After this they are represented confessing their sins, and deploring the unhappy consequences of them, 9-15. On this act of humiliation God, ever ready to pardon the penitent, promises that he will have mercy on them; that the Redeemer will come, mighty to save; and that he will deliver his people, subdue his enemies, and establish a new and everlasting covenant, 16-21.

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 4.

BEHOLD, the LORD's hand is not ^ashortened, that it cannot save; neither his ear heavy, that it cannot hear:

2 But your iniquities have separated between you and your God, and your sins ^bhave hid his face from you, that he will not hear.

3 For ^cyour hands are defiled with blood, and your fingers with iniquity; your lips have spoken lies, your tongue hath muttered perverseness.

4 None calleth for justice, nor *any* pleadeth for truth: they trust in vanity, and speak lies; ^dthey conceive mischief, and bring forth iniquity.

^a Num. xi. 23; chap. i. 2.—^b Or, have made him hide.
^c Chap. i. 15.—^d Job xv. 35; Psa. vii. 14.—^e Or, address.

The foregoing elegant chapter contained a severe reproof of the Jews, in particular for their hypocrisy in pretending to make themselves accepted with God by fasting and outward humiliation without true repentance; while they still continued to oppress the poor, and indulge their own passions and vices; with great promises however of God's favour on condition of their reformation. This chapter contains a more general reproof of their wickedness, bloodshed, violence, falsehood, injustice. At ver. 9 they are introduced as making, themselves, an ample confession of their sins, and deploring their wretched state in consequence of them. On this act of humiliation a promise is given that God, in his mercy and zeal for his people, will rescue them from this miserable condition; that the Redeemer will come like a mighty hero to deliver them; he will destroy his enemies, convert both Jews and Gentiles to himself, and give them a new covenant, and a law which shall never be abolished.

As this chapter is remarkable for the beauty, strength, and variety of the images with which it abounds; so is it peculiarly distinguished by the elegance of the composition, and the exact construction of the sentences. From the first verse to the two last it falls regularly into stanzas of four lines, (see

5 They hatch ^ecockatrice's eggs, and weave the spider's web: he that eateth of their eggs dieth, and ^fthat which is crushed breaketh out into a viper.

6 ^gTheir webs shall not become garments, neither shall they cover themselves with their works: their works *are* works of iniquity; and the act of violence *is* in their hands.

7 ^hTheir feet run to evil, and they make haste to shed innocent blood: their thoughts *are* thoughts of iniquity; wasting and ⁱdestruction *are* in their paths.

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 4.

^e Or, that which is sprinkled is as if there brake out a viper.—^g Job viii. 14, 15.—^h Prov. i. 16; Rom. iii. 15.—ⁱ Heb. breaking.

Prelim. Dissert. p. xxi.) which I have endeavoured to express as nearly as possible in the form of the original.—L.

NOTES ON CHAP. LIX.

Verse 2. *His face*] For פָּנִים *panim*, faces, I read *panaiv*, his face. So the Syriac, Septuagint, Alexandrian, Arabic, and Vulgate. פָּנִי *panai*, MS. Forte legendum פָּנִי *panai*, nam פָּנִי *mem*, sequitur, et loquitur Deus; confer cap. lviii. 14. "We should perhaps read פָּנִי *panai*; for פָּנִי *mem* follows, and God is the speaker."—SECKER. I rather think that the speech of God was closed with the last chapter, and that this chapter is delivered in the person of the prophet.—L.

Verse 3. *Your tongue*—"And your tongue"] An ancient MS., and the Septuagint and Vulgate, add the conjunction.

Verse 4. *They conceive mischief, and bring forth iniquity.*] There is a curious propriety in this mode of expression; a thought or purpose is compared to conception; a word or act, which is the consequence of it, to the birth of a child. From the third to the fifteenth verse inclusive may be considered a true statement of the then moral state of the Jewish people; and that they were, in the most proper sense of

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 4.

8 The way of peace they know
not; and *there is* no ^k judgment
in their goings: ¹ they have made
them crooked paths: whosoever
goeth therein shall not know peace.

9 Therefore is judgment far from us, neither
doth justice overtake us: ^m we wait for light,
but behold obscurity; for brightness, *but* we
walk in darkness.

10 ^a We grope for the wall like the blind,
and we grope as if *we had* no eyes: we stumble
at noon day as in the night; *we are* in deso-
late places as dead men.

11 We roar all like bears, and ^o mourn sore
like doves: we look for judgment, but *there is*
none; for salvation, *but it is* far off from us.

12 For our transgressions are multiplied be-
fore thee, and our sins testify against us: for
our transgressions *are* with us; and *as for* our
iniquities, we know them:

¹ Or, *right*.—¹ Psa. cxxv. 5; Prov. ii. 15.—^m Jer. viii. 15.
^a Deut. xxxii. 29; Job. vi. 14; Amos viii. 9.—^o Chap. xxxviii. 14;
Ezek. vi. 16.—^o Matt. xii. 31.—^o Or, *is accounted mad*.

the word, guilty of the iniquities with which they are
charged.

Verse 8. *Whosoever goeth therein shall not know
peace*.—“Whoever goeth in them knoweth not peace”]
For כה *bah*, singular, read בם *bam*, plural, with the
Septuagint, Syriac, Vulgate, and Chaldee. The ה *he*
is upon aASURE in one MS. Or, for נתיבהם *nethi-
botheyhem*, plural, we must read נתיבתם *nethibatham*,
singular, as it is in an ancient MS., to preserve the
grammatical concord.—L.

Verse 10. *We stumble at noon day as in the night*.—
“We stumble at mid-day, as in the twilight”] I
adopt here an emendation of Houbigant, נשגה *nish-
gegah*, instead of the second, נשגה *negasheshah*, the
repetition of which has a poverty and inelegance ex-
tremely unworthy of the prophet, and unlike his man-
ner. The mistake is of long standing, being prior to
all the ancient versions. It was a very easy and ob-
vious mistake, and I have little doubt of our having re-
covered the true reading in this ingenious correction.

Verse 11. *But it is far off from us*.—“And it is
far distant from us.”] The conjunction ו *vau* must
necessarily be prefixed to the verb, as the Syriac,
Chaldee, and Vulgate found it in their copies; ורחק
verachakah, “and far off.”

Verse 14. *Justice standeth afar off*] צדקה *tsedakah*,
righteousness, put here, says Kimchi, for *alms* to the
poor. This casts some light on Matt. vi. 1: “Take
heed that you do not your alms,” ἀλατσοῦσθε. But
the best copies have ἀλατσοῦσθε, *righteousness*; the
former having been inserted in the text at first merely as
the explanation of the genuine and original word.

Verse 15. *And the Lord saw it*.—“And JEHOVAH
saw it —”] This third line of the stanza appears
manifestly to me to be imperfect by the loss of a
phrase. The reader will perhaps more perfectly con-

13 In transgressing and lying
against the LORD, and departing
away from our God, speaking
oppression and revolt, conceiving
and uttering ^p from the heart words of false-
hood.

14 And judgment is turned away backward,
and justice standeth afar off: for truth is fallen
in the street, and equity cannot enter.

15 Yea, truth faileth; and he *that* departeth
from evil ^a maketh himself a prey: and the
LORD saw *it*, and ^r it displeased him that *there*
was no judgment.

16 ^s And he saw that *there was* no man, and
^t wondered that *there was* no intercessor:
^u therefore his arm brought salvation unto him;
and his righteousness, it sustained him.

17 ^v For he put on righteousness as a breast-
plate, and a helmet of salvation upon his
head; and he put on the garments of ven-

¹ Heb. *it was used in his eyes*.—Ezek. xxi. 30.—^a Mark vi. 6.
^p Psa. xcvi. 1; chap. lxiii. 5.—^r Wisd. v. 18, 19; Eph. vi. 14,
17; 1 Thess. v. 8.

ceive my idea of the matter if I endeavour to supply
the supposed defect. I imagine it might have stood
originally in this manner:—

וירא יהוה ויחר לו
lo veyachar Yehovah vайar
ירע בעיניו כי אין משפט
mishpat ein ki beeyinav veyera

“And JEHOVAH saw it, and he was wroth;

And it displeased him, that there was no judgment.”

We have had already many examples of mistakes of
omission; this, if it be such, is very ancient, being
prior to all the versions.—L.

Verse 16. *And wondered that there was no inter-
cessor*] This and the following verses some of the
most eminent rabbins understand as spoken of the
Messiah. Kimchi says that Rabbi Joshua ben Levi
proposes this objection: “It is written, ‘Behold, he
will come in the clouds of heaven as the son of man,’
Dan. vii. 13; and elsewhere it is written, ‘He cometh
lowly, and riding upon an ass,’ Zech. ix. 9. How can
these texts be reconciled? Thus: If the Jews have
merit, he will come unto them in the clouds of hea-
ven; but if they be destitute of merit, he will come
unto them riding upon an ass.” Now out of their own
mouth they may be condemned. They were truly des-
titute of all merit when Jesus Christ came into Jeru-
salem riding upon an ass, according to the letter of the
above prophecy; and they neither acknowledged nor
received him. And that they were destitute of merit
their destruction by the Romans, which shortly fol-
lowed their rejection of him, sufficiently proves.

Verse 17. *For clothing*.—“For his clothing”] תלבושת
tilbosheth. “I cannot but think that this word,
tilbosheth, is an interpolation. 1. It is in no

A. M. cir. 3292. geance for clothing, and was clad
B. C. cir. 712. with zeal as a cloak.
Olymp. XVII. 1. 18 * According to *their* * deeds,
cir. annum Numæ Pompili, accordingly he will repay, fury to
R. Roman., 4. his adversaries, recompense to his enemies;
to the islands he will repay recompense.

19 * So shall they fear the name of the

* Chap. lxiii. 6; Psa. xxviii. 4; Jer. l. 29; Matt. xvi. 27; Rev. xx. 12; xxii. 12.—* Heb. *recompenses*.

one ancient version. 2. It is redundant in the sense, as it is before expressed in בגדי *bigdey*. 3. It makes the hemistich just so much longer than it ought to be, if it is compared with the others adjoining. 4. It makes a form of construction in this clause less elegant than that in the others. 5. It might probably be in some margin a various reading for בגדי *bigdey*, and thence taken into the text. This is more probable, as its form is such as it would be if it were in *regimine*, as it must be before נקם *nakan*.—Dr. JUBA. Two sorts of armour are mentioned: a *breast-plate* and a *helmet*, to bring *righteousness* and *salvation* to those who fear him; and the *garments of vengeance* and the *cloak of zeal* for the destruction of all those who finally oppose him, and reject his Gospel.

Verse 18. *According to their deeds, accordingly he will repay*—“He is mighty to recompense; he that is mighty to recompense will requite”] The former part of this verse, as it stands at present in the Hebrew text, seems to me to be very imperfect, and absolutely unintelligible. The learned Vitringa has taken a great deal of pains upon it after Cocceius, who he says is the only one of all the interpreters, ancient or modern, who has at all understood it, and has opened the way for him. He thinks that both of them together have clearly made out the sense; I do not expect that any third person will ever be of that opinion. He says, *Videtur sententia ad verbum sonare: quasi propter facta [adversariorum] quasi propter rependet; excarescentiam, &c., et sic reddidit Pagninus*. “According to the height of their demerits, he will repay them to the height: fury to his adversaries, recompense to his enemies,” &c.—*Waterland*. This he converts, by a process which will not much edify my reader, into *Secundum summe merita, secundum summe [merita] rependet; which is his translation*. They that hold the present Hebrew text to be absolutely infallible must make their way through it as they can; but they ought surely to give us somewhat that has at least the appearance of sense. However, I hope the case here is not quite desperate; the *Chaldee* leads us very fairly to the correction of the text, which is both corrupted and defective. The paraphrase runs thus: מלוא הוא גמלה ישרם *marey gumlaya hu gimla yeshalleh*, “The Lord of retribution, he will render recompense.” He manifestly read *baal* instead of *keal*. מלוא דר גמלא *marey gumlaya hu gimla yeshalleh*; as כרירותא *baal gemuloth*; as מרע מרירותא *marey merirutha* is בלל אף *baal aph*. Prov. xxii. 24. And so in the *Chaldee* paraphrase on Isa. xxxv. 4: הוא יתגלי מרע גמלא דר *marey gumlaya yeyia hu yithgeley*, “The Lord of retribution, Jehovah himself, shall be revealed;” words very near to those of the

LORD from the west, and his glory from the rising of the sun. When the enemy shall come in * like a flood, the Spirit of the LORD shall * lift up a standard against him.

20 And ^b the Redeemer shall come to Zion, and unto them that turn from trans-

* Psa. cxlii. 3; Mal. i. 11.—* Rev. xii. 15.—* Or, *put him to flight*.—^b Rom. xi. 26.

propheet in this place. The second כעל *keal*, which the *Chaldee* has omitted, must be read בעל *baal* likewise. With this only addition to the *Chaldee*, which the Hebrew text justifies, we are supplied with the following clear reading of the passage:—

כעל גמלות הוא
hu gemuloth baal

כעל גמלות ישרם
yeshalleh gemuloth baal

The Lord of retributions, he
The Lord of retributions, shall repay.

The כ *caph* in כעל *keal* twice seems to have been at first ב *beth*, in MS. This verse in the *Septuagint* very imperfect. In the first part of it they give us no assistance: the latter part is wholly omitted in the printed copies; but it is thus supplied by MSS. Pachom. and i. D. 11: τοις πειναντοις αυτου αμυναν τοις εχθροις αυτου ταις ψυχαις αποδομα αποστειλαι.—L.

Verse 19. *When the enemy shall come in like a flood*] This all the rabbins refer to the coming of the Messiah. If ye see a generation which endures much tribulation, then (say they) expect him, according to what is written: “When the enemy shall come in like a flood, the Spirit of the Lord shall lift up a standard against him.”

Kimchi says, he that was the standard-bearer always began the battle by first smiting at the enemy. Here then the Spirit of the Lord is the standard-bearer, and strikes the first blow. They who go against sin and Satan with the Holy Spirit at their head, are sure to win the day.

The Spirit of the Lord shall lift up a standard against him—“Which a strong wind driveth along.”] *Quam spiritus Domini cogit*, “Which the Spirit of the Lord drives on.”—*Vulg.* נוססא *nosesah*, *pihel à nus* fugit. *Kimchi* says his father thus explained this word: נוססא *nosesah* interpretatur in significatione fugæ, et ait, spiritus Domini *fugabit* hostem;—nam secundum eum נוססא *nosesah* est ex conjugatione quadrata, ejusque radix est נוס *nus*: “*nosesah* he interpreted in the signification of *flight*,”—*The Spirit of the Lord shall put the enemy to flight*; for according to him the root of the word is נוס *nus*, he *put to flight*.” The object of this action I explain otherwise. The conjunction ו *vau*, prefixed to רוח *ruach*, seems necessary to the sense; it is added by the corrector in one of the Koningsberg MSS., collated by Lilienthal. It is added also in one of my own.

Verse 20. *Unto them that turn from transgression in Jacob*—“And shall turn away iniquity from Jacob”] So the *Septuagint* and St. Paul, Rom. xi. 26, reading

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman. 4.

gression in Jacob, saith the
LORD.

21 ° As for me, this is my cove-
nant with them, saith the LORD;

My Spirit that is upon thee, and my words which

c Heb. viii. 10;

instead of לֶשְׁבִי *leshahay* and בִּיעָקֹב *beyaacob*, וְהֵשִׁיב *veheshib* and מֵיעָקֹב *meyaacob*. The Syriac likewise reads וְהֵשִׁיב *veheshib*; and the Chaldee, to the same sense, וְהָשִׁיב *ulehashib*. Our translators have expressed the sense of the present reading of the Hebrew text: "And unto them that turn from transgression in Jacob."

Verse 21. *This is my covenant with them*—"This is the covenant which I make with them"] For אִתָּם *atham*, *them*, twenty-four MSS., (four ancient,) and nine editions have אִתָּם *ittam*, *with them*.

My Spirit that is upon thee] This seems to be an address to the Messiah; *Kimchi* says it is to the pro-

I have put in thy mouth, shall not depart out of thy mouth, nor out of the mouth of thy seed, nor out of the mouth of thy seed's seed, saith the LORD, from henceforth and for ever.

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman. 4.

x. 16.

phet, informing him that the spirit of prophecy should be given to all Israelites in the days of the Messiah, as it was then given to him, i. e., to the prophet.

And my words which I have put in thy mouth] Whatsoever Jesus spoke was the word and mind of God himself; and must, as such, be implicitly received.

Nor out of the mouth of thy seed] The same doctrines which Jesus preached, all his faithful ministers preach; and his seed—genuine Christians, who are all born of God, believe; and they shall continue, and the doctrines remain in the seed's seed through all generations—for ever and ever. This is God's covenant, ordered in all things and sure.

CHAPTER LX.

The glorious prospect displayed in this chapter seems to have elevated the prophet even above his usual majesty. The subject is the very flourishing condition of the Church of Jesus Christ at that period of the Gospel dispensation when both Jews and Gentiles shall become one fold under one Shepherd. The imagery employed is of the most consolatory and magnificent description. This blessed state of the world shall follow a time of gross darkness, 1, 2. The universal diffusion of vital godliness beautifully set forth by a great variety of images, 3–14. The everlasting duration and spotless purity of this kingdom of Christ, 15–21. A time appointed in the counsels of Jehovah for the commencement of this happy period; and when this time arrives, the particulars of the prophecy shall have a speedy accomplishment, 22.

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman. 4.

ARISE, ^a shine; ^b for thy light
is come, and ° the glory of
the LORD is risen upon thee.

2 For, behold, the darkness

shall cover the earth, and gross
darkness the people: but the
LORD shall arise upon thee, and
his glory shall be seen upon thee.

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman. 4.

c Mal. iv. 2.

^a Eph. v. 14.—^b Or, *be enlightened*, for thy light cometh.

The subject of this chapter is the great increase and flourishing state of the Church of God by the conversion and accession of the heathen nations to it, which is set forth in such ample and exalted terms, as plainly show that the full completion of this prophecy is reserved for future times. This subject is displayed in the most splendid colours under a great variety of images highly poetical, designed to give a general idea of the glories of that perfect state of the Church of God which we are taught to expect in the latter times; when the fulness of the Gentiles shall come in, and the Jews shall be converted and gathered from their dispersions, and the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ.

Of the use in prophecy of general or common poetical images, in setting forth the greatness and importance of a future event universally, without descending to particulars, or too minutely explaining circumstances, I have already pretty largely treated in the twentieth prelection on the Hebrew poetry; and have more than once observed in these notes that such images are not always to be applied particularly to persons and things,

and were never intended to be minutely explained. I shall add here the opinion of a very learned and judicious person upon this subject: "It is, I think, a mark of right understanding in the language of prophecy, and in the design of prophecy too, to keep to what appears the design and meaning of the prophecy in general, and what the whole of it laid together points out to us; and not to suffer a warm imagination to mislead us from the real intention of the spirit of prophecy, by following uncertain applications of the parts of it." *Lowman* on the Revelation, note on chap. xix. 21.—L. To this testimony I must add my own. This is one of the most glorious chapters in the whole of the Old Testament. The splendour, glory, and excellence of the Church of Christ are here pointed out in language which the Spirit of God alone is capable of using. But when shall this state of blessedness take place? Lord, thou only knowest.

NOTES ON CHAP. LX.

Verse 1. *Arise*] Call upon God through Christ, for his salvation; and,

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Nunus Pompili,
R. Roman., 4.

3 And the ^dGentiles shall come
to thy light, and kings to the
brightness of thy rising.

4 ^eLift up thine eyes round
about, and see: all they gather themselves
together, ^fthey come to thee: thy sons shall
come from far, and thy daughters shall be
nursed at thy side.

5 Then thou shalt see, and flow together,
and thine heart shall fear, and be enlarg-
ed; because ^athe ^babundance of the sea
shall be converted unto thee, the ⁱforces

^d Chap. xlix. 6, 23; Rev. xxi. 24. — ^e Chap. xlix. 18. — ^f Chap.
xlix. 20, 21, 22; lxi. 12. — ^a Rom. xi. 25. — ^b Or, noise of the
sea shall be turned toward thee.

Shine] אור *ori*, be illuminated; for till thou arise
and call upon God, thou wilt never receive true light.

For thy light is come] כי בא אור *ki ba orech*, for
thy light cometh. The Messiah is at the door; who,
while he is a light to lighten the Gentiles, will be the
glory—the effulgence, of his people Israel.

Verse 2. *Darkness shall cover the earth*] This is
the state of the Gentile people.

Verse 3. *And the Gentiles shall come*] This has
been in some sort already fulfilled. The Gentiles
have received the light of the Gospel from the land of
Judea, and the Gentile kings have embraced that Gos-
pel; so that many nations of the earth are full of the
doctrine of Christ.

Verse 4. *Shall be nursed at thy side*—“Shall be
carried at the side.”] For תאמנה *teamanah*, shall be
nursed, the Septuagint and Chaldee read תנשנה *tin-
nasenah*, shall be carried. A MS. has על כתר תנשנה
al catheph tinnasenah, “shall be carried on the shoul-
der;” instead of על צד תאמנה *al tsad teamanah*,
“shall be nursed on the side.” Another MS. has it
כתר *catheph* and צד *tsad*. Another MS. has it
thus: תנשנה *tinnasenah*: *teamanah*, with a
line drawn over the first word. Sir John Chardin
says that it is the general custom in the east to carry
their children astride upon the hip with the arm round
their body. His MS. note on this place is as fol-
lows:—Coutume en Orient de porter les enfans sur
le costé à califourchon sur la hanche: cette facon est
generale aux Indes; les enfans se tiennent comme
cela, et la personne qui les porte les embrasse et serre
par le corps; parceque sont (ni) emmaillottés, ni en
robes qui les embrassent. “In the east it is the cus-
tom to carry the children on the haunch, with the legs
astride. This is the general custom in India. The
children support themselves in this way, and the arm
of the nurse goes round the body and presses the child
close to the side; and this they can easily do, as the
children are not swathed, nor encumbered with clothes.”
Non brachiis occidentalem more, sed humeris, divaricatis
tibiis, impositos circumferunt. “They carry
them about, not in their arms after the manner of the
western nations, but on their shoulders; the children
being placed astride.” *Cotovic. Iter. Syr. cap. xiv.*
This last quotation seems to favour the reading על כתר
al catheph, on the shoulder. as the Septuagint likewise

of the Gentiles shall come unto thee.

6 The multitude of camels shall
cover thee, the dromedaries of Mi-
dian and ^kEphah; all they from ^lSheba shall
come: they shall bring ^mgold and incense; and
they shall show forth the praises of the LORD.

7 All the flocks of ⁿKedar shall be gathered
together unto thee, the rams of Nebaioth shall
minister unto thee: they shall come up with
acceptance on mine altar, and ^oI will glorify
the house of my glory.

^a Or, wealth; ver. 11; chap. lxi. 6. — ^b Gen. xxv. 4. — ^c Psa.
lxxii. 10. — ^d Chap. lxi. 6; Matt. ii. 11. — ^e Gen. xxv. 13.
^f Hag. ii. 7, 9.

do: but upon the whole I think that צד תנשנה *al tsad tinnasenah* is the true reading, which the Chal-
dee favours; and I have accordingly followed it. See
chap. lxvi. 12.—L. This mode of carrying children
is as common in India as carrying them in the arms is
in Europe.

Verse 5. *Then thou shalt see*—“Then shalt thou
fear”] For תירא *tirai*, thou shalt see, as ours and
much the greater number of the translators, ancient
and modern, render it, forty MSS. (ten ancient) of
Kennicott's, and twenty-eight of *De Rossi's*, with one
ancient of my own, and the old edition of 1488, have
תירא *tirai*, thou shalt fear: the true reading, con-
firmed by the perfect parallelism of the sentences: the
heart ruffled and dilated in the second line answering
to the fear and joy expressed in the first. The Pro-
phet Jeremiah, chap. xxxiii. 9, has the same natural
and elegant sentiment:—

“And this city shall become to me a name of joy;
A praise and an honour for all the nations of the
earth;
Which shall hear all the good that I do unto them:
And they shall fear, and they shall tremble, at all
the goodness
And at all the prosperity that I procure unto her.”

And David:—

“I will praise thee, for I am fearfully and wonderfully
made.” Psa. cxxxix. 14.

His tibi me rebus quædam divina voluptas
Percipit atque horror. LUCRET. iii. 28.

Recenti mens trepidat metu,
Plenoque Bacchi pectore turbidum
Lætatur. HOR. Carm. ii. 19. l. 5.—f.

Verse 6. *The praises of the Lord*—“And the praise
of יְהוָה *uthehillath*, in the singular number; and
so read the ancient versions, and one of my own MSS.

Verse 7. *The rams of Nebaioth shall minister unto
thee*] Vitrina on the place understands their minis-
tering, and ascending or going up on the altar, as
offering themselves voluntarily: ipsi se, non expectato
sacerdote alio, gloriæ et sanctificationi divini nominis
ultra ac libenter oblaturi. “They, waiting for no
priest, go and freely offer themselves to the glory and

A. M. cir. 3292.

B. C. cir. 712.

Olymp. XVII. 1.

cir. annum

Nume Pompili,

R. Roman., 4.

8 Who are these that fly as a cloud, and as the doves to their windows?

9 Surely the isles shall wait for me, and the ships of Tarshish first, to bring thy sons from far, their silver and their gold with them, unto the name of the LORD thy God, and to the Holy One of Israel, because he hath glorified thee.

10 And the sons of strangers shall build up thy walls, and their kings shall minister unto thee: for in my wrath I smote thee, but in my favour have I had mercy on thee.

11 Therefore thy gates shall be open continually; they shall not be shut day nor night; that men may bring unto thee the forces of the Gentiles, and that their kings may be brought.

12 For the nation and kingdom that will not serve thee shall perish; yea, those nations shall be utterly wasted.

13 The glory of Lebanon shall come unto thee, the fir tree, the pine tree, and the box together, to beautify the place of my sanctuary; and I will make the place of my feet glorious.

14 The sons also of them that afflicted thee shall come bending unto thee; and all they

that despised thee shall bow themselves down at the soles of thy feet; and they shall call thee, The city of the LORD, the Zion of the Holy One of Israel.

15 Whereas thou hast been forsaken and hated, so that no man went through thee, I will make thee an eternal excellency, a joy of many generations.

16 Thou shalt also suck the milk of the Gentiles, and shalt suck the breast of kings: and thou shalt know that I the LORD am thy Saviour and thy Redeemer, the Mighty One of Jacob.

17 For brass I will bring gold, and for iron I will bring silver, and for wood brass, and for stones iron: I will also make thy officers peace, and thine exactors righteousness.

18 Violence shall no more be heard in thy land, wasting nor destruction within thy borders; but thou shalt call thy walls Salvation, and thy gates Praise.

19 The sun shall be no more thy light by day; neither for brightness shall the moon give light unto thee: but the LORD shall be unto thee an everlasting light, and thy God thy glory.

20 The sun shall no more go down; neither

Psalm. lxxii. 10; chap. xlii. 4; li. 5.—Gal. iv. 26.—Psa. lxxvii. 30; Zech. xiv. 14.—Jer. iii. 17.—Chap. iv. 5.—Zech. vi. 15.—Chap. xlix. 23; Rev. xxi. 24.—Chap. lvi. 17.—Chap. liv. 7, 8.—Rev. xxi. 25.—Or, wealth; ver. 5.—Zech. xiv. 17, 19; Matt. xxi. 44.

sanctification of the sacred name." This gives a very elegant and poetical turn to the image. It was a general notion that prevailed with sacrificers among the heathen, that the victim's being brought without reluctance to the altar was a good omen; and the contrary a bad one. Sabinos petit aliquanto tristior; quod sacrificanti hostia aufugerat. Sueton. Titus, cap. x. Accessit dirum omen, profugus altaribus taurus. "It was an omen of dreadful portent when the victim fled away from the altar." Tacit. Hist. iii. 56.—L.

Verse 8. And as the doves to their windows—"And like doves upon the wing?" Instead of אל el, to, forty-two MSS. of Kennicott's, and one of mine, have על el, upon. For ארבותהם arubothem, their windows, read אברותהם ebrotheyhem, their wings, transposing a letter.—Houbigant. The Septuagint render it οὐνοσφαις, "with their young;" they read אפרוחיהם ephrocheyhem, nearer to the latter than to the present reading.—L.

Verse 9. The ships of Tarshish first—"The ships of Tarshish among the first?" For בראשונה barishonah twenty-five MSS. and the Syriac read כבראשונה kebarishonah, "as at the first." The ships of Tarshish as

Chap. xxxv. 2; xli. 19.—See 1 Chron. xxviii. 2; Psa. cxxxii. 7.—Chap. xlix. 23; Rev. iii. 9.—Heb. xii. 22 Rev. xiv. 1.—Chap. xlix. 23; lxi. 6; lxxvi. 11, 12.—Chap. xlii. 3.—Chap. xxvi. 1.—Rev. xxi. 23; xxii. 5.—Zech. ii. 5.—See Amos viii. 9.

at the first; that is, as they brought gold and silver in the days of Solomon.

Verse 13. And I will make the place of my feet glorious—"And that I may glorify the place whereon I rest my feet?" The temple of Jerusalem was called the house of God, and the place of his rest or residence. The visible symbolical appearance of God called by the Jews the shechinah, was in the most holy place, between the wings of the cherubim, above the ark. This is considered as the throne of God, presiding as King over the Jewish state; and as a footstool is a necessary appendage to a throne, (see note on chap. lii. 2,) the ark is considered as the footstool of God, and is so called, Psa. xcix. 5; 1 Chron. xxviii. 2.

The glory of Lebanon] That is, the cedar.

Verse 19. Neither for brightness shall the moon give light unto thee—"Nor by night shall the brightness of the moon enlighten thee?" This line, as it stands in the present text, seems to be defective. The Septuagint and Chaldee both express the night, which is almost necessary to answer to day in the preceding line, as well as to perfect the sense here. I therefore think that we ought, upon the authority of the Sep-

A. M. cir. 3292. shall thy moon withdraw itself :
B. C. cir. 712. for the LORD shall be thine ever-
Olymp. XVII. 1. lasting light, and the days of
cir. annum thy mourning shall be ended.
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 4.

21 ^m Thy people also *shall* be all righteous :
ⁿ they shall inherit the land for ever, ^o the

ⁿ Chap. lii. 1; Rev. xxi. 27.—^o Psa. xxxvii. 11, 22; Matt. v. 5.

tuagint and Chaldee, to read either וליילה *velailah*, and *by night*, instead of ולינה *ulenogah*, and for *brightness*; or בלילה ולינה *ulenogah ballailah*, adding the word בלילה *ballailah*, *by night*.—L.

Verse 21. *Of my planting* [מטתי *mattas*; so, with the *Keri*, read forty-four MSS. (seven ancient) and six editions; with which agree the *Syriac*, *Chaldee*, and *Vulgate*.

Verse 22. *I the Lord will hasten it in his time*]
There is a time set for the fulfilment of this prophecy :

branch of my planting, ^r the work
of my hands, that I may be
glorified.

22 ^a A little one shall become
a thousand, and a small one a strong nation :
I the LORD will hasten it in his time.

^o Chap. lxi. 3; Matt. xv. 13; John xv. 2.—^p Chap. xxix. 23; xlv. 11; Eph. ii. 10.—^q Matt. xiii. 31, 32.

that time must come before it begins to take place; but when it does begin, the whole will be performed in a short space. It is not, therefore, the time determined for the event that shall be hastened, but all the circumstances of the event; all the parts of the prediction shall be speedily completed. *Æ the Morde in hys tyme sodepnly schal down thys*.—Old MS. Bible. And because it is the LORD, therefore it will be done: for although it be difficult, he is almighty.

CHAPTER LXI.

The subject of the preceding chapter is continued in this; and to give it the greater solemnity, the Messiah is introduced describing his character and office, and confirming the large promises made before, 1-9. In consequence of this the Jewish Church is introduced, praising God for the honour done her by her restoration to favour, and by the accession of the Gentiles, which is beautifully described by allusions to the rich pontifical dress of the high priest; a happy similitude to express the ornaments of a restored nation and of a renewed mind, 10. Certainty of the prophecy illustrated by a figure drawn from the vegetable kingdom, 11.

A. M. cir. 3292. THE ^a Spirit of the Lord God
B. C. cir. 712. is upon me; because the
Olymp. XVII. 1. LORD ^b hath anointed me to
cir. annum preach good tidings unto the
Numæ Pompilii, meek; he hath sent me ^c to bind up the
R. Roman., 4. broken-hearted, to proclaim ^d liberty to the

^a Chap. xi. 2; Luke iv. 18; John i. 32; iii. 34.—^b Psa. xlv. 7.—^c Psa. cxlviii. 3; chap. lvii. 15.—^d Chap. xlii. 7; see Jer. xxxiv. 8.

NOTES ON CHAP. LXI.

Verse 1. *The Spirit of the Lord God is upon me*—“The Spirit of JEHOVAH is upon me”] The *Septuagint*, *Vulgate*, and St. Luke, (chap. iv. 18,) and a MS., and two old editions omit the word אדני *Adonai*, the *Lord*; which was probably added to the text through the superstition of the Jews, to prevent the pronunciation of the word יהוה *Yehovah* following. See *Kennicott* on the state of the printed Hebrew text, vol. i., p. 510.

In most of Isaiah's prophecies there is a primary and secondary sense, or a remote subject illustrated by one that is near. The deliverance of the Jews from their captivity in Babylon is constantly used to shadow forth the salvation of men by Jesus Christ. Even the prophet himself is a typical person, and is sometimes intended to represent the great Saviour. It is evident from Luke iv. 18 that this is a prophecy of our blessed Lord and his preaching; and yet it is as evident that

captives, and the opening of
the prison to *them that are*
bound;

2 ^e To proclaim the acceptable
year of the LORD, and ^f the day of vengeance
of our God; ^g to comfort all that mourn;

^e See Lev. xxv. 9.—^f Chap. xxxiv. 8; lxiii. 4; lxxi. 14; Mal. iv. 1, 3; 2 Thess. i. 7, 8, 9.—^g Chap. lvii. 18; Matt. v. 4.

it primarily refers to Isaiah preaching the glad tidings of deliverance to the Jews.

The opening of the prison—“Perfect liberty”] כוּחַ פֶּקַח *pekach koach*. Ten MSS. of *Kennicott's*, several of *De Rossi's*, and one of my own, with the *Complutensian*, have פֶּקַחְךָ *pekachkoach* in one word; and so the *Septuagint* and *Vulgate* appear to have taken it: not merely opening of prisons, but every kind of liberty—complete redemption.

The proclaiming of perfect liberty to the bound, and the year of acceptance with JEHOVAH, is a manifest allusion to the proclaiming of the year of jubilee by sound of trumpet. See Lev. xxv. 9, &c. This was a year of general release of debts and obligations, of bondmen and bondwomen, of lands and possessions which had been sold from the families and tribes to which they belonged. Our Saviour, by applying this text to himself, (Luke iv. 18, 19,) a text so manifestly relating to the institution above

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3 To appoint unto them that mourn in Zion, ^h to give unto them beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness; that they might be called trees of righteousness, ⁱ the planting of the LORD, ^k that he might be glorified.

4 And they shall ^l build the old wastes, they shall raise up the former desolations, and they shall repair the waste cities, the desolations of many generations.

^a Psa. xxx. 11. — Chap. lx. 21. — Join xv 8. — Chap. xlix. 8; lviii. 12; Ezek. xxxvi. 33, 36. — Eph. ii. 12.

mentioned, plainly declares the typical design of that institution.

Verse 3. *To appoint unto them that mourn in Zion* — “*To impart gladness to the mourners of Zion*”] A word necessary to the sense is certainly lost in this place, of which the ancient Versions have preserved no traces. Houbigant, by conjecture, inserts the word שִׂשׂוֹן *sason*, *gladness*, taken from the line next but one below, where it stands opposed to אֵבֶל *ebel*, *sorrow* or *mourning*, as the word lost here was to אֵבֶל *abeley*, *mourners*: I follow him.—L.

Beauty for ashes—“*A beautiful crown instead of ashes*”] In times of mourning the Jews put on sack-cloth, or coarse and sordid raiment, and spread dust and ashes on their heads; on the contrary, splendid clothing and ointment poured on the head were the signs of joy. “*Feign thyself to be a mourner*,” says Joab to the woman of Tekoah, “and put on now mourning apparel, and anoint not thyself with oil,” ² Sam. xiv. 2. These customs are at large expressed in the Book of Judith: “*She pulled off the sack-cloth which she had on, and put off the garments of her widowhood, and washed her body all over with water and anointed herself with precious ointment, and braided the hair of her head, and put on a tire [mitre, marg.] upon it; and put on her garments of gladness;*” chap. x. 3.—L.

אֵפָר *ephra* *pari tachath ephar*, *glory for ashes*; a parenemasia which the prophet often uses: a *chaplet*, *crown*, or other ornament of the head (for so the *Vulgate* renders the word here and in the 10th verse; in which last place the *Septuagint* agree in the same rendering,) *instead of dust and ashes*, which before covered it; and the costly ointments used on occasions of festivity, instead of the ensigns of sorrow.—L.

Trees of righteousness—“*Trees approved*”] Heb. *oaks of righteousness* or *truth*; that is, such as by their flourishing condition should show that they were indeed “the scion of God’s planting, and the work of his hands;” under which images, in the preceding chapter, ver. 21, the true servants of God, in a highly improved state of the Church, were represented; that is, says Vitringa on that place, “commendable for the strength of their faith, their durability, and firmness.”

Verse 4. “*And they that spring from thee*”] A word is lost here likewise. After אֲבָנִי *abani*, “they

5 And ^m strangers shall stand and feed your flocks, and the sons of the alien *shall be* your ploughmen and your vinedressers.

6 ⁿ But ye shall be named the Priests of the LORD: *men* shall call you the Ministers of our God: ^o ye shall eat the riches of the Gentiles, and in their glory shall ye boast yourselves.

7 ^p For your shame *ye shall have* double; and *for* confusion they shall rejoice in their portion: therefore in their land they shall

^a Exod. xix. 6; chap. lx. 17; lxxvi 21; 1 Pet. ii. 5, 9; Rev. i. 6; v. 10. — ^c Chap. lx. 5, 11, 16. — ^p Chap. xl. 2; Zech. ix. 12.

shall build,” add מִמֵּנָה *mimnecha*, they that spring from thee. Four MSS. have it so, (two of them ancient,) and one of mine has it in the margin, and it is confirmed by chap. lviii. 12, where the sentence is the very same, this word being here added. *Kimchi* makes the same remark: “the word מִמֵּנָה *mimnecha* is omitted here; but is found in chap. lviii. 12.”

The desolations of many generations] It seems that these words cannot refer to the Jews in the Babylonish captivity, for they were not there many generations; but it may refer to their dispersions and state of ruin since the advent of our Lord; and consequently this may be a promise of the restoration of the Jewish people.

Verse 5. *Strangers shall—feed your flocks*] Gentiles shall first preach to you the salvation of Christ, and feed with Divine knowledge the Jewish congregations.

Verse 7. *For your shame*—“*Instead of your shame*”] The translation of this verse, which is very confused, and probably corrupted in the Hebrew, is taken from the *Syriac* Version; except that the latter has not expressed the word מִשְׁנֶכֶּה *mishnech*, *double*, in the first place. Five MSS. add the conjunction ו *vau* to שְׁכַחַת *simchath*. The *Syriac* reads תִּרְנֶנּוּ *taronnu*, and תִּרְשֻׁוּ *tirashu*, in the second person, “*ye shall rejoice, ye shall inherit.*” And for לָהֶם *lahem*, *to them*, two MSS. (one of them ancient,) three of De Rossi’s, and the *Septuagint* read לָכֶם *lachem*, *to you*, in the second person likewise.

The Version of the *Septuagint* is imperfect in this place: the first half of the verse is entirely omitted in all the printed copies. It is supplied by MSS. *Pachom.* and 1. D. II. in the following manner:—

Αντι της ασχηνης υμων της διπλης.

Και αντι της εντριπλης αγαλλιασεται η μερις αυτων δια τουτο την γην αυτων εκ δευτερου—

“*Instead of your shame ye shall have double,*
And instead of your confusion their portion shall rejoice;

Therefore, they shall possess their land a second time.”

In which the two MSS. agree, except that 1. D. II. has by mistake ημερας *day*, for ημερις *the part*. And *Cod.*

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possess the double: everlasting joy shall be unto them. 8 For ^aI the LORD love judgment, ^rI hate robbery for burnt-offering; and I will direct their work in truth, ^aand I will make an everlasting covenant with them.

9 And their seed shall be known among the Gentiles, and their offspring among the people: all that see them shall acknowledge them, ^tthat they are the seed which the LORD hath blessed.

10 ^uI will greatly rejoice in the LORD, my

^xPsa. xi. 7.—[—]Chap. i. 11, 13.—[—]Chap. lv. 3.—^tGen. xli. 7; xliii. 15; xv. 18; xvii. 8; xxiv. 7; xxvi. 3; xxviii. 4, 13; chap. lxx. 23.

Marchal., in the margin, has pretty nearly the same supplement as from Theodotion.—L.

Verse 8. *I hate robbery, for burnt-offering*—“Who hate rapine and iniquity”] The Syriac, and Chaldee prefix the conjunction ^vvau, instead of the preposition ^bbeth, to ^oolah, which they render *iniquity* or *oppression*; and so the Septuagint, ἀδικίας. The difference lies in the punctuation; בעולה beolah, in a burnt-offering, בעולה bevelah, in iniquity. The letters are the same in both words. Five of De Rossi’s MSS. confirm this reading.

Verse 9. *Their seed shall be known among the Gentiles*] Both Jews and Gentiles are to make but one fold under one shepherd, Christ Jesus. But still, notwithstanding this, they may retain their peculiarity and national distinction; so that though they are known to be Christians, yet they shall appear to be converted Jews. After their conversion to Christianity this will necessarily be the case for a long time. Strange nations are not so speedily amalgamated, as to lose their peculiar cast of features, and other national distinctions.

Verse 10. *I will greatly rejoice in the Lord*] These may be the words of the Jews now converted, and

soul shall be joyful in my God; for ^vhe hath clothed me with the garments of salvation, he hath covered me with the robe of righteousness, ^was a bridegroom ^xdecketh himself with ornaments, and as a bride adorneth herself with her jewels.

11 For as the earth bringeth forth her bud, and as the garden causeth the things that are sown in it to spring forth; so the Lord God will cause ^yrighteousness and ^zpraise to spring forth before all the nations.

^yHab. iii. 18.—[—]Psa. cxxxii. 9, 16.—[—]Chap. xlix. 18; Rev. xxi. 2.—[—]Heb. decketh as priest.—[—]Psa. lxxii. 3; lxxxv. 11. ^zChap. lx. 18; lxii. 7.

brought into the Church of Christ, and with the Gentiles made fellow heirs of the blessings of the new covenant.

As a bridegroom decketh himself with ornaments—“As the bridegroom decketh himself with a priestly crown”] An allusion to the magnificent dress of the high priest, when performing his functions; and particularly to the mitre, and crown or plate of gold on the front of it, Exod. xxix. 6. The bonnet or mitre of the priests also was made, as Moses expresses it, “for glory and for beauty,” Exod. xxviii. 40. It is difficult to give its full force to the prophet’s metaphor in another language. The version of *Aquila* and *Symmachus* comes nearest to it: ὡς νυμφίον ἱερατευόμενον στέφανον. “as a bridegroom decked with a priestly crown.”—L.

Verse 11. *The Lord God*—“The Lord JEHOVAH”] “אֲדֹנָי Adonai, the Lord, makes the line longer than the preceding and following; and the Septuagint, *Alexandrian*, (and MSS. *Pachom.* and *i. D. ii.*) and *Arabic*, do not so render it. Hence it seems to be interpolated.”—Dr. Jubb. Three MSS. have it not. See on ver. 1 of this chapter. Both words יהוה Adonai and יהוה Jehovah, are wanting in one of my MSS.; but are supplied in the margin by a later hand

CHAPTER LXII.

The prophet opens this chapter with ardent prayers that the happy period of reconciliation just now promised, and here again foretold, may be hastened, 1–5. He then calls upon the faithful, particularly the priests and Levites, to join him, urging the promises, and even the oath, of Jehovah, as the foundation of their request, 6–9. And, relying on this oath, he goes on to speak of the general restoration promised, as already performing; and calls to the people to march forth, and to the various nations among whom they are dispersed to prepare the way for them, as God had caused the order for their return to be universally proclaimed, 10–12.

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
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FOR Zion’s sake will I not hold my peace, and for Jerusalem’s sake ^aI will not rest, until the righteousness thereof go forth

^aVer. 7.

NOTES ON CHAP. LXII.

Verse 1. *For Zion’s sake will I not hold my peace*] These are the words of JEHOVAH declaring his pur-

as brightness, and the salvation thereof as a lamp that burneth.

2 ^bAnd the Gentiles shall see thy righteousness, and all kings

^bChap. lx. 3.

pose relative to the events predicted in the preceding chapter.

Thou shalt be called by a new name] Viz., CHRIS

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Nunus Pompilius,
R. Roman., 4.
thy glory: ^cand thou shalt be
called by a new name, which
the mouth of the LORD shall
name.

3 Thou shalt also be ^da crown of glory in
the hand of the LORD, and a royal diadem in
the hand of thy God.

4 ^eThou shalt no more be termed ^fForsaken;
neither shall thy land any more be termed
^gDesolate: but thou shalt be called ^hHephzi-
bah, and thy land ⁱBeulah: for the LORD de-
lighteth in thee, and thy land shall be married.

^c See ver. 4, 12; chap. lxxv. 15.—^d Zech. ix. 16.—^e Hos. i. 10;
1 Pet. ii. 10.—^f Chap. xlix. 14; liv. 6, 7.—^g Chap. liv. 1.
^h That is, *My delight is in her*.—ⁱ That is, *Married*.

TIAN—*or, as in the fourth verse, חפצי ביה chephti bah*,
'my delight is in her'—because she has now received
that command, "This is my beloved Son, in whom I
am well pleased; HEAR HIM."

Verse 4. *Thy land Beulah* בעולה *beulah, married*.
In the prophets, a *desolate land* is represented under
the notion of a *widow*; an *inhabited land*, under that
of a *married woman*, who has both a *husband* and
children.

Verse 5. *For as a young man*—*so*] The particles
of comparison are not at present in the *Hebrew Text*:
but the *Septuagint*, *Syriac*, and *Chaldee* seem to
have read in their copies *caph* prefixed to the verb,
כִּי כִיבִיל *ki keyibal*, which seems to have been omit-
ted by mistake of a transcriber, occasioned by the
repetition of the same two letters. And before the
verb in the second line a MS. adds כֵּן *ken, so*; which
the *Septuagint*, *Syriac*, and *Chaldee* seem also to
have had in their copies. In the third line of this
verse the same MS. has in like manner וְכִשְׁמִי *vechimi-*
so, and two MSS. and the *Babylonish Talmud* כִּשְׁמִי
kimsos, adding the *caph*; and in the fourth line, the
Babylonish Talmud likewise adds כֵּן *ken, so*, before the
verb.

Sir John Chardin, in his note on this place, tells us,
"that it is the custom in the east for youths, that were
never married, always to marry virgins; and widowers,
however young, to marry widows."—HARMER, *Observ.*
ii p. 482.

So shall thy sons marry thee.] For בניך *banayich*,
thy sons, Bishop Lowth reads, *restorer or builder*, as he
does not consider the word as the plural of בֵּן *ben, a*
son, but the participle *benomi* of the verb בָּנָה *banah, he*
built. I do not see that we gain much by this trans-
lation. *Thy sons shall dwell in thee*, *Vulgate*; and so
the *Septuagint* and *Chaldee*.

Verse 6. *Ye that make mention of the Lord, keep*
not silence] The faithful, and in particular the priests
and Levites, are exhorted by the prophet to beseech
God with unremitted importunity (compare Luke xviii.
1, &c.) to hasten the redemption of Sion. The image
in this place is taken from the temple service; in which
there was appointed a constant watch, day and night,
by the Levites: and among them this seems to have
belonged particularly to the singers, see 1 Chron. ix.

5 For as a young man marieth
a virgin, so shall thy sons marry
thee: and ^kas the bridegroom re-
joiceth over the bride, so ^lshall
thy God rejoice over thee.

6 ^mI have set watchmen upon thy walls, O
Jerusalem, which shall never hold their peace
day nor night: ⁿye that make mention of the
LORD, keep not silence,

7 And give him no ^orest, till he establish,
and till he make Jerusalem ^pa praise in the
earth.

^k Heb. *with the joy of the bridegroom*.—^l Chap. lxxv. 19.—^m Ezek.
iii. 17; xxxiii. 7.—ⁿ Or, *ye that are the LORD'S remembrances*.
^o Heb. *silence*.—^p Chap. lxi. 11; Zeph. iii. 20.

33. Now the watches in the east, even to this day, are
performed by a loud cry from time to time of the watch-
men, to mark the time, and that very frequently, and
in order to show that they themselves are constantly
attentive to their duty. Hence the watchmen are said
by the prophet, chap. lii. 8, *to lift up their voice*; and
here they are commanded, *not to keep silence*; and the
greatest reproach to them is, *that they are dumb dogs*;
they cannot bark; *dreamers*; *sluggards, loving to slum-*
ber, chap. lvi. 10. "The watchmen in the camp of
the caravans go their rounds crying one after another,
'God is one, he is merciful.' and often add, 'Take
heed to yourselves.'" TAVERNIER, *Voyage de Perse*,
Liv. i. chap. x. The hundred and thirty-fourth Psalm
gives us an example of the temple watch. The whole
Psalm is nothing more than the alternate cry of two
different divisions of the watch. The first watch ad-
dresses the second, reminding them of their duty; the
second answers by a solemn blessing. The address
and the answer seem both to be a set form, which each
division proclaimed, or sung aloud, at stated intervals,
to notify the time of the night:—

FIRST CHORUS.

"Come on now, bless ye JEHOVAH, all ye servants of
JEHOVAH;
Ye that stand in the house of JEHOVAH in the nights,
Lift up your hands towards the sanctuary.
And bless ye JEHOVAH."

SECOND CHORUS.

"JEHOVAH bless thee out of Sion;
He that made heaven and earth."

"Ye who stand in the *place of the watch*, in the house
of the sanctuary of the Lord; and ye praise through
the nights;"—says the *Chaldee* paraphrase on the
second line. And this explains what is here particu-
larly meant by proclaiming, or making remembrance
of, the name of JEHOVAH: the form, which the watch
made use of on these occasions, was always a short
sentence, expressing some pious sentiment, of which
JEHOVAH was the subject; and it is remarkable, that
the custom in the east in this respect also still con-
tinues the very same; as appears by the example above
given from Taverrier.

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
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Nunus Pompilius,
R. Roman., 4.

A. M. cir. 3292. 8 The LORD hath sworn by his
B. C. cir. 712. right hand, and by the arm of his
Olymp. XVII. 1. strength, ^a Surely I will no more
^{—ir. annum}
Nume Pompilii, R. Roman., 4. ^r give thy corn to be meat for
thine enemies; and the sons of the stranger
shall not drink thy wine, for the which thou
hast laboured :

9 But they that have gathered it shall eat it,
and praise the LORD; and they that have
brought it together shall drink it ^o in the courts
of my holiness.

10 Go through, go through the gates; ^t pre-

^a Heb. *If I give, &c.*—Deut. xxix. 31, &c.; Jer. v. 17.
^o See Deut. xii. 12; xiv. 23, 26; xvi. 11, 14.—Chap. xl. 3;
lvii. 14.

And this observation leads to the explanation of an
obscure passage in the Prophet Malachi, chap. ii. 12.

“JEHOVAH will cut off the man that doeth this;

The watchman and the answerer, from the taberna-
cles of Jacob;

And him that presenteth an offering to JEHOVAH
God of hosts.”

יֵרֵךְ *er veoneh*, the master and the scholar, says our
translation, after the *Vulgate*: the son and the grand-
son, says the *Syriac* and *Chaldee*, as little to the pur-
pose: *Arias Montanus* has given it *vigilantem et re-*
spondentem, “the watchman and the answerer;” that
is, the Levite and “him that presenteth an offering to
JEHOVAH,” that is, the priest.—L. *Ye that make men-*
tion of the Lord, keep not silence. Is not this clause
an address to the ministers of Christ, to continue in
supplication for the conversion of the Jewish people?
Kimchi seems to think that the watchmen are the *inter-*
ceding angels!

Verse 9. *But they that have gathered it shall eat it,*
and praise the Lord] This and the following line
have reference to the law of Moses: “Thou mayest
not eat within thy gates the tithe of thy corn, or of thy
wine, or of thy oil; but thou must eat them before the
Lord thy God, in the place which the Lord thy God
shall choose,” Deut. xii. 17, 18. “And when ye shall
come into the land, and shall have planted all manner
of trees for food, then ye shall count the fruit thereof
as uncircumcised: three years it shall be as uncir-
cumcised unto you; it shall not be eaten of. But in
the fourth year all the fruit thereof shall be holy to praise
the Lord withal. And in the fifth year ye shall eat the
fruit thereof,” Lev. xix. 23–25. This clearly explains
the force of the expressions, “shall praise JEHOVAH,”
and “shall drink it in my sacred courts.”

Five MSS., one ancient, have יֹחֶלֶהוּ *yocheluhu*,
they shall eat it, fully expressed: and so likewise
יִשְׁתֶּהוּ *yishtuhu*, *they shall drink it*, is found in nine-
teen MSS., three of them ancient.—L.

pare ye the way of the people; A. M. cir. 3292.
cast up, cast up the highway; B. C. cir. 712.
gather out the stones; ^a lift up a Olymp. XVII. 1.
^{—ir. annum}
Nume Pompilii, R. Roman., 4. ^r standard for the people.

11 Behold, the LORD hath proclaimed unto
the end of the world, ^v Say ye to the daughter
of Zion, Behold, thy salvation cometh; behold,
his ^w reward is with him, and his ^x work be
fore him.

12 And they shall call them, The holy peo-
ple, The redeemed of the LORD: and thou shalt
be called, Sought out, A city ^y not forsaken.

^a Chap. xi. 12.—^v Zech. ix. 9; Matt. xxi. 5; John xii.
15.—^w Chap. xl. 10; Rev. xxii. 12.—^x Or, *recompense*.
^y Ver. 4.

Verse 10. *Of the people*—“For the people”] Be-
fore the word הָעָם *haam*, the people, two MSS. insert
יהוה *Yehovah*; one MS. adds the same word after; and
eight MSS., three ancient, instead of הָעָם *haam*, have
יהוה *Yehovah*, and so likewise one edition. But though
it makes a good sense either way, I believe it to be
an interpolation, as the ancient Versions do not fa-
vour it. The *Septuagint* indeed read אַמִּי *ammi*, *my*
people.—L.

Verse 11. *Unto the end of the world*—אֶל קֵצָה הָאָרֶץ
el ketseh haarets—Instead of אֶל הָאָרֶץ *el haarets*,
is the reading of two of *Kennicott's* MSS.; and one
of mine has מִקֵּצָה *mikketseh*, “from the end of the
earth.”

Behold, thy salvation cometh—“Lo, thy Saviour
cometh”] So all the ancient Versions render the
word יִשְׁעֶךָ *yishech*.

Behold, his reward] See note on chap. xl. 10,
11. This reward he carries as it were in his hand.
His work is before him—he perfectly knows what is
to be done; and is perfectly able to do it. He will do
what God should do, and what man cannot do; and
men should be *workers with him*. Let no man fear that
the promise shall not be fulfilled on account of its dif-
ficulty, its greatness, the hinderances in the way, or the
unworthiness of the person to whom it is made. It is
God's work; he is able to do it, and as willing as he
is able.

Verse 12. *They shall call them*—These character-
istics seem to be put in their inverted order.—1. God
will not forsake them. 2. They shall be sought out.
3. They shall be redeemed. And, 4. Be in conse-
quence a holy people. 1. When God calls, it is a
proof that he has not forsaken. 2. When he seeks, it
is a proof he is waiting to be gracious. 3. When the
atonement is exhibited, all things are then ready. 4.
And when that is received, holiness of heart and life is
then to be kept continually in view, as this is the genu-
ine work of God's Spirit; and without holiness none
shall see the Lord.

CHAPTER LXIII.

The prophet, (or rather the Church he represents,) sees the great Deliverer, long promised and expected, making his appearance, after having crushed his enemies, like grapes in the wine-vat. The comparison suggests a lively idea of the wrath of Omnipotence, which its unhappy objects can no more resist than the grapes can resist the treader. Indeed, there is so much pathos, energy, and sublimity in this remarkable passage, as hardly any thing can be conceived to exceed. The period to which it refers must be the same with that predicted in the nineteenth chapter of the Revelation, some parts of which are expressed in the same terms with this, and plainly enough refer to the very sudden and total overthrow of Antichrist, and of all his adherents and auxiliaries, of which the destruction of Babylon, the capital of Chaldea, and of Bozra, the chief city of the Edomites, was the prototype, 1-6. At the seventh verse commences a penitential confession and supplication of the Jews, as uttered in their present dispersion, 7-19.

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 4.

WHO is this that cometh from Edom, with dyed garments from Bozrah? this that is ^a glorious in his apparel, travelling in

the greatness of his strength? I that speak in righteousness, mighty to save.

2 Wherefore ^bart thou red in

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii
R. Roman., 4.

^a Heb. decked.

^b Rev. xix. 13.

The very remarkable passage with which this chapter begins seems to me to be, in a manner, detached from the rest, and to stand singly by itself; having no immediate connexion with what goes before, or with what follows, otherwise than as it may pursue the general design, and stand in its proper place in the order of prophecy. It is by many learned interpreters supposed that Judas Maccabeus and his victories make the subject of it. What claim Judas can have to so great an honour will, I think, be very difficult to make out; or how the attributes of the great person introduced can possibly suit him. Could Judas call himself the *announcer of righteousness*, mighty to save? Could he talk of the *day of vengeance being in his heart*, and the *year of his redeemed being come*? or that *his own arm wrought salvation for him*? Besides, what were the great exploits of Judas in regard to the Idumeans? He overcame them in battle, and slew twenty thousand of them. And John Hyrcanus, his brother Simon's son and successor, who is called in to help out the accomplishment of the prophecy, gave them another defeat some time afterward, and compelled them by force to become proselytes to the Jewish religion, and to submit to circumcision: after which they were incorporated with the Jews, and became one people with them. Are these events adequate to the prophet's lofty prediction? Was it so great an action to win a battle with considerable slaughter of the enemy, or to force a whole nation by dint of the sword into Judaism? or was the conversion of the Idumeans, however effected, and their admission into the Church of God, equivalent to a most grievous judgment and destruction, threatened in the severest terms? But here is another very material circumstance to be considered, which, I presume, entirely excludes Judas Maccabeus, and even the Idumeans, properly so called. For the Idumea of the prophet's time was quite a different country from that which Judas conquered. For during the Babylonish captivity the Nabatheans had driven the Edomites out of their country; who upon that took possession of the southern parts of Judea, and settled themselves there; that is, in the country of the whole tribe of Simeon, and in half of that of Judah. See Prideaux,

ad. an. 740 and 165. And the metropolis of the Edomites, and of the country thence called Idumea, which Judas took, was *Hebron*, 1 Macc. v. 65, not Bozrah.

I conclude, therefore, that this prophecy has not the least relation to Judas Maccabeus. It may be asked, to whom, and to what event does it relate? I can only answer, that I know of no event in history to which, from its importance and circumstances, it can be applied: unless, perhaps, to the destruction of Jerusalem and the Jewish polity; which in the Gospel is called the *coming of Christ and the days of vengeance*, Matt. xvi. 28; Luke xxi. 22. But though this prophecy must have its accomplishment, there is no necessity for supposing that it has been already accomplished. There are prophecies, which intimate a great slaughter of the enemies of God and his people, which remain to be fulfilled; these in Ezekiel, chap. xxxviii., and in the Revelation of St. John, chap. xx., are called *Gog and Magog*. This prophecy of Isaiah may possibly refer to the same or the like event. We need not be at a loss to determine the person who is here introduced, as *stained with treading the wine-press*, if we consider how St. John in the Revelation has applied this image of the prophet, Rev. xix. 13, 15, 16. Compare chap. xxxiv.—L.

NOTES ON CHAP. LXIII.

Verse 1. *Who is this that cometh from Edom*] Probably both Edom and Bozrah are only figurative expressions, to point out the place in which God should discomfit his enemies. *Edom* signifies *red*, and *Bozrah*, a *vintage*. *Kinchi* interprets the whole of the destruction of Rome.

I that speak in righteousness—"I who publish righteousness"] A MS. has הכרבר *hammedabber*, with the demonstrative article added with greater force and emphasis: *The announcer of righteousness*. A MS. has צדקה *tsedakah*, without כ *be* prefixed; and so the *Septuagint* and *Vulgate*. And thirty-eight MSS. (seven ancient) of Dr. Kennicott's, and many of *De Rossi's*, and one of my own, add the conjunction ו *and* רב *rab*, and *mighty*; which the *Septuagint*, *Syriac*, and *Vulgate* confirm.—L.

A. M. cir. 3292. thine apparel, and thy garments
B. C. cir. 712. like him that treadeth in the
Olymp. XVII. 1. like him that treadeth in the
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii, winefat?
R. Roman., 4.

3 I have ^ctrodden the wine-press alone; and of the people *there was* none with me: for I will tread them in mine anger, and trample them in my fury; and their blood shall be sprinkled upon my garments, and I will stain all my raiment.

4 For the ^dday of vengeance *is* in mine heart, and the year of my redeemed is come.

5 ^e And I looked, and ^f *there was* none to help; and I wondered that *there was* none to

^c Lam. i. 15; Rev. xiv. 19, 20; xix. 15.—^d Chap. xxxiv. 8; lxi. 2.—^e Chap. xli. 28; lxi. 16.

Verse 2. *Wherefore art thou red in thine apparel?* For לִלְבוּשׁ *lilebushecha*, twenty-nine MSS. (nine ancient) of Kennicott's, and thirty of De Rossi's, and one edition, have לִלְבוּשׁ *lilebusheycha* in the plural; so the Septuagint and Syriac. And all the ancient Versions read it with מ *mem*, instead of the first ל *lamed*. But the true reading is probably מַלְבוּשׁ *malbushecha* in the singular, as in ver. 3.—L.

Verse 3. *And of the people there was none with me*] I was wholly abandoned by them: but a good meaning is, No man has had any part in making the atonement; it is entirely the work of the Messiah alone. No created being could have any part in a sacrifice that was to be of infinite merit.

And I will stain—"And I have stained"] For אֶגְלִי *egalti*, a verb of very irregular formation, compounded, as they say, of the two forms of the preterite and future, a MS. has אֶגְלֵהּ *egalehu*, the regular future with a pleonastic pronoun added to it, according to the Hebrew idiom: "And all my raiment, I have stained it." The necessity of the verb's being in the past tense seems to have given occasion to the alteration made in the end of the word. The converse *vau* at the beginning of the sentence affects the verb, though not joined to it; of which there are many examples:—

anithani remim umikkarney

וּמִקְרָנִי רִמִּים עִנִּיתִי

* And thou wilt hear me (or hear thou me) from among the horns of the unicorns," Psa. xxii. 22.—L.

Instead of בְּנִי *al begadai*, upon my garments, one of my ancient MSS. has לְאִיִּם בְּנִי *laarets begadai*, to the earth: but this word is partly effaced, and לְאִי *al* written in the margin by a later hand.

Verse 5. *And my fury*—"And mine indignation"] For וַחֲמִתִּי *vachamathi*, nineteen MSS. (three ancient) of Kennicott's, nine of De Rossi's, and one of mine, and four editions, have וִצְדִקְתִּי *vetsidkathi*, and my righteousness; from chap. lix. 16, which I suppose the transcriber retained in his memory. It is true that the Versions are in favour of the common reading; but that noticed above seems to stand on good authority, and is a reading both pleasing and impressive.

uphold: therefore mine own ^g arm brought salvation unto me; and my fury, it upheld me.

6 And I will tread down the people in mine anger, and ^h make them drunk in my fury, and I will bring down their strength to the earth.

7 I will mention the ⁱ loving-kindnesses of the Lord, and the praises of the Lord, according to all that the Lord hath bestowed on us, and the great goodness toward the house of Israel, which he hath bestowed on them according to his mercies, and according to the multitude of his loving-kindnesses.

^f John xvi. 32.—^g Psa. xcvi. 1; chap. lix. 16.—^h Rev. xvi. 6.
ⁱ Psa. xxv. 6; lxxxix. 49.

Opposite, in the margin, my MS. has the common reading by a later hand.

Verse 6. *And make them drunk in my fury*—"And I crushed them in mine indignation"] For וַאֲשַׁכְרֵם *vaashkerem*, and I made them drunken, twenty-seven MSS., (three ancient,) twelve of De Rossi's, and the old edition of 1488, have וַאֲשַׁבְּרֵם *vaashabberem*, and I crushed them: and so the Syriac and Chaldee. The Septuagint have omitted this whole line.

Verse 7. *I will mention the loving-kindnesses of the Lord*] The prophet connects the preceding mercies of God to the Jews with the present prospect he has of their redemption by the Messiah; thus making a circle in which eternal goodness revolves. The remaining part of this chapter, with the whole chapter following, contains a penitential confession and supplication of the Israelites in their present state of dispersion, in which they have so long marvellously subsisted, and still continue to subsist, as a people; cast out of their country; without any proper form of civil polity or religious worship; their temple destroyed, their city desolated and lost to them, and their whole nation scattered over the face of the earth, apparently deserted and cast off by the God of their fathers, as no longer his peculiar people.

They begin with acknowledging God's great mercies and favours to their nation, and the ungrateful returns made to them on their part, that by their disobedience they had forfeited the protection of God, and had caused him to become their adversary. And now the prophet represents them, induced by the memory of the great things that God had done for them, as addressing their humble supplication for the renewal of his mercies. They beseech him to regard them in consideration of his former loving kindness, they acknowledge him for their Father and Creator, they confess their wickedness and hardness of heart, they entreat his forgiveness, and deplore their present miserable condition under which they have so long suffered. It seems designed as a formula of humiliation for the Israelites, in order to their conversion.

The whole passage is in the elegiac form, pathetic and elegant; but it has suffered much in our present copy by the mistakes of transcribers.

A. M. cir. 3292.

B. C. cir. 712.

Olymp. XVII. 1.

cir. annum

Nunæ Pompili,

R. Roman., 4.

8 For he said, Surely they *are* my people, children *that* will not lie: so he was their Saviour.

9 ^aIn all their affliction he was afflicted, ¹and the angel of his presence saved them ^min his love and in his pity he redeemed them; and ⁿhe bare them, and carried them all the days of old.

10 But they ^orebelled, and ^pvexed his holy Spirit: ^qtherefore he was turned to be their enemy, *and* he fought against them.

11 Then he remembered the days of old, Moses, and his people, *saying*, Where is he that ^rbrought them up out of the sea with the

^aJudg. x. 16; Zech. ii. 8; Acts ix. 4.—¹Exod. xiv. 19; xxxiii. 20, 21; xxxiii. 14; Mal. iii. 1; Acts xii. 11.—^mDeut. vii. 7, 8.
ⁿExod. xiv. 4; Deut. i. 31, xxxiv. 11, 12; chap. xlv. 3, 4.
^oExod. xv. 24; Num. xiv. 11; Ps. lxxviii. 56; xcv. 9.—^pPs. lxxviii. 40; Acts vii. 51; Eph. i. 30.

The praises of the Lord—"The praise of JEHovah" For תְּהִלּוֹת *tehilloth*, plural, *twenty-nine* MSS. (three ancient) and two editions, have תְּהִלָּת, *tehillath*, in the singular number; and so the *Vulgate* renders it; and one of the Greek versions, in the margin of Cod. Marchal. and in the text of MSS. Pachom and 1. D. ii. תְּהִלָּתוֹ מִשְׁתַּחֲוִיָּה, "the praise of the Lord."—L.

Verses 8, 9. *So he was their Saviour.* In all their affliction—"And he became their Saviour in all their distress"] I have followed the translation of the *Septuagint* in the latter part of the *eight*h, and the former part of the *ninth* verse; which agrees with the present text, a little differently divided as to the members of the sentence. They read כָּל מִצְוָה *miccol*, out of all, instead of כָּל בְּכֹל *bechol*, in all, which makes no difference in the sense; and צַר *tsar* they understand as צַר *tsir*. Καὶ ἐν παντί αὐτοῖς ἦν ὁ ἀγγέλων αὐτοῦ, ὡς ἔλεγε· "And he was salvation to them in all their tribulation; neither an ambassador nor an angel, but himself saved them." An angel of his presence means an angel of superior order, in immediate attendance upon God. So the angel of the Lord says to Zacharias, "I am Gabriel, that stand in the presence of God," Luke i. 19. The presence of JEHovah, Exod. xxxiii. 14, 15, and the angel, Exod. xxxiii. 20, 21, is JEHovah himself; here an angel of his presence is opposed to JEHovah himself, as an angel is in the following passages of the same book of Exodus. After their idolatrous worshipping of the golden calf, "when God had said to Moses, I will send an angel before thee—I will not go up in the midst of thee—the people mourned," Exod. xxxiii. 2-4. God afterwards comforts Moses, by saying, "My presence (that is, I myself in person, and not by an angel) will go with thee," ver. 14. Αὐτὸς προσερχέσθαι σοι, "I myself will go before thee," as the *Septuagint* render it.

The MSS. and editions are much divided between the two readings of the text and margin in the common copies, ὡς ἔλεγε, *lo*, *not*, and ὡς ἔλεγε, *lo*, *to him*. All the ancient Versions express the chetib reading, ὡς ἔλεγε, *lo*, *not*.

And he bare them and carried them all the days of

shepherd of his flock? ¹where is he that put his holy Spirit within him?

12 That led them by the right hand of Moses, ⁿwith his glorious arm, ^vdividing the water before them, to make himself an everlasting name?

13 ^wThat led them through the deep as a horse in the wilderness, *that* they should not stumble?

14 As a beast goeth down into the valley, the Spirit of the LORD caused him to rest: so didst thou lead thy people, ^xto make thyself a glorious name.

^aExod. xxiii. 21.—^rExod. xiv. 30; xxxii. 11, 12; Num. xiv. 13, 14, &c.; Jer. ii. 6.—^sOr, *shepherds*, as Ps. lxxviii. 20.
^tNum. xi. 17, 25; Neh. ix. 20; Dan. iv. 8; Hag. ii. 5.—^uExod. xv. 6.—^vExod. xiv. 21; Josh. iii. 16.—^wPs. cvi. 9.
^x2 Sam. vii. 23.

old—"And he took them up, and he bore them, all the days of old."] See the note on chap. xlv. 3.—L.

Verse 10. *And he fought against them*] *Twenty-six* MSS. (ten ancient) and the first edition, with another, add the conjunction ו *vau*, וְהוּא *vehu*, *and he*.

Verse 11. *Moses and his people*—"Moses his servant"] For מֹשֶׁה *ammo*, *his people*, two MSS. (one of them ancient) and one of my own, (ancient,) and one of *De Rossi's*, and the old edition of 1488, and the *Syriac*, read עַבְדוֹ *abdo*, *his servant*. These two words have been mistaken one for the other in other places; Ps. lxxviii. 71, and lxxx. 5, for עַבְדוֹ *ammo*, *his people*, and עַמּוֹ *ammecha*, *thy people*, the *Septuagint* read עַבְדוֹ *abdo*, *his servant*, and עַבְדָּךְ *abdech*, *thy servant*.

Where is he that brought them up out of the sea with the shepherd of his flock? ¹where, &c.—"How he brought them up from the sea with the shepherd of his flock; how," &c.] For אֵיךְ *ayeh*, *how*, interrogative, twice, the *Syriac* Version reads אֵיךְ *eich*, *how*, without interrogation, as that particle is used in the *Syriac* language, and sometimes in the *Hebrew*. See Ruth iii. 18; Eccles. ii. 16.

The shepherd of his flock] That is, Moses. The MSS. and editions vary in this word; some have it רֹעֶה *roeh*, in the singular number; so the *Septuagint*, *Syriac*, and *Chaldee*. Others רֹעֵי *roey*, plural, *the shepherds*.—L.

Verses 13, 14. *That led them through the deep—As a beast goeth down into the valley*] In both these verses there is an allusion to the Israelites going through the Red Sea, in the bottom of which they found no more inconvenience than a horse would in running in the desert, where there was neither stone nor mud; nor a beast in the valley, where all was plain and smooth.

Verse 14. *The Spirit of the Lord caused him to rest*—"The Spirit of JEHovah conducted them"] For נִחֵמְנוּ *tenichemnu*, *caused him to rest*, the *Septuagint* have ὡς ἔλεγε, *conducted them*; they read תַּנְחֵמֶנּוּ *tanchem*. The *Syriac*, *Chaldee*, and *Vulgate* read תַּנְחֵמְנוּ *tanchennu*, *conducted him*. Two MSS. have the word without the ^y *yod* in the middle.

A. M. cir. 3292. 15 ^γ Look down from heaven, B. C. cir. 712. and behold ^z from the habitation Olymp. XVII. 1. of thy holiness and of thy glory: Numæ Pompilii, where is thy zeal and thy strength, R. Roman., 4. ^a the sounding ^b of thy bowels and of thy mercies toward me? are they restrained?

16 ^c Doubtless thou art our father, though Abraham ^d be ignorant of us, and Israel acknowledge us not: thou, O LORD, art our Father, ^e our Redeemer; thy name is from everlasting.

^γ Deut. xxvii. 15; Psa. lxxx. 14. — ^z Psa. xxxiii. 14. — ^a Or, the multitude. — ^b Jer. xxxi. 20; Hos. xi. 8. — ^c Deut. xxxii. 6; 1 Chron. xix. 10; chap. lxiv. 8. — ^d Job xiv. 21; Eccles. ix. 5. — ^e Or, our Redeemer from everlasting is thy name.

Verse 15. And thy strength—"And thy mighty power"] For גִּבּוֹרֶיךָ *geburotheycha*, plural, *thirty-two* MSS. (seven ancient) and *twenty-one* of *De Rossi's*, and seven editions, have גִּבּוֹרֶיךָ *geburothecha*, singular.

Are they restrained? For אֵלַי *elai*, from (or in regard to) me, the Septuagint and Syriac read אֵלֵינוּ *aleynu*, from us.—L.

Verse 16. Our Redeemer; thy name is from everlasting—"O deliver us for the sake of thy name."] The present text reads, as our translation has rendered it, "Our Redeemer, thy name is from everlasting." But instead of מְלָאֵם *melam*, from everlasting, an ancient MS. has לְמַעַן *lemaan*, for the sake of, which gives a much better sense. To show the impropriety of the present reading, it is sufficient to observe, that the Septuagint and Syriac translators thought it necessary to add אֵלֵינוּ *aleynu*, upon us, to make out the sense; That is, "Thy name is upon us, or we are called by thy name, from of old." And the Septuagint has rendered גֹּאֲלֵנוּ *goalenu*, in the imperative mood, ῥῆσαι ἡμᾶς, deliver us.—L.

Verse 17. Why hast thou made us to err] A mere Hebraism, for why hast thou permitted us to err. So,

17 O LORD, why hast thou A. M. cir. 3292. made us to err from thy ways, B. C. cir. 712. and ^z hardened our heart from Olymp. XVII. 1. thy fear? ^h Return, for thy Numæ Pompilii, servants' sake, the tribes of thine inheritance, R. Roman., 4.

18 ⁱ The people of thy holiness have possessed it but a little while: ^h our adversaries have trodden down thy sanctuary.

19 We are thine: thou never barest rule over them: ⁱ they were not called by thy name.

ⁱ Psa. cxix. 10. — ^z See chap. vi. 10, with John xii. 40; Rom. ix. 18. — ^h Num. x. 36; Psa. xc. 13. — ⁱ Deut. vii. 6; xxvi. 19; chap. lxiii. 12; Dan. viii. 24. — ^h Psa. lxxiv. 7. — ⁱ Or, thy name was not called upon them; chap. lxx. 1.

Lead us not into temptation; do not suffer us to fall into that to which we are tempted.

Verse 18. The people of thy holiness have possessed it but a little while—"It is little that they have taken possession of thy holy mountain"] The difficulty of the construction in this place is acknowledged on all hands. Vitringa prefers that sense as the least exceptionable which our translation has expressed; in which however there seems to be a great defect; that is, the want of what in the speaker's view must have been the principal part of the proposition, the object of the verb, the land, or it, as our translators supply it, which surely ought to have been expressed, and not to have been left to be supplied by the reader. In a word, I believe there is some mistake in the text; and here the Septuagint help us out; they had in their copy ὄρος ἡρ, mountain, instead of ὄρος ἀμ, people, τοῦ ὁρους τοῦ ἁγίου σου, the mountain of thy Holy One. "Not only have our enemies taken possession of Mount Sion, and trodden down thy sanctuary; even far worse than this has befallen us; thou hast long since utterly cast us off, and dost not consider us as thy peculiar people."—L.

CHAPTER LXIV.

The whole of this chapter, which is very pathetic and tender, may be considered as a formulary of prayer and humiliation intended for the Jews in order to their conversion, 1-12.

A. M. cir. 3292. O that thou wouldst ^a rend B. C. cir. 712. the heavens, that thou wouldst Olymp. XVII. 1. est come down, that the ^b moun- Numæ Pompilii, tains might flow down at thy R. Roman., 4. presence,

^a Psa. cxliv. 5. — ^b Juerg. v. 5; Mic. i. 4.

NOTES ON CHAP. LXIV.

Verse 1. O that thou wouldst rend the heavens—This seems to allude to the wonderful manifestation of God upon Mount Sinai.

Verse 2. As when the melting fire burneth—"As the fire kindleth the dry fuel"] רְחַסִּים *hamasim*. "It means try stubble, and the root is רָחַס *hamas*," says

2 As when ^c the melting fire A. M. cir. 3292. burneth, the fire causeth B. C. cir. 712. waters to boil, to make thy name Olymp. XVII. 1. known to thine adversaries, that Numæ Pompilii, the nations may tremble at thy presence! R. Roman., 4.

^c Heb. the fire of meltings.

Rabbi Jonah, apud Sal. ben Melec in loc. Which is approved by Schultens, Orig. Heb. p. 30.

"The fire kindling the stubble does not seem like enough to the melting of the mountains to be brought as a simile to it. What if thus?—

'That the mountains might flow down at thy presence!'

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 4.

3 When ^dthou didst terrible things *which* we looked not for, thou camest down, the mountains flowed down at thy presence.

4 For since the beginning of the world ^emen have not heard, nor perceived by the ear,

^dExod. xxxiv. 10; Judg. v. 4, 5; Psa. lxxviii. 8; Hab. iii. 3, 6.
^ePsa. xxxi. 19; 1 Cor. ii. 9.

As the fire of things smelted burneth,
As the fire causeth the waters to boil—^f

There is no doubt of the Hebrew words of the second line bearing that version.”—Dr. Jubb.

I submit these different interpretations to the reader's judgment. For my own part I am inclined to think that the text is much corrupted in this place. The ancient Versions have not the least traces of either of the above interpretations. The *Septuagint* and *Syriac* agree exactly together in rendering this line by, “As the wax melteth before the fire,” which can by no means be reconciled with the present text. The *Vulgate*, for *המכבים* *humasim*, read *יכבו* *yemesu*.

That the [nations] For *גוים* *goyim*, the nations, four MSS. (one of them ancient) have *הרים* *harim*, the mountains.—L.

Verse 4. *For since the beginning of the world men have not heard*—“For never have men heard”] St. Paul is generally supposed to have quoted this passage of Isaiah, 1 Cor. ii. 9; and Clemens Romanus in his first epistle has made the same quotation, very nearly in the same words with the apostle. But the citation is so very different both from the *Hebrew* text and the version of the *Septuagint*, that it seems very difficult, if not impossible, to reconcile them by any literal emendation, without going beyond the bounds of temperate criticism. One clause, “neither hath it entered into the heart of man,” (which, by the way, is a phrase purely Hebrew, *אלה על לב* *alah al leb*, and should seem to belong to the prophet,) is wholly left out; and another is repeated without force or propriety; viz., “nor perceived by the ear,” after, “never have heard:” and the sense and expression of the apostle is far preferable to that of the Hebrew text. Under these difficulties I am at a loss what to do better, than to offer to the reader this, perhaps disagreeable, alternative: either to consider the *Hebrew* text and *Septuagint* in this place as wilfully disguised and corrupted by the Jews; of which practice in regard to other quotations in the New Testament from the Old, they lie under strong suspicions, (see Dr. Owen on the version of the *Septuagint*, sect. vi.—ix. ;) or to look upon St. Paul's quotation as not made from Isaiah, but from one or other of the two apocryphal books, entitled, The Ascension of Eisaiah, and the Apocalypse of Elias, in both of which this passage was found; and the apostle is by some supposed in other places to have quoted such apocryphal writings. As the first of these conclusions will perhaps not easily be admitted by many, so I must fairly warn my readers that the second is treated by Jerome as little better than heresy. See his comment on this place of Isaiah.—L. I would read the whole verse thus; “Yea, from the

neither hath the eye ^fseen, O God, beside thee, *what* he hath prepared for him that waiteth for him.

5 Thou meetest him that rejoiceth ^gand worketh righteousness, ^hthose that remember

^fOr, seen a God besides thee, which doeth so for him, &c.—^gActs x. 35.—^hChap. xxvi. 8.

time of old they have not heard, they have not hearkened to, an eye hath not seen a God besides thee. He shall work for that one that waiteth for him.” This I really think on the whole to be the best translation of the original.

The variations on this place are as follows: for *שכנו* *shameu*, they have heard, a MS. and the *Septuagint* read *שמענו* *shamanu*, we have heard: for the second *לא* *lo*, not, sixty-nine MSS. and four editions have *ולא* *velo*, and not, and the *Syriac*, *Chaldee*, and *Vulgate*. And so *ועין* *veayin*, and eye, *Septuagint* and *Syriac*. *את* *eth*, the, (emphatic,) is added before *אלהים* *Elohim*, God, in MS. *Bodleian*. *למחכה* *limechakkey*, to them that wait, plural, two MSS. and all the ancient Versions.—L.

Verse 5. *Thou meetest him that rejoiceth and worketh righteousness*—“Thou meetest with joy those who work righteousness”] The *Syriac* reads *פוגע אתה שש* *poga attah shesh baashi*, as above.

In those is continuance, and we shall be saved—“Because of our deeds, for we have been rebellious”] *בהם עולם* *bahem olam venivvashea*. I am fully persuaded that these words as they stand in the present *Hebrew* text are utterly unintelligible; there is no doubt of the meaning of each word separately; but put together they make no sense at all. I conclude, therefore, that the copy has suffered by mistakes of transcribers in this place. The corruption is of long standing; for the ancient interpreters were as much at a loss for the meaning as the moderns, and give nothing satisfactory. The *Septuagint* render these words by *δια τουτο απλανηθημεν*, therefore we have erred: they seem to have read *עליהם* *aleyhem niphsha*, without helping the sense. In this difficulty what remains but to have recourse to conjecture? Archbishop Secker was dissatisfied with the present reading: he proposed *עלינו* *hebet aleynu venivvashea*; “look upon us, and we shall, or that we may, be saved:” which gives a very good sense, but seems to have no sufficient foundation. Besides, the word *עלינו* *venivvashea*, which is attended with great difficulties, seems to be corrupted as well as the two preceding; and the true reading of it is, I think, given by the *Septuagint*, *επληρωθημεν*, *we have erred*, (so they render the verb *פשע* *pasha*, chap. xlv. 8, and Ezek. xxiii. 12,) parallel to *נחשתא* *vannecheta*, *εμαρτωμεν*, we have sinned. For *בהם* *bahem olam*, which means nothing, I would propose *המאלינו* *hammaaleynu*, “because of our deeds; which I presume was first altered to *במאליהם* *bemaaleleyhem*, an easy and common mistake of the third person plural of the pronoun for the first, (see note on chap. xxxiii. 2,) and then with some farther alteration to

A. M. cir. 3292.
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thee in thy ways: behold, thou
art wroth; for we have sinned:
in those is continuance, and we
shall be saved.

6 But we are all as an unclean thing, and
all our righteousnesses are as filthy rags;
and we all do fade as a leaf: and our iniqui-
ties, like the wind, have taken us away.

7 And there is none that calleth upon thy
name, that stirreth up himself to take hold of
thee: for thou hast hid thy face from us, and
hast consumed us, because of our iniquities.

8 But now, O Lord, thou art our Father;
we are the clay, and thou our potter; and

Mal. iii. 6.—Phil. iii. 9.—Psa. xc. 5, 6.—Hos. vii. 7.
Heb. melted.—Heb. by the hand, as Job ix. 4.—Chap.
lxiii. 16.—Chap. xxix. 16; xlv. 9; Jer. xviii. 6; Rom. ix. 20.
21.—Eph. ii. 10.

בְּהֵם *behem olam*. The *אֱלֹהִים* *aleyhem*, which
the *Septuagint* probably found in their copy, seems to
be a remnant of *בְּכִלְיָהֶם* *bemaaleleyhem*.

This, it may be said, is imposing your sense upon
the prophet. It may be so; for perhaps these may
not be the very words of the prophet: but however it
is better than to impose upon him what makes no sense
at all; as they generally do, who pretend to render
such corrupted passages. For instance, our own trans-
lators: "in those is continuance, and we shall be
saved:" in those—in whom, or what? There is no
antecedent to the relative. "In the ways of God,"
say some: "with our fathers," says *Vitrina*, joining
it in construction with the verb, *קָצַפְתָּ* *katsapha*, "thou
hast been angry with them, our fathers;" and putting
וַנִּחַשֶׁתָּ *vannecheta*, "for we have sinned," in a paren-
thesis. But there has not been any mention of *our*
fathers: and the whole sentence, thus disposed, is
utterly discordant from the *Hebrew* idiom and con-
struction. In those is continuance; *אֱלֹהִים* *olam* means
a destined but hidden and unknown portion of time;
but cannot mean continuation of time, or continuance,
as it is here rendered. Such forced interpretations
are equally conjectural with the boldest critical emen-
dation; and generally have this farther disadvantage,
that they are altogether unworthy of the sacred
writers.—L.

Coverdale renders the passage thus:—But lo, thou
art angry, for we offend, and have been ever in synne;
and there is not one whole. This is, I am afraid,
making a sense.

After all that this very learned prelate has done to
reduce these words to sense and meaning, I am afraid
we are still far from the prophet's mind. Probably
בְּהֵם *behem*, in them, refers to *דְּרָסְתְּ* *derasheyta*, thy
ways, above. *אֱלֹהִים* *olam* may be rendered of old, or
during the whole of the Jewish economy; and *וְנִחַשְׁתָּ*
venivasheta, "and shall we be saved?" Thus:—Thou
art wroth, for we have sinned in them (thy ways) of
old; and can we be saved? For we are all as an un-
clean thing, &c.

Verse 6. As filthy rags] *אִדְדִּים* *iddim*. Rab. Mosheh

we all are the work of thy
hand.

9 Be not wroth very sore, O
Lord, neither remember iniquity
for ever: behold, see, we beseech thee, we
are all thy people.

10 Thy holy cities are a wilderness, Zion
is a wilderness, Jerusalem a desolation.

11 Our holy and our beautiful house, where
our fathers praised thee, is burned up with fire
and all our pleasant things are laid waste.

12 Wilt thou refrain thyself for these
things, O Lord? wilt thou hold thy peace,
and afflict us very sore?

Ps. lxxiv. 1, 2; lxxix. 8.—Ps. lxxix. 13.—Ps. lxxix.
1; chap. iii. 8; Jer. vi. 1; ix. 11.—2 Kings xxv. 9; Ps. lxxiv.
7; 2 Chron. xxxvi. 12.—Ezek. xxiv. 21, 25.—Chap. xlii.
24.—Ps. lxxxiii. 1.

ben Maimon interpretatur *יְרִים* *iddim*, vestes quibus
mulier se abstergit post congressum cum marito suo.
Alii pannus menstruatus. *Alii* panni mulieris parien-
tis.—And we ben made as unclean alle we: and are
the cloth of the woman rotten blode flowing, all our
righteousnesses.—Old MS. Bible. If preachers knew
properly the meaning of this word, would they make
such a liberal use of it in their public ministry? And
why should any use a word, the meaning of which
he does not understand? How many in the congre-
gation blush for the incautious man and his "filthy
rags!"

Verse 7. There is none] Twelve MSS. have *אֵין*
ein, without the conjunction *vau* prefixed; and so read
the *Chaldee* and *Vulgate*.

And hast consumed us because of our iniquities—
"And hast delivered us up into the hands of our in-
iquities." For *וַתִּמְגַּעֲנוּ* *attemugenu*, "hast dissolved
us," the *Septuagint*, *Syriac*, and *Chaldee* had in their
copies *וַתִּמְגַּעֲנוּ* *temaggenenu*, "hast delivered us up."
Houbigant. *Secker*.

Verse 8. But, now, O Lord, thou art our Father—
"But thou, O JEHOVAH, thou art our Father" For
וַיִּתֵּן *veattah*, and now, five MSS., one of them ancient,
and the two oldest editions, 1486 and 1488, have *וַאֲתָה*
veattah, and thou; and so the *Chaldee* seems to have
read. The repetition has great force. The other word
may be well spared. "But now, O Lord, thou art our
Father." How very affectionate is the complaint in
this and the following verses! But how does the dis-
tress increase, when they recollect the desolations of
the temple, and ruin of public worship, ver. 11: "Our
holy and beautiful house, where our fathers praised thee,
is burnt up with fire," &c.

We all are the work of thy hand] Three MSS. (two
of them ancient) and the *Septuagint* read *מַעֲשֵׂה*
maaseh, the work, without the conjunction *vau* prefixed.
And for *יָדְךָ* *yadecha*, thy hand, the *Bodleian*, and
two other MSS., the *Septuagint*, *Syriac*, and *Vul-*
gate read *יָדֶיךָ* *yadeycha*, thy hands, in the plural
number.—L.

Verse 9. Neither remember iniquity] For *לֹא תִזְכֹּר* *leer*

laad tizcor, one of my MSS. has לֹא־תִקְרָא *laad tik-tsoph*, "be not angry," as in the preceding clause. This has been partially obliterated, and תִּזְכֹּר *tizcor*,

written in the margin by a later hand: but this MS. abounds with words of this kind, all altered by later hands.

CHAPTER LXV.

We have here a vindication of God's dealings with the Jews, 1, 2. To this end the prophet points out their great hypocrisy, and gives a particular enumeration of their dreadful abominations, many of which were committed under the specious guise of sanctity, 3-5. For their horrid impieties, (recorded in writing before Jehorah,) the wrath of God shall certainly come upon them to the uttermost; a prediction which was exactly fulfilled in the first and second centuries in the reigns of the Roman emperors Vespasian, Titus, and Hadrian, when the whole Jewish polity was dissolved, and the people dispersed all over the world, 6, 7. Though God had rejected the Jews, and called the Gentiles, who sought him not, (Rom. ix. 24-26,) yet a remnant from among the former shall be preserved, to whom he will in due time make good all his promises, 8-10. Denunciation of Divine vengeance against those idolaters who set in order a table for Gad, and fill out a libation to Momo, ancient idolatries, which, from the context, and from the chronological order of the events predicted, have a plain reference to the idolatries practised by Antichrist under the guise of Christianity, 11, 12. Dreadful fate which awaits these gross idolaters beautifully contrasted with the great blessedness reserved for the righteous, 13-16. Future restoration of the posterity of Jacob, and the happy state of the world in general from that most glorious epoch, represented by the strong figure of the creation of new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness, and into which no distress shall be permitted to enter, 17-19. In this new state of things the term of human life shall be greatly protracted, and shall possess none of that uncertainty which attaches to it in "the heavens and the earth which are now." This is elegantly illustrated by the longevity of a tree; manifestly alluding to the oak or cedar of Lebanon, some individuals of which are known to have lived from seven to ten centuries, 20-23. Beautiful figures shadowing forth the profound peace and harmony of the Church of Jesus Christ, which shall immediately follow the total overthrow of Antichrist; with a most gracious promise that the great chain of Omnipotence shall be put upon every adversary, so that none will be able any longer to hurt and destroy in all God's holy mountain, 24, 25.

A. M. cir. 3292.

B. C. cir. 712.

Olymp. XVII. 1.

c. r. annum

Numæ Pompilii,

R. Roman. 4.

I ^a AM sought of them that asked not for me; I am found of them that sought me not: I said, Behold me, behold me, unto a nation that ^b was not called by my name.

^a Rom. ix. 24, 25, 26, 30; x. 20; Eph. ii. 12, 13.

This chapter contains a defence of God's proceedings in regard to the Jews, with reference to their complaint in the chapter preceding. God is introduced declaring that he had called the Gentiles, though they had not sought him; and had rejected his own people for their refusal to attend to his repeated call; for their obstinate disobedience, their idolatrous practices, and detestable hypocrisy. That nevertheless he would not destroy them all; but would preserve a remnant, to whom he would make good his ancient promises. Severe punishments are threatened to the apostates; and great rewards are promised to the obedient in a future flourishing state of the Church.—L.

NOTES ON CHAP. LXV.

Verse 1. *I am sought of them that asked not for me*—"I am made known to those that asked not for me" נִדְרַשְׁתִּי *nidrashti*, εὑρισκόμενος *eupiskomēnos*, the *Septuagint*, *Alexandrian*, and *St. Paul*, Rom. x. 20; who has however inverted the order of the phrases, εὑρισκόμενος *eupiskomēnos*, "I was made manifest," and εὐρέθην, "I was found," from that which they have in the *Septua-*

2 ^c I have spread out my hands all the day unto a rebellious people, which walketh in a way that was not good, after their own thoughts;

3 A people ^d that provoketh me to anger

^b Chap. lxiii. 19.—^c Rom. x. 21.—^d Deut. xxxii. 21.

gint. נִדְרַשְׁתִּי *nidrashti* means, "I am sought so as to be found." *Vitringa*. If this be the true meaning of the word, then שָׁאַל *shaalu*, "that asked," which follows, should seem defective, the verb wanting its object: but two MSS., one of them ancient, have שְׁאַלְתִּי *shealuni*, "asked me;" and another MS. שְׁאַלְתִּי *shealuni*, "asked for me;" one or other of which seems to be right. But *Cocceius* in *Lex.*, and *Vitringa* in his translation, render נִדְרַשְׁתִּי *nidrashti*, by "I have answered;" and so the verb is rendered by all the ancient Versions in Ezek. xx. 3, 31. If this be right, the translation will be, "I have answered those that asked not." I leave this to the reader's judgment; but have followed in my translation the *Septuagint* and *St. Paul*, and the MSS. above mentioned. בִּקְשׁוּנִי *bikeshuni* is written regularly and fully in above a hundred MSS. and in the oldest edition, בִּקְשׁוּנִי *bikeshuni*.—L.

Verse 3. *That sacrificeth in gardens, and burneth incense upon altars of brick*—"Sacrificing in the gardens, and burning incense on the tiles" These are instances of heathenish superstition, and idolatrous practices, to which the Jews were immoderately addicted

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annuū
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continually to my face; ^a that
sacrificeth in gardens, and burn-
eth incense ^f upon altars of brick;
4 ^g Which remain among the

graves, and lodge in the monu-
ments; ^h which eat swine's flesh,
and ⁱ broth of abominable things
is in their vessels;

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annuū
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^e Chap. i. 29; lxvi. 17; see Lev. xvii. 5.—^f Heb. upon
bricks.

^g Deut. xviii. 11.—^h Chap. lxvi. 17; see Lev. xi. 7.—ⁱ Oz
pieces.

before the Babylonish captivity. The heathen worshipped their idols in groves; whereas God, in opposition to this species of idolatry, commanded his people, when they should come into the promised land, to destroy all the places wherein the Canaanites had served their gods, and in particular to burn their groves with fire, Deut. xii. 2, 3. These apostate Jews sacrificed upon altars built of bricks; in opposition to the command of God in regard to his altar, which was to be of unhewn stone, Exod. xx. 25. Et pro uno altari, quod impolitis lapidibus Dei erat lege constructum, cotto lateres et agrorum cespites hostiarum sanguine cruentabant. "And instead of one altar which, according to the law of God, was to be constructed of unhewn stones, they stained the bricks and turfs of the fields with the blood of their victims." *Hieron. in loc.* Or it means, perhaps, that they sacrificed upon the roofs of their houses, which were always flat, and paved with brick, or tile, or plaster of terrace. An instance of this idolatrous practice we find in 2 Kings xxiii. 12, where it is said that Josiah "beat down the altars that were on the top of the upper chamber of Ahaz, which the kings of Judah had made." See also Zeph. i. 5. Sir John Chardin's MS. note on this place of Isaiah is as follows: "Ainsi font tous les Gentiles, sur les lieux élevés, et sur les terrasses, appelez *latres*, parceque sont faits de briq." "Who dwell in the sepulchres, and lodge in the caverns," for the purposes of necromancy and divination; to obtain dreams and revelations. Another instance of heathenish superstition: so Virgil:—

Huc dona sacerdos

Cum tulit, et cæsarum ovium sub nocte silenti
Pellibus incubuit stratis, somnosque petivit:
Multa modis simulacra videt volitantia miris,
Et varias audit voces, fruiturque deorum
Colloquio, atque imis Acheronta affatur Avernis.

En. vii. 86.—L

"Here in distress the Italian nations come,
Anxious, to clear their doubts, and learn their doom.
First, on the fleeces of the slaughtered sheep,
By night the sacred priest dissolves in sleep:
When in a train, before his slumbering eye,
Thin airy forms and wondrous visions fly.
He calls the powers who guard the infernal floods,
And talks inspired, familiar with the gods." *Pitt.*

There was a practice exactly like this which prevailed among the Highlanders of Scotland; an authentic account of this is given by Sir Walter Scott, in a note on his poem called *The Lady of the Lake*. It is as follows:—

"The Highlanders, like all rude people, had various superstitious modes of inquiring into futurity. One of the most noted was the *Taghairm*, mentioned in the text. A person was wrapped up in the skin of a new-

ly-slain bullock, and deposited beside a waterfall, or at the bottom of a precipice, or in some other strange, wild, and unusual situation, where the scenery around him suggested nothing but objects of horror. In this situation he revolved in his mind the question proposed; and whatever was impressed upon him by his exalted imagination passed for the inspiration of the disembodied spirits who haunt these desolate recesses. In some of the Hebrides, they attributed the same oracular power to a large black stone by the sea-shore, which they approached with certain solemnities; and considered the first fancy which came into their own minds after they did so, to be the undoubted dictate of the tutelar deity of the stone; and as such to be, if possible, punctually complied with. Martin has recorded the following curious modes of Highland augury, in which the Taghairm, and its effects upon the person who was subjected to it, may serve to illustrate the text.

"It was an ordinary thing among the over-curious to consult an invisible oracle concerning the fate of families and battles, &c. This was performed three different ways; the first was by a company of men, one of whom, being detached by lot, was afterwards carried to a river, which was the boundary between two villages. Four of the company laid hold on him; and, having shut his eyes, they took him by the legs and arms, and then, tossing him to and again, struck his hips with force against the bank. One of them cried out, What is it you have got here? Another answers, A log of birch-wood. The other cries again, Let his invisible friends appear from all quarters, and let them relieve him by giving an answer to our present demands; and in a few minutes after, a number of little creatures came from the sea, who answered the question, and disappeared suddenly. The man was then set at liberty; and they all returned home, to take their measures according to the prediction of their false prophets; but the poor deluded fools were abused; for the answer was still ambiguous. This was always practised in the night, and may literally be called the works of darkness.

"I had an account from the most intelligent and judicious men in the Isle of Skie, that, about sixty-two years ago, the oracle was thus consulted only once, and that was in the parish of Kilmartin, on the east side, by a wicked and mischievous race of people, who are now extinguished, both root and branch.

"The second way of consulting the oracle was by a party of men, who first retired to solitary places, remote from any house; and there they singled out one of their number, and wrapt him in a big cow's hide, which they folded about him. His whole body was covered with it, except his head, and so left in this posture all night, until his invisible friends relieved him, by giving a proper answer to the question in hand;

A. M. cir. 3292.
B. C. cir. 712.
Olymp. XVII. 1.
cir. annum
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman., 4.

5 ^k Which say, Stand by thy-
self, come not near to me; for I
am holier than thou. These are
a smoke in my ^l nose, a fire that
burneth all the day.

6 Behold, ^m it is written before me: ⁿ I will
not keep silence, ^o but will recompense, even
recompense into their bosom,

7 Your iniquities, and ^p the iniquities of
your fathers together, saith the LORD, ^q which

^k See Matt. ix. 11; Luke x. 30. xviii. 11; Jude 19.—^l Or, anger.
^m Deut. xxxii. 34; Mal. iii. 16.—ⁿ Psal. i. 3.

which he received, as he fancied, from several persons
that he found about him all that time. His consorts
returned to him at the break of day, and then he com-
municated his news to them; which often proved fatal
to those concerned in such unwarrantable inquiries.

"There was a third way of consulting, which was
a confirmation of the second above mentioned. The
same company who put the man into the hide took a
live cat, and put him on a spit. One of the number
was employed to turn the spit; and one of his consorts
inquired of him, What are you doing? He answered,
I roast this cat until his friends answer the question;
which must be the same that was proposed by the man
shut up in the hide. And afterwards, a very big cat
(in allusion to the story of 'the King of the Cats,' in
Lord Lyttleton's Letters, and well known in the High-
lands as a nursery tale) comes, attended by a number
of lesser cats, desiring to relieve the cat turned upon
the spit, and then answers the question. If this an-
swer proved the same that was given to the man in
'the hide, then it was taken as a confirmation of the
other, which, in this case, was believed infallible.

"Mr. Alexander Cooper, present minister of North-
Vist, told me that one John Erach, in the Isle of Lewis,
assured him it was his fate to have been led by his cu-
riosity with some who consulted this oracle, and that
he was a night within the hide, as above-mentioned;
during which time he felt and heard such terrible things,
that he could not express them. The impression it
made on him was such as could never go off; and he
said for a thousand worlds he would never again be con-
cerned in the like performance, for this had disordered
him to a high degree. He confessed it ingenuously,
and with an air of great remorse; and seemed to be
very penitent under a just sense of so great a crime.
He declared this about five years since, and is still
living in the Lewis for any thing I know."—*Descrip-
tion of the Western Isles*, p. 110. See also PENNANT'S
Scottish Tour, vol. ii. p. 361.

Verse 4. Which remain among the graves] "For
the purpose of evoking the dead. They lodged in
desert places that demons might appear to them; for
demons do appear in such places, to those who do be-
lieve in them."—*Kimchi*.

In the monuments—"In the caverns"] כַּנְצוּרִים
bannelsurim, a word of doubtful signification. An an-
cient MS. has כַּנְצוּרִים *batsurim*, another כַּנְצוּרִים *bats-
surim*, "in the rocks;" and *Le Clerc* thinks the *Sep-*

have burned incense upon the
mountains, ^r and blasphemed
me upon the hills: therefore
will I measure their former work
into their bosom.

8 Thus saith the LORD, As the new wine is
found in the cluster, and *one* saith, Destroy it
not; for ^s a blessing is in it: so will I do for
my servants' sakes, that I may not destroy
them all.

^o Psal. lxxix. 12; Jer. xvi. 18; Ezek. xi. 21.—^p Exod. xx. 5.
^q Ezek. xviii. 6.—^r Ezek. xx. 27, 28.—^s Joel ii. 14.

tuagint had it so in their copy. They render it by *ἐν
τοις σπηλαιῖς*, "in the caves."

Which eat swine's flesh] This was expressly for-
bidden by the law, Lev. xi. 7, but among the heathen
was in principal request in their sacrifices and feasts.
Antiochus Epiphanes compelled the Jews to eat swine's
flesh, as a full proof of their renouncing their religion,
2 Mac. vi. 18 and vii. 1. "And the broth of abom-
inable meats," for lustrations, magical arts, and other
superstitious and abominable practices.

In their vessels] For כֵּלֵיהֶם *keleyhem*, a MS. had at
first כֵּלֵיהֶֿם *bichleyhem*. So the *Vulgate* and *Chaldee*,
(and the preposition seems necessary to the sense,) "in
their vessels."

Verse 5. For I am holier than thou] So the *Chal-
dee* renders it. קִדְשְׁתִּיךָ *kedashticha* is the same with
קִדְשְׁתִּי כַכָּן *kadashti mimmecha*. In the same manner
חֻזְקְתִּי כַכָּן *chazaktani*, Jer. xx. 7, is used for חֻזְקְתִּי
chazacta mimmeni, "thou art stronger than I."—L.

Verse 6. Behold, it is written before me] Their sin
is registered in heaven, calling aloud for the punishment
due to it.

I will—recompense into their bosom] The bosom is
the place where the Asiatics have their pockets, and
not in their skirts like the inhabitants of the west.
Their loose flowing garments have scarcely any thing
analogous to skirts.

Into their bosom] For יְלֵי *al*, ten MSS. and five
editions have אֵל *el*. So again at the end of this verse,
seventeen MSS. and four editions have אֵל *al*.—L.

Verse 7. Your iniquities, and the iniquities of your
fathers—"Their iniquities, and the iniquities of their
fathers"] For the pronoun affixed of the second per-
son חֶם *chem*, your, twice, read חֶם *hem*, their, in the
third person; with the *Septuagint* and *Houbigant*.—L.

Verse 8. A blessing is in it] The Hebrews call all
things which serve for food בְּרָכָה *berachah*, "a bless-
ing." On this verse *Kimchi* remarks: "As the clus-
ter of grapes contains, besides the juice, the bark, and
the kernels, so the Israelites have, besides the just, sin-
ners among them. Now as the cluster must not be
destroyed because there is a blessing, a nutritive part
in it; so Israel shall not be destroyed, because there
are righteous persons in it. But as the bark and ker-
nels are thrown away, when the wine is pressed out,
so shall the sinners be purged away from among the
just, and on their return from exile, shall not be per-
mitted to enter into the land of Israel;" Ezek. xx. 38.

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9 And I will bring forth a seed
out of Jacob, and out of Judah
an inheritor of my mountains:
and mine ^elect shall inherit it,
and my servants shall dwell there.

10 And ^u Sharon shall be a fold of flocks,
and ^v the valley of Achor a place for the
herds to lie down in, for my people that have
sought me.

11 But ye *are* they that forsake the LORD,
that forget ^w my holy mountain, that prepare

¹ Ver. 15, 22; Matt. xxiv. 22; Rom. xi. 5, 7. — ^u Chap. xxxiii.
9; xxxv. 2. — ^v Josh. vii. 24, 26; Hos. ii. 15. — ^w Chap. lvi. 7;
lvii. 13; ver. 25.

For my servants's sakes—"For the sake of my servant"] It is to be observed that one of the Koningsburg MSS. collated by Lilienthal points the word עֶבֶר *abdi*, singular; that is, "my servant," meaning the Messiah; and so read the *Septuagint*, which gives a very good sense. In two of my old MSS. it is pointed עֶבֶר *abadai*, and עֶבֶר, "my servant," this confirms the above reading.

Verse 9. *An inheritor of my mountains*—"An inheritor of my mountain"] הָרִי *hari*, in the singular number; so the *Septuagint* and *Syriac*; that is, of Mount Zion. See ver. 11 and chap. lvi. 7, to which Zion, the pronoun feminine singular, added to the verb in the next line, refers; יֵרֶשׁוּהָ *yereshuah*, "shall inherit her."—L.

Verse 10. *Sharon—and the valley of Achor*] Two of the most fertile parts of Judea; famous for their rich pastures; the former to the west, not far from Joppa; the latter north of Jericho, near Gilgal.

Verse 11. *That prepare a table for that troop*—"Who set in order a table for Gad"] The disquisitions and conjectures of the learned concerning Gad and Meni are infinite and uncertain: perhaps the most probable may be, that Gad means good fortune, and Meni the moon. "But why should we be solicitous about it?" says Schmidius. "It appears sufficiently, from the circumstances, that they were false gods; either stars, or some natural objects; or a mere fiction. The Holy Scriptures did not deign to explain more clearly what these objects of idolatrous worship were; but chose rather, that the memory of the knowledge of them should be utterly abolished. And God be praised, that they are so totally abolished, that we are now quite at a loss to know what and what sort of things they were." Schmidius on the place, and on Jud. ii. 13, Bibl. Hallensia.

Jerome, on the place, gives an account of this idolatrous practice of the apostate Jews, of making a feast, or a lectisternium, as the Romans called it, for these pretended deities. Est in cunctis urbibus, et maxime in Ægypto, et in Alexandria, idololatriæ vetus consuetudo, ut ultimo die anni, et mensis ejus qui extremus est, ponant mensam refertam varii generis epulis, et poculum mulso mixtum; vel præteriti anni vel futuri fertilitatem auspicientes. Hoc autem faciebant et Israelitæ, omnium simulachrorum portenta venerantes, et nequam altari victimas, sed hujusmodi mensæ liba funde-

^x a table for that ^y troop, and that
furnish the drink-offering unto
that ^z number.

12 Therefore will I number
you to the sword, and ye shall all bow down
to the slaughter: ^a because when I called, ye
did not answer; when I spake, ye did not hear;
but did evil before mine eyes, and did choose
that wherein I delighted not.

13 Therefore thus saith the Lord God, Be
hold, my servants shall eat, but ye shall be

^x Ezek. xxiii. 41; 1 Cor. x. 21. — ^y Or, *Gad*. — ^z Or, *Meni*.
^a 2 Chron. xxxvi. 15, 16; Prov. i. 24, &c.; chap. lxvi. 4; Jer. vii.
13; Zech. vii. 7; Matt. xxi. 34-43.

ban. "In all cities, and especially in Egypt and Alexandria, it was an ancient idolatrous custom on the last day of the year, to spread a table covered with various kinds of viands, and a goblet mixed with new wine, referring to the fertility either of the past or coming year. The Israelites did the same, worshipping all kinds of images, and pouring out libations on such tables," &c. See also *Le Clerc* on the place; and on lxvi. 17, and Dav. Millii Dissert. v.

The allusion to Meni, which signifies *number*, is obvious. If there had been the like allusion to Gad, which might have been expected, it might perhaps have helped to let us into the meaning of that word. It appears from Jerome's version of this place, that the words *τῷ δαίμονι*, to a demon, (or *δαίμονι*, as some copies have it,) and *τῇ τύχῃ*, to fortune, stood in his time in the Greek version in an inverted order from that which they have in the present copies; the latter then answering to גַּד *gad*, the former to מֵנִי *meni*: by which some difficulty would be avoided; for it is commonly supposed that גַּד *gad* signifies *τύχη*, fortune. See Gen. xxx. 11, apud *Sept.* This matter is so far well cleared up by MSS. Pachom. and 1. D. II., which agree in placing these two words in that order, which Jerome's version supposes.—L.

My Old MS. Bible translates: That putten the borde of fortune; and ofteden licours upon it; and so the *Vulgate*.

Ἐτοιμάζοντες τῷ δαίμονι τραπέζαν, καὶ πληρούντες τῇ τύχῃ κρᾶσμα. "Preparing a table for the demon, and filling up, or pouring out, a libation to fortune."—*Septuagint*.

Ye have set up an altar unto fortune

And given rich drink offerings unto treasure.

COVERDALE.

Verse 12. *Therefore will I number you*] Referring to *Meni*, which signifies *number*. "Rabbi Eliezar said to his disciples, Turn to God one day before you die. His disciples said, How can a man know the day of his death? He answered, Therefore it is necessary that you should turn to God to-day, for possibly ye may die to-morrow."

Verse 13. *My servants shall eat, but ye shall be hungry*] Rabbi Joachan ben Zachai said in a parable: There was a king who invited his servants, but set them no time to come to the feast. The prudent and

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habit; they shall not plant, and another eat: for ^{as} the days of a tree are the days of my people, and ^{mine} elect ^{shall} long enjoy the work of their hands.

23 They shall not labour in vain, ^{nor} bring forth for trouble; for ^{they are} the seed of the blessed of the Lord, and their offspring with them.

†Psa. xcii. 12.—^qVer. 9, 15.—^rHeb. *shall make them continue long, or shall wear out.*

Guignes. The prophet's idea seems to be, that they shall live to the age of the antediluvians; which seems to be very justly expressed by the days of a tree, according to our notions. The rabbins have said that this refers to the tree of life, which endures five hundred years.—L.

Verse 23. *They shall not labour in vain*—“My chosen shall not labour in vain”] ^{בְּחִירַי} *bechirai*, my elect, from the end of the twenty-second to the beginning of the twenty-third verse, on the authority of the *Septuagint*, *Syriac*, and *Vulgate*, and a MS.; contrary to the division in the *Masoretic* text.—L. The *Septuagint* is beautiful: My chosen shall not labour in vain, neither shall they beget children for the curse; for the seed is blessed of the Lord, and their posterity with them.”

Nor bring forth for trouble—“Neither shall they generate a short-lived race”] ^{לְבִהְלָהּ} *labbehalah*, in festinationem, “what shall soon hasten away.” ^{עַל כָּאֲרָפָא, for a curse, Sept.} They seem to have read ^{לְאֵלָה} *lealah*.—Grotius. But Psa. lxxviii. 33 both justifies and explains the word here:—

24 And it shall come to pass, that ^{before} they call, I will answer; and while they are yet speaking, I will hear.

25 The ^{wolf} and the lamb shall feed together, and the lion shall eat straw like the bullock: ^{and} dust shall be the serpent's meat. They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain, saith the Lord.

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*Deut. xxviii. 41; Hos. ix. 12.—†Chap. lxi. 9.—‡Psa. xxxii. 5; Dan. ix. 21.—§Chap. xi. 6, 7, 9.—¶Gen. iii. 14.

יכל בהבל וימה
yemeyhem bahebel vayechal
ושנותם בבהלה
babbalah ushenotham

“And he consumed their days in vanity,
And their years in haste.”

^{μὴτα σπουδῆς}, say the *Septuagint*. Jerome on this place of Isaiah explains it to the same purpose: “^{εἰς ἀνπαρξιν}, *hoc est*, ut esse desistant.”

Verse 24. *Before they call I will answer*] I will give them all they crave for, and more than they can desire.

Verse 25. *The wolf and the lamb*, &c.] The glorious salvation which Jesus Christ procures is for men, and for men only: fallen spirits must still abide under the curse: “He took not on him the nature of angels, but the seed of Abraham.”

Shall feed together] For ^{כְּאֶחָד} *keechad*, as one, an ancient MS. has ^{יחדו} *yachdav*, together; the usual word, to the same sense, but very different in the letters. The *Septuagint*, *Syriac*, and *Vulgate* seem to agree with the MSS.—L.

CHAPTER LXVI.

This chapter treats of the same subject with the foregoing. God, by his prophet, tells the Jews, who valued themselves much on their temple and pompous worship, that the Most High dwelleth not in temples made with hands; and that no outward rites of worship, while the worshippers are idolatrous and impure, can please him who looketh at the heart, 1–3. This leads to a threatening of vengeance for their guilt, alluding to their making void the law of God by their abominable traditions, their rejection of Christ, persecution of his followers, and consequent destruction by the Romans. But as the Jewish ritual and people shadow forth the system of Christianity and its professors; so, in the prophetic writings, the idolatries of the Jews are frequently put for the idolatries afterwards practised by those bearing the Christian name. Consequently, if we would have the plenitude of meaning in this section of prophecy, which the very context requires, we must look through the type into the antitype, viz., the very gross idolatries practised by the members of Antichrist, the pompous heap of human inventions and traditions with which they have encumbered the Christian system, their most dreadful persecution of Christ's spiritual and true worshippers, and the awful judgments which shall overtake them in the great and terrible day of the Lord, 4–6. The mighty and sudden increase of the Church of Jesus Christ at the period of Antichrist's fall represented by the very strong figure of Sion being delivered of a man-child before the time of her travail, the meaning of which symbol the prophet immediately subjoins in a series of interrogations for the sake of greater force and emphasis, 7–9. Wonderful prosperity and unspeakable blessedness of the world when the posterity of Jacob, with the fulness of the Gentiles, shall be assembled to Messiah's standard, 10–14. All the wicked of the earth shall be gathered together to the battle of that great day of God Almighty, and the slain of Jehovah shall be many, 15–18. Manner of the future restoration of the Israelites from their several dispersions throughout the habitable globe, 19–21. Perpetuity of this new economy of grace to the house of Israel, 22. Righteousness shall be universally diffused in the earth; and the memory of those who have transgressed against the Lord shall be had in continual abhorrence, 23, 24. Thus this great prophet, after

tracing the principal events of time, seems at length to have terminated his views in eternity, where all revolutions cease, where the blessedness of the righteous shall be unchangeable as the new heavens, and the misery of the wicked as the fire that shall not be quenched.

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THUS saith the LORD, "The heaven is my throne, and the earth is my footstool: where is the house that ye build unto me?

and where is the place of my rest?

2 For all those things hath mine hand made, and all those things have been, saith the LORD: ^bbut to this man will I look, ^ceven to him that is poor and of a contrite spirit, and ^dtrembleth at my word.

3 ^eHe that killeth an ox is as if he slew a man; he that sacrificeth a ^flamb, as if he

^a 1 Kings viii. 27; 2 Chron. vi. 18; Matt. v. 34, 35; Acts viii. 48, 49; xvii. 24.—^b Chap. lviii. 15; lxi. 1.—^c Ps. xxxiv. 18; li. 17.—^d Ezra ix. 4; x. 3; Prov. xxviii. 14; ver. 5.

NOTES ON CHAP. LXVI.

This chapter is a continuation of the subject of the foregoing. The Jews valued themselves much upon their temple, and the pompous system of services performed in it, which they supposed were to be of perpetual duration; and they assumed great confidence and merit to themselves for their strict observance of all the externals of their religion. And at the very time when the judgments denounced in verses 6 and 12 of the preceding chapter were hanging over their heads, they were rebuilding, by Herod's munificence, the temple in a most magnificent manner. God admonishes them, that "the Most High dwelleth not in temples made with hands;" and that a mere external worship, how diligently soever attended, when accompanied with wicked and idolatrous practices in the worshippers, would never be accepted by him. This their hypocrisy is set forth in strong colours, which brings the prophet again to the subject of the former chapter; and he pursues it in a different manner, with more express declaration of the new economy, and of the flourishing state of the Church under it. The increase of the Church is to be sudden and astonishing. They that escape of the Jews, that is, that become converts to the Christian faith, are to be employed in the Divine mission to the Gentiles, and are to act as priests in presenting the Gentiles as an offering to God; see Rom. xv. 16. And both, now collected into one body, shall be witnesses of the final perdition of the obstinate and irreclaimable.

These two chapters manifestly relate to the calling of the Gentiles, the establishment of the Christian dispensation, and the reprobation of the apostate Jews, and their destruction executed by the Romans.—L.

Verse 2. *And all those things have been*—"And all these things are mine"] A word absolutely necessary to the sense is here lost out of the text: ^י li, mine. It is preserved by the Septuagint and Syriac.

Verse 3. *He that killeth an ox is as if he slew a man*—"He that slayeth an ox killeth a man"] These are instances of wickedness joined with hypocrisy; of the most flagitious crimes committed by those who at the

cut off a dog's neck; he that offereth an oblation, as if he offered swine's blood; he that ^bburneth incense, as if he blessed an idol.

Yea, they have chosen their own ways, and their soul delighteth in their abominations.

4 I also will choose their ⁱdelusions, and will bring their fears upon them; ^kbecause when I called, none did answer; when I spake, they did not hear: but they did evil before mine eyes, and chose that in which I delighted not.

^a Chap. i 11.—^b Or, *kid*.—^c Deut. xxiii. 18.—^d Heb. *maketh a memorial of*, Lev. ii. 2.—^e Or, *devices*.—^f Prov. i. 24; chap. lxx. 12; Jer. vii. 13.

same time affected great strictness in the performance of all the external services of religion. God, by the Prophet Ezekiel, upbraids the Jews with the same practices: "When they had slain their children to their idols, then they came the same day into my sanctuary to profane it," chap. xxiii. 39. Of the same kind was the hypocrisy of the Pharisees in our Saviour's time: "who devoured widows' houses, and for a pretence made long prayers," Matt. xxiii. 14.

The generality of interpreters, by departing from the literal rendering of the text, have totally lost the true sense of it, and have substituted in its place what makes no good sense at all; for it is not easy to show how, in any circumstances, sacrifice and murder, the presenting of legal offerings and idolatrous worship, can possibly be of the same account in the sight of God.

He that offereth an oblation, as if he offered swine's blood—"That maketh an oblation offereth swine's blood"] A word here likewise, necessary to complete the sense, is perhaps irrecoverably lost out of the text. The Vulgate and Chaldee add the word *offereth*, to make out the sense; not, as I imagine, from any different reading, (for the word wanted seems to have been lost before the time of the oldest of them, as the Septuagint had it not in their copy,) but from mere necessity.

Le Clerc thinks that מַעֲלֵה *maaleh* is to be repeated from the beginning of this member; but that is not the case in the parallel members, which have another and a different verb in the second place. "דָּם *dam*, sic Versiones; putarem tamen legendum participium aliquod, et quidem זָבַח *zabach*, cum sequatur חָכֵת *cheth*, nisi jam præcesserat."—SECKER. *Houbigant* supplies אָכַל *achal*, *eateth*. After all, I think the most probable word is that which the Chaldee and Vulgate seem to have designed to represent; that is, מַקְרִיב *makrib*, *offereth*.

In their abominations.] וּבִשְׁחֵטָוֵיהֶם *usheshikkutseyhem*, "and in their abominations;" two copies of the *Machazor*, and one of Kennicott's MSS. have וּבִגְלוּלֵיהֶם *ubegilluleyhem*, "and in their idols." So the Vulgate and Syriac.

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5 Hear the word of the LORD, ye that tremble at his word; Your brethren that hated you, that cast you out for my name's sake, said, "Let the LORD be glorified: but he shall appear to your joy, and they shall be ashamed.

6 A voice of noise from the city, a voice from the temple, a voice of the LORD that rendereth recompense to his enemies.

7 Before she travailed, she brought forth; before her pain came, she was delivered of a man child.

8 Who hath heard such a thing? who hath seen such things? Shall the earth be made to bring forth in one day: or shall a nation be born at once? for as soon as Zion travailed, she brought forth her children.

9 Shall I bring to the birth, and not cause to bring forth? saith the LORD: shall I cause to bring forth, and shut the womb? saith thy God.

Ver. 1.—^a Chap. v. 19.—^b 2 Thess. i. 10; Tit. ii. 13.
^c Or, beget.—^d Or, brightness.

Verse 5. *Your brethren that hated you—said—*“Say ye to your brethren that hate you”] The Syriac reads *imru laacheychem*; and so the *Septuagint*, Edit. Comp. *εἰπατε ἀδελφοὺς ὑμῶν* and MS. Mar-chal. has *ἀδελφοί*; and so Cyril and Procopius read and explain it. It is not easy to make sense of the reading of the *Septuagint* in the other editions; *εἰπατε ἀδελφοὶ ἡμῶν τοῖς μιστοῦσιν ὑμᾶς* but for *ἡμῶν*, our, MS. i. D. u. also has *ὑμῶν*, your.

Verse 6. *A voice of noise from the city, a voice from the temple, a voice of the Lord*] It is very remarkable that similar words were spoken by Jesus, son of Ananias, previously to the destruction of Jerusalem. See his very affecting history related by *Josephus*, WAR, B. vi., chap. v.

Verse 8. *Who hath seen—*“And who hath seen”] Twenty MSS., (four ancient,) of *KenNICOTT's*, and twenty-nine of *De Rossi's*, and two ancient of my own, and the two oldest editions, with two others, have *וַיֵּי* *umi*, adding the conjunction *vau*; and so read all the ancient versions. *And who hath seen?*

Verse 9. *Shall I bring to the birth*] *האני אשכיר haani ashibir*, num ego matricem frangam; *MONTANUS*. The word means that which immediately precedes the appearance of the fetus—the breaking forth of the liquor *amni*. This also is an expression that should be studiously avoided in prayers and sermons.

Verse 11. *With the abundance of her glory—*“From her abundant stores.”] For *מִזְצִיז mizziz*, from the splendour, two MSS. and the old edition of 1488, have *מִזְצִיז mizziv*; and the latter *זֵי zain* is upon a rasure in three other MSS. It is remarkable that *Kimchi* and *Sal. ben Melec*, not being able to make any thing of the word as it stands in the text, say it means the

10 Rejoice ye with Jerusalem, and be glad with her, all ye that love her: rejoice for joy with her, all ye that mourn for her:

11 That ye may suck, and be satisfied with the breasts of her consolations; that ye may milk out, and be delighted with the abundance of her glory.

12 For thus saith the LORD, Behold, I will extend peace to her like a river, and the glory of the Gentiles like a flowing stream; then shall ye suck, ye shall be borne upon her sides, and be dandled upon her knees.

13 As one whom his mother comforteth, so will I comfort you; and ye shall be comforted in Jerusalem.

14 And when ye see this, your heart shall rejoice, and your bones shall flourish like an herb: and the hand of the LORD shall be known toward his servants, and his indignation toward his enemies.

Chap. xlviii 18; lx. 5.—^a Chap. lx. 16.—^b Chap. xlix. 22; lx. 4.—^c See Ezek. xxxvii. 1, &c.

same with *מִזְצִיז mizziv*; that is, in effect, they admit of a various reading, or an error in the text. But as *Vitrina* observes, what sense is there in sucking nourishment from the splendour of her glory? He therefore endeavours to deduce another sense of the word *מִזְצִיז mizziv*; but, as far as it appears to me, without any authority. I am more inclined to accede to the opinion of those learned rabbins, and to think that there is some mistake in the word; for that in truth is their opinion, though they disguise it by saying that the corrupted word means the very same with that which they believe to be genuine. So in chap. xli. 24 they say that *אֶפֶס aphā*, a viper, means the same with *עֶפֶס ephes*, nothing; instead of acknowledging that one is written by mistake instead of the other. I would propose to read in this place *מִזְצִיז mizzin* or *מִזְצִיז mizzen*, which is the reading of one of *De Rossi's* MS., (instead of *מִזְצִיז mizziv*), from the stores, from *זֶן zun*, to nourish, to feed; see Gen. xlv. 23; 2 Chron. xi. 23; Psa. cxlv. 13. And this perhaps may be meant by *Aquila*, who renders the word by *ἀπο παντοδαπίας* with which that of the *Vulgate*, *ab omnimoda gloria*, and of *Symmachus* and *Theodotion*, nearly agree. The Chaldee follows a different reading, without improving the sense; *מֵינִי meyin*, from the wine.—L.

Verse 12. *Like a river, and—like a flowing stream—*“Like the great river, and like the overflowing stream”] That is, the *Euphrates*, (it ought to have been pointed *כְּנַהר kannahar*, ut *fluvius ille*, as the river,) and the Nile.

Then shall ye suck—“And ye shall suck at the breast”] These two words *עָלִי עַל shad*, at the breast, seem to have been omitted in the present text, from their likeness to the two words following; *עָלִי עַל* al

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15 " For, behold, the LORD will come with fire, and with his chariots like a whirlwind, to render his anger with fury, and his rebuke with flames of fire.

16 For by fire and by ^v his sword will the LORD plead with all flesh : and the slain of the LORD shall be many.

17 " They that sanctify themselves, and purify themselves in the gardens * behind one tree in the midst, eating swine's flesh, and the

" Chap. ix. 5 ; 2 Thess. i. 8. — ^v Chap. xxvii. 1.

tsad, at the side. A very probable conjecture of *Houbigant*. The *Chaldee* and *Vulgate* have omitted the two latter words instead of the two former. See note on chap. ix. 4.

Verse 15. *The Lord will come with fire*—"JEHOVAH shall come as a fire"] For באש *baesh*, in fire, the *Septuagint* had in their copy קאש *kaesh*, as a fire ; *ως πυρ*.

To render his anger with fury—"To breathe forth his anger in a burning heat"] Instead of להשב *lehashib*, as pointed by the Masoretes, to render, I understand it as להששב *lehashshib*, to breathe, from נשב *nashab*.

Verse 17. *Behind one tree*—"After the rites of Achad"] The Syrians worshipped a god called Adad. *Plin. Nat. Hist.* xxxvii. 11 ; *Macrobi. Sat.* i. 23. They held him to be the highest and greatest of the gods, and to be the same with Jupiter and the sun ; and the name Adad, says *Macrobius*, signifies *one* ; as likewise does the word Achad in *Isaiah*. Many learned men therefore have supposed, and with some probability, that the prophet means the same pretended deity. אחר *achad*, in the *Syrian* and *Chaldean* dialects, is אחר *achad*, and perhaps by reduplication of the last letter to express perfect unity, it may have become אחר *achad*, not improperly expressed by *Macrobius* Adad, without the aspirate. It was also pronounced by the Syrians themselves, with a weaker aspirate, אחר *achad*, as in *Benhadad*, *Hadadezer*, names of their kings, which were certainly taken from their chief object of worship. This seems to me to be a probable account of this name.

But the Masoretes correct the text in this place. Their marginal reading is אחר *achath*, which is the same word, only in the feminine form ; and so read thirty MSS. (six ancient) and the two oldest editions. This *Le Clerc* approves, and supposes it to mean *Hecate*, or the moon ; and he supports his hypothesis by arguments not at all improbable. See his note on the place.

Whatever the particular mode of idolatry which the prophet refers to might be, the general sense of the place is perfectly clear. But the *Chaldee* and *Syriac*, and after them *Symmachus* and *Theodotion*, cut off at once all these difficulties, by taking the word אחר *achad* in its common meaning, not as a proper name, the two latter rendering the sentence thus : *Οπισω αλληλων εν μεσω εσθιοντων το κριος το χοιρειον* ; "One after another, in the midst of those that eat swine's

abomination, and the mouse, shall be consumed together, saith the LORD.

18 For I know their works and their thoughts ; it shall come that I will gather all nations and tongues ; and they shall come, and see my glory.

19 " And I will set a sign among them, and I will send those that escape of them unto the nations, to Tarshish, Pul, and Lud, that draw the bow, to Tubal, and Javan, to the isles afar

" Chap. lxx. 3, 4. — * Or, one after another. — ^v Luke ii. 34.

flesh." I suppose they all read in their copies אחר אחר *achad achad*, one by one, or perhaps אחר אחר אחר *achad achad achad*, one after another. See a large dissertation on this subject in *Davidis Millii Dissertationes Selectæ*, Dissert. vi.—L.

I know not what to make of this place ; it is certain that our translation makes no sense, and that of the learned prelate seems to me too refined. *Kimchi* interprets this of the Turks, who are remarkable for ablutions. "Behind one in the midst" he understands of a large fish-pond placed in the middle of their gardens. Others make אחר *achad* a deity, as above ; and a deity of various names it is supposed to be, for it is *Achad*, and *Chad*, and *Hadad*, and *Achath*, and *Hecat*, an Assyrian idol. אחר *achad* the first tree or the gate with fine forth.—Old MS. Bible.

Verse 18. *For I know their works*] A word is here lost out of the present text, leaving the text quite imperfect. The word is יודע *yodea*, knowing, supplied from the *Syriac*. The *Chaldee* had the same word in the copy before him, which he paraphrases by קריני *kedemi gelon*, their deeds are manifest before me ; and the *Aldine* and *Complutensian* editions of the *Septuagint* acknowledge the same word επισταμαι, which is verified by MS. *Pachom.* and the *Arabic* version. I think there can be little doubt of its being genuine. The concluding verses of this chapter refer to the complete restoration of the Jews, and to the destruction of all the enemies of the Gospel of Christ, so that the earth shall be filled with the knowledge and glory of the Lord. Talia sæcla currite ! Lord, hasten the time !

It shall come—"And I come"] For באה *baah*, which will not accord with any thing in the sentence, I read בא *ba*, with a MS. ; the participle answering to יודע *yodea*, with which agree the *Septuagint*, *Syriac*, and *Vulgate*. Perhaps it ought to be בא ובה *veba*, when I shall come, Syr. ; and so the *Septuagint*, according to Edit. Ald. and Complut., and Cod. Marchal.

Verse 19. *That draw the bow*] I much suspect that the words קשת רשבי *moshechey kesheth*, who draw the bow, are a corruption of the word משך *meshek*, *Moschi*, the name of a nation situated between the Euxine and Caspian seas ; and properly joined with תבול *tubal*, the Tibareni. See *Bochart*, Phaleg. iii. 12. The *Septuagint* have მოსოχ, without any thing of the drawers of the bow : the word being once taken for a participle, the bow was added to make sense of it

A. M. cir. 3292. off, that have not heard my fame,
B. C. cir. 712. neither have seen my glory; * and
Olymp. XVII. 1. they shall declare my glory among
cir. annum the Gentiles.
Numæ Pompiliî, R. Roman., 4.

20 And they shall bring all your brethren
*for an offering unto the LORD out of all
nations upon horses, and in chariots, and in
b litters, and upon mules, and upon swift
beasts, to my holy mountain Jerusalem, saith
the LORD, as the children of Israel bring an
offering in a clean vessel into the house of
the LORD.

21 And I will also take of them for ° priests
and for Levites, saith the LORD.

* Mal. i. 11.—a Rom. xv. 16.—b Or, *couches*.—c Exod.
xix. 6; chap. lxi. 6; 1 Pet. ii. 9; Rev. i. 6.—d Chap. lxx. 17.
2 Pet. iii. 13; Rev. xxi. 1.—e Zech. xiv. 16.

קֶשֶׁת *kesheth*, the bow, is omitted in a MS. and by the
Septuagint.

That have not heard my fame—"Who never heard
my name?" For שְׁמִי *shimi*, my fame, I read, with the
Septuagint and *Syriac*, שְׁמִי *shemi*, my name.

Verse 20. And in chariots—"And in couches"]
There is a sort of vehicle much used in the east, con-
sisting of a pair of hampers or cradles, thrown across
a camel's back, one on each side; in each of which a
person is carried. They have a covering to defend
them from the rain and the sun. *Thevenot* calls them
counes, i. p. 356. *Maillet* describes them as covered
cages hanging on both sides of a camel. "At Alep-
po," says Dr. *Russell*, "women of inferior condition in
longer journeys are commonly stowed, one on each
side of a mule, in a sort of covered cradles." *Nat.*
Hist. of Aleppo, p. 89. These seem to be what the
prophet means by the word צִבִּיִּים *tsabbim*. *Harmer's*
Observations, i. p. 445.

Verse 21. And for Levites] For לְלִוִּי *leleviyim*,
fifty-nine MSS., (eight ancient), have וְלִוִּי *velale-*
viyim, adding the conjunction *vau*, which the sense
seems necessarily to require: and so read all the an-
cient versions. See *Josh.* iii. 3, and the various read-
ings on that place in *Kennicott's Bible*.

Verse 24. For their worm shall not die] These
words of the prophet are applied by our blessed Sa-
viour, *Mark* ix. 44, to express the everlasting punish-
ment of the wicked in Gehenna, or in hell. Gehenna,
or the valley of Hinnom, was very near to Jerusalem
to the south-east: it was the place where the idola-
trous Jews celebrated that horrible rite of making their
children pass through the fire, that is, of burning them
in sacrifice to Moloch. To put a stop to this abomi-
nable practice, *Josiah* defiled, or desecrated, the place,
by filling it with human bones, 2 Kings xxiii. 10, 14;
and probably it was the custom afterwards to throw out
the carcasses of animals there, when it also became the
common burying place for the poorer people of Jeru-
salem. Our Saviour expressed the state of the blessed
by sensible images; such as paradise, Abraham's bo-
som, or, which is the same thing, a place to recline
next to Abraham at table in the kingdom of heaven.

22 For as d the new heavens A. M. cir. 3292.
and the new earth, which I will B. C. cir. 712.
make, shall remain before me, Olymp. XVII. 1.
saith the LORD, so shall your seed cir. annum
and your name remain. Numæ Pompiliî, R. Roman., 4.

23 And ° it shall come to pass that † from
one new moon to another, and from one sabbath
to another, ‡ shall all flesh come to worship
before me, saith the LORD.

24 And they shall go forth, and look upon
h the carcasses of the men that have transgressed
against me: for their i worm shall not die,
neither shall their fire be quenched; and they
shall be an abhorring unto all flesh.

† Heb. from new moon to his new moon, and from sabbath to his sab-
bath.—‡ Psa. lxx. 2; chap. xlix. 26.—§ Ver. 16.—Mark
ix. 44, 46, 48.

See *Matt.* viii. 11. *Cœnabat Nerva cum paucis.*
Veiento proximus, atque etiam in sinu recumbent.
"The Emperor Nerva supped with few. *Veiento* was
the first in his estimation, and even reclined in his bo-
som." *Plin. Epist.* iv. 22. Compare *John* xiii. 23;
for we could not possibly have any conception of it,
but by analogy from worldly objects. In like manner
he expressed the place of torment under the image of
Gehenna; and the punishment of the wicked by the
worm which there preyed on the carcasses, and the fire
that consumed the wretched victims. Marking how-
ever, in the strongest manner, the difference between
Gehenna and the invisible place of torment; namely,
that in the former the suffering is transient:—the worm
itself which preys upon the body, dies; and the fire
which totally consumes it, is soon extinguished:—
whereas in the figurative Gehenna the instruments of
punishment shall be everlasting, and the suffering with-
out end; "for there the worm dieth not, and the fire
is not quenched."

These emblematical images, expressing heaven and
hell, were in use among the Jews before our Saviour's
time; and in using them he complied with their no-
tions. "Blessed is he that shall eat bread in the king-
dom of God," says the Jew to our Saviour, *Luke* xiv.
15. And in regard to Gehenna, the Chaldee para-
phrast, as I observed before on chap. xxx. 33, renders
everlasting or continual burnings by "the Gehenna of
everlasting fire." And before his time the son of Si-
rach, chap. vii. 17, had said, "The vengeance of the
ungodly is fire and worms." So likewise the author
of the book of *Judith*, chap. xvi. 17: "Wo to the na-
tions rising up against my kindred: the Lord Almighty
will take vengeance of them in the day of judgment,
in putting fire and worms in their flesh;" manifestly
referring to the same emblem.—L.

Kimchi's conclusion of his notes on this book is
remarkable:—

"Blessed be God who hath created the mountains
and the hills,

And hath endued me with strength to finish the
book of salvation:

He shall rejoice us with good tidings and reports.

He shall show us a token for good ;—

And the end of his miracles he shall cause to approach us.”

Several of the Versions have a peculiarity in their terminations :—

And they shall be to a satiety of sight to all flesh.
VULGATE.

And thei schut den into felling of sigt to all fleshe.
Old MS. BIBLE.

And they shall be as a vision to all flesh.
SEPTUAGINT.

And the wicked shall be punished in hell till the righteous shall say,—It is enough. CHALDEE.

They shall be an astonishment to all flesh ;
So that they shall be a spectacle to all beings.

SYRIAC.

The end of the prophecy of Isaiah the prophet.
Praise to God who is truly praiseworthy. ARABIC.

One of my old Hebrew MSS. after the twenty-first verse repeats the twenty-third : “ And it shall come to pass that from one new moon to another, and from one Sabbath to another, shall all flesh come to worship before me, saith the Lord.”

MASORETIC NOTES.

Number of verses in this book, 1295.

Middle verse,—Chap. xxxiii. 21.

Masoretic sections, 26.

חזק *chazak*, Be strong.

In the course of these notes the reader will have often observed two MSS. of the *Septuagint* referred to by Bp. Lowth, and marked 1. B. II., 1. D. II. They are both in the British Museum. The *former* contains the prophets, and was written about the tenth or eleventh century ; and because it once belonged to Pachomius, patriarch of Constantinople, in the beginning of the sixteenth century, the bishop often quotes it by the title MS. Pachom. The *other* contains many of the historical books, beginning with *Ruth*, and ending with *Ezra* ; and has also the Prophet Isaiah. This MS. consists of two parts,—one apparently written in the eleventh or twelfth century ; the other, in the beginning of the fourteenth. Dr. Grabe and Dr. Woide, as well as Bp. Lowth, considered these MSS. of great value and authority.

It may be necessary to say something of the Hebrew MSS. which I have also frequently quoted. The collations of *Kennicott* and *De Rossi* have been long before the public ; and to describe them would be useless. The collections of the *latter* Bp. Lowth had never seen, else he could have strengthened his authorities ; these, for the first time, I have in the preceding notes incorporated with Bishop Lowth's references, and thus added double strength to the learned prelate's authorities. But of my own I should say something, as they form no part of the above collections ; and yet are among the oldest MSS. known to exist. Independently of rolls, which contain only the Megillah, Esther, and the Pentateuch, they are *ten* in number, and formerly belonged to the Rev. Cornelius Schulting, a Protestant minister of Amsterdam. After his death

in 1726, they were sold by public auction, and came into the possession of the Rev. John Van der Hagen, a reformed minister of the same place.

In 1733, Jo. Christ. Wolf described these MSS. in the fourth volume of his *Bibliotheca Hebræa*, p. 79. A few years ago I had the singular good fortune to purchase the whole of these at Utrecht ; a collection of MSS., which Dr. *Kennicott* complains that he could not by any entreaties obtain the privilege of collating. These are his own words,—“ Wolfius, (Bib. Heb. iv. 79–82,) memorat codices 10. olim penes Schultingium ; quorum plurimi postea erant penes Rev. Joh. Van der Hagen. Usum Codd. Hagenianorum obtinere nulla potuit à me precatio.” *Dissert. Gener. p. 78. sub Cod. 84.* Dr. *Kennicott* supposed that three of those MSS. had been collated for him : but in this I believe he was mistaken ; as he was also in supposing that only the greater part of the ten MSS. of Schulting had fallen into the hands of Mr. Van der Hagen ; for the fact is, the whole ten were purchased by Van der Hagen, and the same ten are now in my library, being precisely those described by Wolfius, as above. I have collated the Prophet Isaiah throughout, in two of the most ancient of these MSS. ; and have added their testimony in many places to the various readings collected by *Kennicott* and *De Rossi*. The very bad state of my health, and particularly of my eyes, prevented a more extensive collation of these very ancient and invaluable MSS. Some of the oldest are without any date. They are marked with the ten first letters of the alphabet. Cod. C. was written A. D. 1076,—D. in 1286,—G. in 1215,—H. in 1309,—I. in 1136. In most of these there is an ample harvest of important various readings.

Bishop Lowth, in giving an account of his labours on this prophet, takes a general view of the difficulties and helps he met with in his work. This being of considerable importance, I shall lay an abstract of it before the reader, as a proper supplement to the preceding sheets. He observes :—

“ The Masoretic punctuation,—by which the pronunciation of the language is given, and the forms of the several parts of speech, the construction of the words, the distribution and limits of the sentences, and the connexion of the several members, are fixed,—is in effect an interpretation of the Hebrew text made by the Jews of late ages, probably not earlier than the eighth century ; and may be considered as *their* translation of the Old Testament. Where the words unpointed are capable of various meanings, according as they may be variously pronounced and constructed, the Jews by their pointing have determined them to one meaning and construction ; and the sense which they thus give is *their* sense of the passage, just as the rendering of a translator into another language is *his* sense. The points have been considered as part of the Hebrew text, and as giving the meaning of it on no less than Divine authority. Accordingly our public translations in the modern tongues, for the use of the Church among Protestants, and so likewise the modern Latin translations, are for the most part close copies of the Hebrew pointed text, and are in reality only versions at second hand, translations of the Jews' interpretation of the Old Testament.

"To what a length an opinion lightly taken up, and embraced with a full assent without due examination, may be carried, we may see in another example of much the same kind. The learned of the Church of Rome, who have taken the liberty of giving translations of Scripture in the modern languages, have for the most part subjected and devoted themselves to a prejudice equally groundless and absurd. The Council of Trent declared the Latin translation of the Scriptures, called the Vulgate, which had been for many ages in use in their Church, to be authentic; a very ambiguous term, which ought to have been more precisely defined than the fathers of this council chose to define it. Upon this ground many contended that the Vulgate Version was dictated by the Holy Spirit; at least was providentially guarded against all error; was consequently of Divine authority, and more to be regarded than even the original Hebrew and Greek texts.

"But a very fruitful source of error proceeded from the Jewish copyists consulting more the fair appearance of their copy than the correctness of it, by wilfully leaving mistakes uncorrected, lest by erasing they should diminish the beauty and the value of the transcript, (for instance, when they had written a word or part of a word wrong, and immediately saw their mistake, they left the mistake uncorrected, and wrote the word anew after it;) their scrupulous regard to the evenness and fulness of their lines, which induced them to cut off from the ends of lines a letter or letters for which there was not sufficient room, (for they never divided a word, so that the parts of it should belong to two lines,) and to add to the ends of lines letters wholly insignificant, by way of expletives to fill up a vacant space: their custom of writing part of a word at the end of a line, where there was not room for the whole, and then giving the whole word at the beginning of the next line.

"These circumstances considered, it would be the most astonishing of all miracles, if the Hebrew writings of the Old Testament had come down to us through their hands absolutely pure, and free from all mistakes whatsoever.

"The ancient VERSIONS, as the principal sources of emendation, and highly useful in rectifying as well as in explaining the Hebrew text, are contained in the London Polyglot.

"The Greek Version, commonly called the Septuagint, or of the seventy interpreters, probably made by different hands, (the number of them uncertain,) and at different times, as the exigence of the Jewish Church at Alexandria and in other parts of Egypt required, is of the first authority, and of the greatest use in correcting the Hebrew text, as being the most ancient of all; and as the copy from which it was translated appears to have been free from many errors which afterwards by degrees got into the text. But the Greek Version of Isaiah is not so old as that of the Pentateuch by a hundred years and more, having been made in all probability after the time of Antiochus Epiphanes, when the reading of the prophets in the Jewish synagogues began to be practised; and even after the building of Onias' temple, to favour which there seems to have been some artifice employed in a certain passage of Isaiah (chap. xix. 18) in this Version. And it unfortunately happens that Isaiah has had the hard fate

to meet with a Greek translator very unworthy of him, there being hardly any book of the Old Testament so ill rendered in that Version as this of Isaiah.

"The Arabic Version is sometimes referred to as verifying the reading of the Septuagint, being, for the most part at least, taken from that Version.

"The Chaldee paraphrase of Jonathan ben Uzziel, made about or before the time of our Saviour, though it often wanders from the text in a wordy allegorical explanation, yet very frequently adheres to it closely, and gives a verbal rendering of it; and accordingly is sometimes of great use in ascertaining the true reading of the Hebrew text.

"The Syriac Version stands next in order of time, but is superior to the Chaldee in usefulness and authority, as well in ascertaining as in explaining the Hebrew text. It is a close translation of the Hebrew language into one of near affinity to it. It is supposed to have been made as early as the first century.

"The fragments of the three Greek Versions of *Aquila*, *Symmachus*, and *Theodotion*, all made in the second century, which are collected in the Hexapla of Montfaucōn, are of considerable use for the same purpose.

"The *Vulgate*, being for the most part the translation of Jerome, made in the fourth century, is of service in the same way, in proportion to its antiquity.

"In referring to Dr. Kennicott's Collections, I have given the whole number of manuscripts or editions which concur in any particular reading; what proportion that number bears to the whole number of collated copies which contain the Book of Isaiah, may be seen by comparing it with the catalogue of copies collated, which is given at the end of that book in the doctor's edition of the Hebrew Bible.

"Among the manuscripts which have been collated, I consider those of the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth centuries as ancient, comparatively and in respect of the rest. Therefore in quoting a number of manuscripts, where the variation is of some importance, I have added, that so many of that number are *ancient*, that is, are of the centuries above mentioned.

"The design of the notes is to give the reasons and authorities on which the translation is founded; to rectify or to explain the words of the text; to illustrate the ideas, the images, and the allusions of the prophet, by referring to objects, notions, and customs which peculiarly belong to his age and his country; and to point out the beauties of particular passages. If the reader would go deeper into the mystical sense, into theological, historical, and chronological disquisitions, there are many learned expositors to whom he may have recourse, who have written full commentaries on this prophet, to which title the present work has no pretensions. The sublime and spiritual uses to be made of this peculiarly evangelical prophet, must be all founded on a faithful representation of the literal sense which his words contain. This is what I have endeavoured closely and exactly to express."

In conclusion, it may be necessary to give some account of what I have ventured to superadd to the labours of this very learned prelate. After consulting the various commentators, who have spent much time

and labour in their endeavours to illustrate this prophet, I found their interpretations of many of the most important prophecies strangely different, and often at variance. Former commentators have taken especial care to bring forth in the most prominent point of view all those passages which have been generally understood to refer to our blessed Lord, and the Christian dispensation. Later critics, especially those on the continent, have adopted the Jewish plan of interpretation, referring the parts belonging to the Messiah in his sufferings, &c., to the prophet himself, or to the children of the captivity in their state of *suffering*; and those passages which speak of the *redemption of the world*, and the *glorious state of the Christian Church*, they apply to the *deliverance of the Israelites from the Babylonish captivity*. It is really painful to see what labour and learning these critics spend to rob the prophet of his title of *evangelical*; and to show that even the sacred writers of the New Testament, in their application of select passages to our Lord, only followed the popular custom of *accommodating* passages of the Sacred Writings to occurrences and events, to which their leading circumstances bore some kind of resemblance, the application being only intended to convey the idea of *similitude*, and not of *identity*.

While I have cautiously handled those passages, the application of which was *dubious*, I have taken care to give my opinion with firmness on those which seem to have no other meaning than what they derive from their application to the great work of redemption by Jesus Christ, and the glory that should follow the outpouring of his Spirit. Many readers will no doubt suppose that I should have dwelt more on the *spiritual* parts of this inimitable book; but to this there would be scarcely any end. Who could exhaust the stores of this prophet! and if any thing were left unsaid, some would still be unsatisfied, to say nothing of the volume being thereby swollen beyond all reasonable bounds. I have marked enough for the reader's meditation; and have thrown out a sufficient number of hints to be improved by ministers of the word of God. To another class it may appear too *critical*; but this chiefly applies to the learned bishop, whose plan, as by far the best in my judgment, I have followed; and whose collection of various readings I felt it my duty to complete, a thing that none of his editors have attempted before. I have therefore added the various readings collected by De Rossi to those of Dr. Kennicott, which the bishop had cited as authorities, on which he built his alterations and critical conjectures.

INTRODUCTION TO THE BOOK

OF THE

PROPHET JEREMIAH.

THE Prophet Jeremiah, son of Hilkiah, was of the sacerdotal race, and a native of *Anathoth*, a village in the tribe of *Benjamin*, within a few miles of Jerusalem, which had been appointed for the use of the priests, the descendants of Aaron, Josh. xxi. 18. He was called to the prophetic office when very young; probably when he was fourteen years of age, and in the thirteenth of the reign of Josiah, A. M. 3375, B. C. 629. He continued to prophesy till after the destruction of Jerusalem by the Chaldeans, which took place A. M. 3416; and it is supposed that about two years after he died in Egypt. Thus it appears that he discharged the arduous duties of the prophetic office for upwards of *forty* years.

Being very young when called to the prophetic office, he endeavoured to excuse himself on account of his youth and incapacity for the work; but, being overruled by the Divine authority, he undertook the task, and performed it with matchless zeal and fidelity in the midst of a most crooked and perverse people, by whom he was continually persecuted, and whom he boldly reproved, often at the hazard of his life.

His attachment to his country was strong and fervent; he foresaw by the light of prophecy the ruin that was coming upon it. He might have made terms with the enemy, and not only saved his life, but have gained ease and plenty; but he chose rather to continue with his people, and take his part in all the disasters that befell them.

After the destruction of Jerusalem, Nebuchadnezzar having made *Gedaliah* governor of Judea, the fractious Jews rose up against him, and put him to death; they then escaped to *Tahpanhes* in Egypt, carrying Jeremiah with them; who, continuing to testify against their wickedness and idolatry, at length fell a victim to his faithfulness: they filled up the measure of their iniquity, as tradition reports, by stoning the prophet to death. God marked this murderous outrage by his peculiar displeasure; for in a few years after they were almost all miserably destroyed by the Chaldean armies which had invaded Egypt; and even this destruction had been foretold by the prophet himself, chap. xlv: "They were consumed by the sword and by the famine until there was an end of them, a small remnant only escaping," ver. 14, 27, 28.

The pitch of desperate wickedness to which the Jews had arrived previously to their captivity was truly astonishing. They had exhausted all the means that infinite *mercy*, associated with infinite *justice*, could employ for the salvation of sinners; and they became in consequence *desperately wicked*; no wonder, therefore, that wrath fell upon them to the *uttermost*. It seems that their hardness and darkness had proceeded to such lengths that they abandoned themselves to all the abominations of idolatry to avenge themselves on God, because he would not bear with their continual profligacy. Were ever people more highly favoured, more desperately ungrateful, or more signally punished! What a lesson is their history to the nations of the earth, and especially to those who have been favoured with the light of revelation!

I should have entered into a particular discussion relative to the history of those times mentioned by this prophet, had they not passed already in review in the Books of *Kings* and *Chronicles*; in which much of the historical parts of this prophet has been anticipated;

INTRODUCTION TO THE BOOK OF JEREMIAH.

and to which, in order to avoid repetition, I must refer my readers. What is farther necessary to be added will be found in the following notes.

As a writer, the character of Jeremiah has been well drawn by Bishop *Lowth*. On comparing him with *Isaiah*, the learned prelate says: "Jeremiah is by no means wanting either in elegance or sublimity; although, generally speaking, inferior to *Isaiah* in both. St. Jerome has objected to him a certain *rusticity* in his diction; of which, I must confess, I do not discover the smallest trace. His thoughts, indeed, are somewhat less elevated, and he is commonly more large and diffuse in his sentences; but the reason of this may be, that he is mostly taken up with the gentler passions of *grief* and *pity*, for the expressing of which he has a peculiar talent. This is most evident in the *Lamentations*, where those passions altogether predominate; but it is often visible also in his *Prophecies*; in the former part of the book more especially, which is principally *poetical*. The middle parts are for the most part *historical*; but the last part, consisting of *six* chapters, is entirely *poetical*; and contains several oracles distinctly marked, in which this prophet falls very little short of the loftiest style of *Isaiah*."

It has often been remarked, that although several of the prophecies in this book have their *dates* distinctly noted, and most of the rest may be ascertained from collateral evidence; yet there is a strange *disorder* in the *arrangement*. "There is," says Dr. *Blayney*, "a preposterous jumbling together of the prophecies of the reigns of Jehoiakim and Zedekiah in the seventeen chapters which follow the twentieth, according to the Hebrew copies; so that, without any apparent reason, many of the *latter* reigns *precede* those of the *former*; and in the *same* reign, the *last* delivered are put *first*, and the *first*, *last*." In order to prevent the confusion arising from this, Dr. *Blayney* has transposed the chapters where he thought it needful, without altering the numerals as they stand in our common Bibles.

This defect has been noticed, and attempts made to remedy it, by others. Dr. *John George Dahler*, Professor of Theology in the Protestant seminary of Strasburg, has just now published the *first volume* of a work, entitled, *JEREMIE, traduit sur le Texte original, accompagné de Notes Explicatives, Historiques, et Critiques, Svo.*, (antedated) *Strasbourg*, 1821. After a *preface*, and very judicious *historical introduction*, consisting, the first of *twenty-two*, the second of *thirty-six* pages, the *text* and *notes* follow. The poetical parts of the text are translated in the *hemistich* manner, as the original appears in the best copies; and the whole is divided into *sections*; each of which is introduced with judicious observations relative to time, place, circumstances, and the matter contained in that section. The discourses or prophecies delivered under a particular reign, are all produced under that reign in their chronological order. A table of this arrangement I shall here introduce, and refer to the use of it afterwards:—

TABLE I.

| <i>Prophecies under Josiah.</i> | Chap. xiv. 1.—xv. 21. | <i>Under Zedekiah.</i> |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| | xvi. 1.—xvii. 18. | |
| Chap. i. 1—19. | xviii. 1—23. | Chap. xxiii. 1.—xxii. 8. |
| iv. v.—vi. 30. | xix. 1.—xx. 13. | xi. 1—17. |
| ii. 1.—iii. 5. | xx. 14—18. | xi. 18.—xii. 13. |
| iii. 6.—iv. 4. | xxiii. 9—40. | xxiv. 1—10. |
| xvii. 19—27. | xxxv. 1—19. | xxix. 1—32. |
| xlvi. 1—7. | xxv. 1—38. | xxvii. 1.—xxviii. 17. |
| | xxxvi. 1—32. | xlix. 34—39. |
| <i>Under Jehoiakim.</i> | xl. 1—5. | li. 59—64. |
| vii. 1.—ix. 25. | xii. 14—17. | xxi. 1—14. |
| xxvi. 1—24. | x. 17—25. | xxxiv. 1—7. |
| xlvi. 2—12. | <i>Under Jeconiah.</i> | xxxvii. 1—10. |
| x. 1—16. | | xxxiv. 8—22. |
| | xiii. 1—27. | xxxvii. 11—21. |
| | | xxxviii. 1—28. |

INTRODUCTION TO THE BOOK OF JEREMIAH.

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| Chap. xxxix. 15-18. xxxii. 1-44. xxxiii. 1-26. xxxix. 1-10. | Chap. xxx. 1.-xxx. 40. <i>Prophecies delivered in Egypt.</i> xliii. 8-13. xliv. 1-30. xlv. 13-28. | Chap. xlviii. 1-47. xlix. 7-22. xlix. 23-27. xlix. 28-33. l. 1.-li. 58-64. |
| <i>After the destruction of Jerusalem.</i> xxxix. 11-14. xl. 1.-xli. 18. xlii. 1.-xliii. 7. | <i>Prophecies relative to strange nations.</i> xlv. 1, and xlix. 1-6. | <i>Historical Appendix.</i> lii. 1-34. |

The kings under whom Jeremiah prophesied succeeded each other in the following order.

1. Josiah; 2. Jehoahaz; 3. Jehoiachin, or Jeconiah; 4. Jehoiakim; 5. Zedekiah.

To render the *transpositions* evident which have taken place in these prophetic discourses we have only to look at those which bear the date of their delivery.

TABLE II.

| Chap. | Chap. |
|---|--|
| i. 1. Delivered the thirteenth year of Josiah. | his subjects to give liberty to the Israelites whom they had reduced to slavery. |
| iii. 6. Under Josiah. | |
| xxi. 1. Under Zedekiah. | xxxv. 1. Under Jehoiakim. |
| xxiv. 1. After the carrying away of Jeconiah, son of Jehoiakim. | xxxvi. 1. Under Jehoiakim. |
| xxv. 1. The fourth year of Jehoiakim. | xxxvii. 1. Under Zedekiah during the siege of Jerusalem. |
| xxvi. 1. The beginning of the reign of Jehoiakim. | xxxviii. 1. Under Zedekiah. |
| xxviii. 1. The beginning of the reign of Zedekiah. | xxxix. 15. Under Zedekiah while Jeremiah was in prison. |
| xxix. 1. After the carrying away of Jeconiah. | xlv. 1. The fourth year of Jehoiakim. |
| xxxii. 1. The tenth year of Zedekiah. | xlvi. 2. The fourth year of Jehoiakim. |
| xxxiv. 1. (Under Zedekiah) during the siege of Jerusalem. | xlix. 34. In the beginning of the reign of Zedekiah. |
| xxxv. 8. (Under Zedekiah) when he had obliged | li. 59. The fourth year of Zedekiah. |

Taking into consideration the order of the reigns, a child may perceive that the above prophecies are not in the order of the times of their delivery; and that the *sheets* or *skins* on which the text of that MS. was written, from which the present copies have derived their origin, have been pitifully interchanged, huddled and tacked together, without connexion or arrangement.

To remedy this defect, Dr. *Blayney* has arranged the chapters in the following order, which he terms a new arrangement of the chapters in Jeremiah, from chap. xx. to chap. xlv., inclusive: xx., xxii., xxiii., xxv., xxvi., xxxv., xxxvi., xlv., xxiv., xxix., xxx., xxxi., xxvii., xxviii., xxi., xxiv., xxxvii., xxxii., xxxiii., xxxviii., xxxix. 15-18, xxxix. 1-14, xl., xli., xlii., xliii., xlv., xlv., &c.

The preceding and subsequent chapters Dr. *Blayney* thought sufficiently correct for all the general purposes of chronology; and it is according to this order that he prints the text in his edition and translation of this prophet.

Dr. *Dahler*, as we have seen, is more circumstantial. Where he has *dates*, as are shown in the preceding table, he produces the text in that order; where there are not *positive* dates, he ascertains several by circumstantial intimations, which bear great evidence of accuracy; but there is a numerous class of discourses which he is obliged to insert in this work by *critical conjecture*. In such a case as this, when the *arrangement* of the common text is so evidently *defective*, and in many respects *absurd*, this procedure is quite allowable; for although the present text as to its arrangement has the sanction of *antiquity*, yet when a remedy is found, it would be absurd, if not sinful, to follow an order which we may rest satisfied never did proceed from the inspired writer.

I hope none will suppose that these observations detract any thing from the Divine inspiration of the book. The prophet delivered his discourses at particular times in *select portions*,

during *forty* or *forty-three* years; these were afterwards gathered together and stitched up without any attention to chronological arrangement. Though the Spirit of the Lord directed the prophet, yet it would be absurd to suppose that it guided the hand of every *collector* or *scribe* into whose custody these several parcels might come. Suppose a man buy a copy of the Bible in *sheets*, and not knowing how to collate them, stitches the whole confusedly together, so that in many places the sense cannot be made out from a preceding to a following sheet, would it not be singularly foolish for any person to say, "As God is the Fountain of wisdom and Author of reason, such incongruities cannot proceed from him, therefore this book was not given by Divine revelation." A child in a printer's office might reply, "Cut the stitching asunder, that is man's work; collate the sheets and put them in their proper order, and you will soon see that every paragraph is in harmony with the rest, and contains the words of Divine wisdom."

Many an ancient MS., which appeared mutilated and imperfect, I have restored to order and perfection by cutting the binding asunder, and restoring the sheets and leaves to those places from which the ignorance and unskilfulness of the binder had detached them. May we not be allowed to treat the dislocations in the writings of a prophet in the same way, when it is evident that in the lapse of time his work has suffered by the hand of the careless and ignorant.

But it may be asked, "After all the evidence I have, and the concessions I have made, why I have not transposed those disjointed chapters, and produced them in the order in which I think they should be read?" I answer, Were I to give a new translation with notes of this prophet separately, as Drs. *Blayney* and *Dahler* have done, I should feel it my duty to do what the objection states; but as my province as a general commentator requires me to take up all the *books* of the sacred volume in the *order* in which I find them in the present authorized version, though convinced that this arrangement is neither correct nor convenient; so I take up the *parts* of each, however transposed, in the same manner, directing the reader by *tables* and *notes* to regulate his use of the work so as to produce general edification with as little embarrassment as possible.

For general purposes, Dr. *Blayney's* chronological arrangement may be sufficient; but for greater accuracy Table I. may be preferred. These may at least be considered in the light of *helps* to a better understanding of these several prophecies; but no man is bound to follow either, farther than he is convinced that it follows what is specifically set down by the prophet himself, or fairly deducible from strong circumstantial evidence.

In my notes on this prophet I have availed myself, as far as my plan would permit, of the best helps within my reach. The *various readings* of *Kennicott* and *De Rossi* I have carefully consulted, and occasionally strengthened the evidence in behalf of those readings, more particularly recommended by collations from my own MSS. I regret that I have not been able, for the reasons mentioned at the conclusion of the notes on Isaiah, to produce all the various readings of importance found in these ancient MSS., and especially in the Book of *Lamentations*, which is contained in *five* of them; but like the woman in the Gospels, *I have done what I could*, and must leave the rest to those who, with better abilities, may possess the greater advantages of youth and strength, with unimpaired sight.

Reader! God designs thee a blessing by every portion of his word: in thy reading seek for *this*; and if these notes be helpful to thee, give Him the glory.

A. C.

Eastcott, Nov. 1, 1824.

THE BOOK

OF THE

PROPHET JEREMIAH.

Chronological notes relative to the commencement of Jeremiah's prophesying.

Year from the Creation, according to Archbishop Usher, 3375.—Year from the Deluge, according to the generally received Hebrew text, conferred with Acts vii. 4, 1719.—Fourth year of the *thirty-seventh* Olympiad.—Year from the building of Rome according to the Varronian account, 125.—Year before the vulgar era of Christ's nativity, 629.—Twelfth year of Ancus Martius, the fourth king of the Romans: this was the *one hundred and twentieth* year before the expulsion of the Tarquins.—Nineteenth year of Phraortes, the second king of Media.—Twenty-third year of Archidamus, king of Lacedæmon, of the family of the Proclidæ.—Sixteenth year of Eurycrates II., king of Lacedæmon, of the family of the Eurysthenidæ.—Third year of Sadyattes, king of Lydia, which was the *eighty-second* year before the conquest of this kingdom by Cyrus.—Twelfth year of Philip, the sixth king of Macedon, or the *two hundred and ninety-third* before the commencement of the reign of Alexander the Great.—Thirteenth year of Josiah, king of Judah.—Epoch of the building of Cyrene by Battus, according to some chronologers.

CHAPTER I.

General title to the whole Book, 1-3. Jeremiah receives a commission to prophesy concerning nations and kingdoms, a work to which in the Divine purpose he had been appointed before his birth, 4-10. The vision of the rod of an almond tree and of the seething pot, with their signification, 11-16. Promises of Divine protection to Jeremiah in the discharge of the arduous duties of his prophetic office, 17-19.

A. M. 3375.
B. C. 629.
Ol. XXXVII. 4.
Anci Martii,
R. Roman.,
12.

THE words of Jeremiah the son of Hilkiah, of the priests that were ^a in Anathoth in the land of Benjamin :

2 To whom the word of the LORD came in the days of Josiah the son of Amon king of Judah, ^b in the thirteenth year of his reign.

A. M. cir. 3394.
—3416.
B. C. cir. 610.
—588.
Ol. XLII. 3.
—XLVIII. 1.

3 It came also in the days of Jehoiakim the son of Josiah king of Judah, ^c unto the end of the eleventh year of Zedekiah the

A. M. cir. 3394.
—3416.
B. C. cir. 610.
—588.
Ol. XLII. 3.
—XLVIII. 1.

son of Josiah king of Judah, ^d unto the carrying away of Jerusalem captive ^e in the fifth month.

4 Then the word of the LORD came unto me, saying,

5 Before I ^f formed thee in the belly ^g I knew thee; and before thou camest forth out of the womb I ^h sanctified thee, and I ⁱ ordained thee a prophet unto the nations.

A. M. cir. 3394.
—3416.
B. C. cir. 610.
—588.
Ol. XLII. 3.
—XLVIII. 1.

^a Josh. xxi. 18; 1 Chron. vi. 60; chap. xxxii. 7, 8. —^b Ch. xxv. 3. —^c Chap. xxxix. 2. —^d Chap. lii. 12, 15. —^e 2 Kings

xxv. 8. —^f Isa. xlix. 1, 5; Ecclus. xlix. 7. —^g Exod. xxxiii. 12, 17. —^h Luke i. 15, 41; Gal. i. 15, 16. —ⁱ Heb. gave.

NOTES ON CHAP. I.

Verse 1-3. *The words of Jeremiah*] These three verses are the *title* of the Book; and were probably added by Ezra when he collected and arranged the sacred books, and put them in that order in which they are found in Hebrew Bibles in general. For particulars relative to this prophet, the times of his prophesying, and the arrangement of his discourses, see the *introduction*.

Eleventh year of Zedekiah] That is, the last year of his reign; for he was made prisoner by the Chaldeans in the fourth month of that year, and the *carry-*

ing away of the inhabitants of Jerusalem was in the fifth month of the same year.

Verse 4. *The word of the Lord came unto me*] Then I first felt the inspiring influence of the Divine Spirit, not only revealing to me the subjects which he would have me to declare to the people, but also the *words* which I should use in these declarations.

Verse 5. *Before I formed thee*] I had destined thee to the prophetic office before thou wert born: I had formed my plan, and appointed thee to be my envoy to this people. St. Paul speaks of his own call to preach the Gospel to the Gentiles in similar terms, Gal. i. 15, 16.

A. M. 3375.
B. C. 629.
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R. Roman.,
12.

6 Then said I, ^k Ah, Lord God! behold, I cannot speak: for I *am* a child.

7 But the LORD said unto me, Say not, I *am* a child; for thou shalt go to all that I shall send thee, and ^l whatsoever I command thee thou shalt speak.

8 ^m Be not afraid of their faces; for ⁿ I *am* with thee to deliver thee, saith the LORD.

9 Then the LORD put forth his hand, and ^o touched my mouth. And the LORD said unto me, Behold, I have ^p put my words in thy mouth.

10 ^a See, I have this day set thee over the nations and over the kingdoms, to ^r root out, and to pull down, and to destroy, and to

^k Exod. iv. 10. vi. 12, 30; Isa. vi. 5.—^l Num. xxii. 20, 33; Matt. xxviii. 20.—^m Ezek. ii. 6; iii. 9; ver. 17.—ⁿ Exod. iii. 12; Deut. xxxii. 6, 8; Josh. i. 5; chap. xv. 20; Acts xxvi. 17; Heb. xiii. 6.

Verse 6. *I cannot speak*] Being very young, and wholly inexperienced, I am utterly incapable of conceiving aright, or of clothing these Divine subjects in suitable language. Those who are really called of God to the sacred ministry are such as have been brought to a deep acquaintance with themselves, feel their own ignorance, and know their own weakness. They know also the awful responsibility that attaches to the work; and nothing but the authority of God can induce such to undertake it. They whom God never called *run*, because of worldly honour and emolument: the others hear the call with *fear and trembling*, and can go only in the strength of Jehovah.

"How ready is the man to go,
Whom God hath never sent!
How timorous, diffident, and slow,
God's chosen instrument!"

Verse 7. *Whatsoever I command thee*] It is my words and message, not thine own, that thou shalt deliver. I shall teach thee; therefore thy youth and inexperience can be no hinderance.

Verse 8. *Be not afraid of their faces*] That is, the Jews, whom he knew would persecute him because of the message which he brought. To be *fore-warned* is to be half armed. He knew what he was to expect from the disobedient and the rebellious, and must now be prepared to meet it.

Verse 10. *I have—set thee over the nations*] God represents his messengers the prophets as *doing* what he commanded them to declare *should be done*. In this sense they *rooted up, pulled down, and destroyed*—declared God's judgments; they *built up and planted*—declared the promises of his *mercy*. Thus God says to Isaiah, chap. vi. 10: "Make the heart of this people fat—and shut their eyes." Show them that they are *stupid and blind*; and that, because they have shut their eyes and hardened their hearts, God will in his judgments leave them to their hardness and darkness.

Verse 11. *A rod of an almond tree.*] שֶׁבֶט *shaked*.

throw down, to build, and to plant.

11 Moreover the word of the LORD came unto me, saying, Jeremiah, what seest thou? And I said, I see a rod of an almond tree.

12 Then said the LORD unto me, Thou hast well seen: for I will hasten my word to perform it.

13 And the word of the LORD came unto me the second time, saying, What seest thou? And I said, I see ^a a seething pot; and the face thereof is ^t toward the north.

14 Then the LORD said unto me, Out of the ⁿ north an evil ^v shall break forth upon all the inhabitants of the land.

^o Isa. vi. 7.—^p Isa. li. 16; chap. v. 14.—^q 1 Kings xix. 17. ^r Chap. xviii. 7. 8, 9, 10; 2 Cor. x. 4, 5.—^s Ezek. xi. 3, 7; xxiv. 3.—^t Heb. *from the face of the north*.—^u Chap. iv. 6; vi. 1.—^v Heb. *shall be opened*.

from שֶׁבֶט *shaked*, "to be ready," "to hasten," "to watch for an opportunity to do a thing," "to awake; because the almond tree is the first to flower and bring forth fruit. Pliny says, Floret prima omnium amygdala mense Januario; Martio vero pomum maturat. It blossoms in January, when other trees are locked up in their winter's repose; and it bears fruit in March, just at the commencement of spring, when other trees only begin to bud. It was here the symbol of that promptitude with which God was about to fulfil his promises and threatenings. As a *rod*, says Dahler, is an instrument of punishment, the rod of the almond may be intended here as the symbol of that punishment which the prophet was about to announce.

Verse 12. *I will hasten my word*] Here is a paronomasia. *What dost thou see?* I see שֶׁבֶט *shaked*, "an almond," the hastening tree: that which first awakes. Thou hast well seen, for (שֶׁבֶט *shoked*) I will hasten my word. I will awake, or watch over my word for the first opportunity to inflict the judgments which I threaten. The judgment shall come speedily; it shall soon flourish, and come to maturity.

Verse 13. *A seething pot—toward the north.*] We find, from Ezekiel xxiv. 3, &c., that a *boiling pot* was an emblem of war, and the desolations it produces. Some have thought that by the seething pot Judea is intended, agitated by the invasion of the Chaldeans, whose land lay north of Judea. But Dr. Blayney contends that מִיִּפְתָּח צַפּוֹנָה *mippney tsaphonah* should be translated, *From the face of the north*, as it is in the margin; for, from the next verse, it appears that the evil was to come from the north; and therefore the *steam*, which was designed as an emblem of that evil, must have arisen from that quarter also. The pot denotes the empire of the Babylonians and Chaldeans lying to the north of Judea, and pouring forth its multitudes like a thick vapour, to overspread the land. Either of these interpretations will suit the text.

Verse 14. *Shall break forth*] תִּפְּתָח *tippathach*, *shall*

A. M. 3375.
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15 For, lo, I will ^w call all the families of the kingdoms of the north, saith the LORD; and they shall come, and they shall ^x set every one his throne at the entering of the gates of Jerusalem, and against all the walls thereof round about, and against all the cities of Judah.

16 And I will utter my judgments against them touching all their wickedness, ^y who have forsaken me, and have burned incense unto other gods, and worshipped the works of their own hands.

17 Thou therefore ^z gird up thy loins, and

^w Chap. v. 15; vi. 22; x. 22; xxv. 9. — ^x Chap. xxxix. 3; xliii. 10. — ^y Deut. xxviii. 20; chap. xvii. 13. — ^z 1 Kings xviii. 46; 2 Kings iv. 29; ix. 1; Job xxxviii. 3; Luke xii. 35;

^{he opened.} The door shall be thrown abroad, that these calamities may pass out freely.

Verse 15. *Shall set every one his throne at the entering of the gates*] As the gates of the cities were the ordinary places where justice was administered, so the enemies of Jerusalem are here represented as conquering the whole land, assuming the reins of government, and laying the whole country under their own laws; so that the Jews should no longer possess any political power: they should be wholly subjugated by their enemies.

Verse 16. *I will utter my judgments*] God denounced his judgments: the conquest of their cities, and the destruction of the realm, were the facts to which these judgments referred; and these facts prove that the threatening was fulfilled.

Worshipped the works of their own hands.] *Idolatry* was the source of all their wickedness, and was the cause of their desolations. For למעשׂ lemaasey, the works, more than a hundred MSS. of Kennicott's and De Rossi's, with many editions, have למעשה lemaaseh, the work. Idolatry was their one great work, the business of their life, their trade.

Verse 17. *Gird up thy loins*] Take courage and be ready, lest I confound thee; take courage and be resolute, ^ן pen, lest by their opposition thou be terrified and confounded. God is often represented as doing or causing to be done, what he only permits or suffers to be done. Or, do not fear them, I will not

arise, and speak unto them all that I command thee: ^a be not dismayed at their faces, lest I ^b confound thee before them.

18 For, behold, I have made thee this day ^c a defenced city, and an iron pillar, and brazen walls against the whole land, against the kings of Judah, against the princes thereof, against the priests thereof, and against the people of the land.

19 And they shall fight against thee; but they shall not prevail against thee; ^d for I am with thee, saith the LORD, to deliver thee.

1 Pet. i. 18. — ^a Exod. iii. 12; ver. 8; Ezek. ii. 6. — ^b Or, break to pieces. — ^c Isa. i. 7; chap. vi. 27; xv. 20. — ^d Ver. 8.

suffer thee to be confounded. So Dahler, Ne crains pas que je te confonde a leurs yeux, "Do not fear that I shall confound thee before them." It is well known that the phrase, *gird up thy reins*, is a metaphor taken from the long robes of the Asiatics; which, on going a journey, or performing their ordinary work, they were obliged to truss up under their girdles, that the motions of the body might not be impeded.

Verse 18. *I have made thee this day a defenced city, and an iron pillar, and brazen walls*] Though thou shalt be exposed to persecutions and various indignities, they shall not prevail against thee. To their attacks thou shalt be as an impregnable city; as unshaken as an iron pillar; and as imperishable as a wall of brass. None, therefore, can have less cause to apprehend danger than thou hast. The issue proved the truth of this promise: he outlived all their insults; and saw Jerusalem destroyed, and his enemies, and the enemies of his Lord, carried into captivity. Instead of חומת chomoth, walls, many MSS. and editions read חמה chomath, a wall, which corresponds with the singular nouns preceding.

Verse 19. *They shall not prevail against thee*] Because I am determined to defend and support thee against all thy enemies. One of the ancients has said, Θεου ἐξελοντος, και επι πιστος πληρη σωζης; Thestius, apud Theophil. ad Autolye. lib. ii. "God protecting thee, though thou wert at sea upon a twig, thou shouldst be safe."

CHAPTER II.

God expresses his continued regard for his people, long since chosen, 1-3. He then expostulates with them on their ungrateful and worse than heathen return to his regard, 4-11; at which even the inanimate creation must be astonished, 12, 13. After this their guilt is declared to be the sole cause of the calamities which their enemies had power to inflict on them, 14-17. They are upbraided for their alliances with idolatrous countries, 18, 19; and for their strong propensity to idolatry, notwithstanding all the care and tender mercy of God, 20-29. Even the chastenings of the Almighty have produced in this people no repentance, 30. The chapter concludes with compassionately remonstrating against their folly and ingratitude in revolting so deeply from God, and with warning them of the fearful consequences, 31-37.

A. M. 3375.
B. C. 629.
OL. XXXVII. 4.
Anci Martii,
R. Roman.,
12.

MOREOVER the word of the
LORD came to me, saying,
2 Go and cry in the ears of
Jerusalem, saying, Thus saith the

LORD; I remember ^a thee, the kindness of thy
^b youth, the love of thine espousals, ^c when
thou wentest after me in the wilderness, in a
land that was not sown.

3 ^d Israel was holiness unto the LORD, and
^e the first-fruits of his increase: ^f all that de-
vour him shall offend; evil shall come upon
them, saith the LORD.

4 Hear ye the word of the LORD, O house
of Jacob, and all the families of the house of
Israel:

5 Thus saith the LORD, ^g What iniquity
have your fathers found in me, that they are
gone far from me, ^h and have walked after
vanity, and are become vain?

6 Neither said they, Where is the LORD

^a Or, for thy sake — Ezek. xvi. 8, 24, 60; xxiii. 3, 8, 19;
Hos. ii. 15. — ^b Deut. ii. 7. — ^c Exod. xix. 5, 6. — ^d James
i. 18; Rev. xiv. 4. — ^e Chap. xii. 14; see chap. i. 7. — ^f Isa.
v. 4; Mic. vi. 3. — ^g Kings xxi. 15; Jonah ii. 8. — ^h Isa.
xiii. 9, 11, 13; Hos. xii. 4. — ⁱ Deut. viii. 15; xxiii. 10.
^j Or, the land of Carmel.

NOTES ON CHAP. II.

Verse 2. *I remember thee*] The youth here refers to their infant political state when they came out of Egypt; they just then began to be a people. Their espousals refer to their receiving the law at Mount Sinai, which they solemnly accepted, Exod. xxiv. 6-8, and which acceptance was compared to a betrothing or espousal. Previously to this they were no people, for they had no constitution nor form of government. When they received the law, and an establishment in the Promised Land, then they became a people and a nation.

Wentest after me] Receivedst my law, and wert obedient to it; confiding thyself wholly to my guidance, and being conscientiously attached to my worship. The kindness was that which God showed them by taking them to be his people, not their kindness to him.

Verse 3. *Israel was holiness unto the Lord*] Fully consecrated to his service.

The first fruits of his increase] They were as wholly the Lord's, as the first fruits were the property of the priests according to the law, Num. xviii. 13. These the priests alone had a right to devote to their own use.

All that devour him shall offend] As they were betrothed to the Lord, they were considered his especial property; they therefore who injured them were considered as laying violent hands on the property of God. They who persecute God's children have a grievous burden to bear, an awful account to give.

Verse 5. *What iniquity have your fathers found in me*] Have they ever discovered any thing cruel, un-

that ⁱ brought us up out of the land of Egypt, that led us through the ^k wilderness, through a land of deserts and of pits, through a land of drought, and of the shadow of death, through a land that no man passed through, and where no man dwelt?

7 And I brought you into ^l a plentiful country, to eat the fruit thereof and the goodness thereof; but when ye entered, ye ^m defiled my land, and made mine heritage an abomination.

8 The priests said not, Where is the LORD? and they that handle the ⁿ law knew me not: the pastors also transgressed against me, ^o and the prophets prophesied by Baal, and walked after things that ^p do not profit.

9 Wherefore ^q I will yet plead with you, saith the LORD, and ^r with your children's children will I plead.

10 For pass ^s over the isles of Chittim, and

^a Num. xiii. 27; xiv. 7, 8; Deut. viii. 7, 8, 9. — ^b Lev. xviii. 25, 27, 28; Num. xxxv. 33, 34; Psa. lxxviii. 58, 59; evi. 38; chap. iii. 1; xvi. 18. — ^c Mal. ii. 6, 7; Rom. ii. 20. — ^d Chap. xxiii. 13. — ^e Ver. 11; Hab. ii. 18. — ^f Ezek. xx. 35, 36; Mic. vi. 2. — ^g Exod. xx. 5; Lev. xx. 5. — ^h Or, over to.

just, oppressive in my laws? Any thing unkind or tyrannical in my government? Why then have they become idolaters?

Verse 6. *Through the wilderness*] Egypt was the house of their bondage: the desert through which they passed after they came out of Egypt, was a place where the means of life were not to be found; where no one family could subsist, much less a company of 600,000 men. God mentions these things to show that it was by the bounty of an especial providence that they were fed and preserved alive. Previously to this, it was a land through which no man passed, and in which no man dwelt. And why? because it did not produce the means of life; it was the shadow of death in its appearance, and the grave to those who committed themselves to it.

Verse 7. *And I brought you into a plentiful country*] The land of Canaan.

My land] The particular property of God, which he gave to them as an inheritance, they being his peculiar people.

Verse 8. *They that handle the law*] ⁱ vethophe-shey, they that draw out the law; they whose office it is to explain it, draw out its spiritual meanings, and show to what its testimonies refer.

The pastors also] Kings, political and civil rulers. *Prophesied by Baal*] Became his prophets, and were inspired with the words of lying spirits.

Verse 9. *I will yet plead with you*] ^j arib, I will maintain my process, vindicate my own conduct, and prove the wickedness of yours.

Verse 10. *The isles of Chittim*] This is the island of Cyprus, according to Josephus. In 1 Maccabees,

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see; and send unto Kedar, and consider diligently, and see if there be such a thing:

11 ^u Hath a nation changed their gods, which are ^v yet no gods? ^w but my people have changed their glory for ^x that which doth not profit.

12 ^y Be astonished, O ye heavens, at this, and be horribly afraid, be ye very desolate, saith the LORD.

13 For my people have committed two evils; they have forsaken me the ^z Fountain of living waters, and hewed them out cisterns, broken cisterns that can hold no water.

14 Is Israel ^a a servant? is he a home-born slave? Why is he ^b spoiled?

15 ^c The young lions roared upon him, and ^d yelled, and they made his land waste: his cities are burned without inhabitant.

^u Mic. iv. 5.—^v Psa. cxv. 4; Isa. xxxvii. 19; chap. xvi. 20; ^w Psa. ciii. 20; Rom. i. 23.—^x Ver. 8.—^y Isa. i. 2; chap. vi. 19.—^z Psa. xxxvi. 9; chap. xvii. 13; xviii. 14; Joh. iv. 14. ^a See Exod. iv. 22.—^b Heb. become a spoil?—^c Isa. i. 7; chap. iv. 7.

chap. viii. 5, it is taken for Macedonia. Besides this, how they (the Romans) had discomfited in battle Philip and Perseus, king of the Chittims. Chittim was the grandson of Japhet; and Bochart has made it appear that the countries inhabited by the Chittim were Italy and the adjacent provinces of Europe, lying along the coast of the Mediterranean Sea; and probably this is the prophet's meaning.

Send unto Kedar] The name of an Arabian tribe. See if nations either near or remote, cultivated or stupid, have acted with such fickleness and ingratitude as you have done! They have retained their gods to whom they had no obligation; ye have abandoned your God, to whom ye owe your life, breath, and all things!

Verse 12. Be astonished, O ye heavens] Or, the heavens are astonished. The original will admit either sense. The conduct of this people was so altogether bad, that among all the iniquities of mankind, neither heaven nor earth had witnessed any thing so excessively sinful and profligate.

Verse 13. Two evils] First, they forsook God, the Fountain of life, light, prosperity, and happiness. Secondly, they hewed out broken cisterns; they joined themselves to idols, from whom they could receive neither temporal nor spiritual good! Their conduct was the excess of folly and blindness. What we call here broken cisterns, means more properly such vessels as were ill made, not staunch, ill put together, so that the water leaked through them.

Verse 14. Is Israel a servant?] Is he a slave purchased with money, or a servant born in the family? He is a son himself. If so, then, why is he spoiled? Not because God has not shown him love and kindness; but because he forsook God, turned to and is joined with idols.

16 Also the children of Noph and ^{*} Tahapanes, [†] have broken the crown of thy head.

17 ^g Hast thou not procured this unto thyself, in that thou hast forsaken the LORD thy God, when ^h he led thee by the way?

18 And now what hast thou to do ⁱ in the way of Egypt, to drink the waters of ^k Sihor? or what hast thou to do in the way of Assyria to drink the waters of the river?

19 Thine own ^l wickedness shall correct thee, and thy backslidings shall reprove thee: know therefore and see that it is an evil thing and bitter, that thou hast forsaken the LORD thy God, and that my fear is not in thee, saith the Lord God of hosts.

20 For of old time I have broken thy yoke, and burst thy bands; and ^m thou saidst, I will

^g Heb. gave out their voice.—^h Chap. xliii. 7, 8, 9.—ⁱ Or, feed on thy crown; Deut. xxxiii. 20; Isa. viii. 8.—^j Chap. iv. 18.—^k Deut. xxxii. 10.—^l Isa. xxx. 1, 2.—^m Josh. xiii. 3, ⁿ Isa. iii. 9; Hos. 7. 5.—^o Exod. xix. 8; Josh. xxiv. 18; Judg. x. 16; 1 Sam. xii. 10.

Verse 15. The young lions roared upon him] The Assyrians, who have sacked and destroyed the kingdom of Israel, with a fierceness like that of pouncing upon their prey.

Verse 16. The children of Noph and Tahapanes] Noph and Tahapanes were two cities of Egypt, otherwise called Memphis and Daphni. It is well known that the good king was defeated by the Egyptians, and slain in battle. Thus was the crown of Judah's head broken.

Verse 18. What hast thou to do in the way of Egypt] Why dost thou make alliances with Egypt?

To drink the waters of Sihor?] This means the Nile. See on Isa. xxiii. 3.

The way of Assyria] Why make alliances with the Assyrians? All such connexions will only expedite thy ruin.

To drink the waters of the river?] The Euphrates, as נהר nahar or הנהר hannahar always means Euphrates, the country between the Tigris and Euphrates, is termed to this day Maher alnahar, "the country beyond the river," i. e., Mesopotamia.

Instead of cleaving to the Lord, they joined affinity and made alliances with those two nations, who were ever jealous of them, and sought their ruin. Egypt was to them a broken reed instead of a staff; Assyria was a leaky cistern, from which they could derive no help.

Verse 20. Of old time I have broken thy yoke] It is thought by able critics that the verbs should be read in the second person singular, THOU hast broken thy yoke, THOU hast burst thy bonds; and thus the Septuagint, συνέτριψας τὸν ζυγόν σου, "thou hast broken thy yoke." And the Vulgate, Confregisti jugum meum, rupisti vincula mea; "Thou hast broken my yoke, thou hast burst my bonds;" and so the Arabic. But

A. M. 3375.
B. C. 629.
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12.

not ⁿ transgress; when ^o upon
every high hill and under every
green tree thou wanderest,
^p playing the harlot.

21 Yet I had ^a planted thee a noble vine,
wholly a right seed: how then art thou turned
into ^r the degenerate plant of a strange vine
unto me?

22 For though thou ^s wash thee with nitre,
and take thee much soap, yet ^t thine iniquity
is marked before me, saith the Lord God.

23 ^u How canst thou say, I am not polluted,
I have not gone after Baalim? see thy way
^v in the valley, know what thou hast done:
^w thou art a swift dromedary traversing her ways;

^x Or, *see*. — Deut. xii. 2; Isa. lvi. 5, 7; chap. iii. 6.
^y Exod. xxiv. 15, 16. — ^z Exod. xv. 17; Psa. xlv. 2; lxxx. 8;
Isa. v. 1, &c.; lx. 21; Matt. xxi. 33; Mark xii. 1; Luke xx. 9.
^a Deut. xxxii. 32; Isa. i. 21; v. 4. — ^b Job ix. 30. — Deut.
xxxii. 34; Job xiv. 17; Hos. xiii. 12.

the *Chaldee* gives it a meaning which removes the difficulty: "I have broken the yoke of the people from thy neck; I have cut your bonds asunder." And when this was done, they did promise fair; for "thou saidst, I will not transgress;" but still they played the harlot—committed idolatrous acts in the high places, where the heathen had built their altars, pretending that elevation of this kind assisted their devotion.

Verse 21. *I had planted thee a noble vine*] I gave thee the fullest instruction, the purest ordinances, the highest privileges; and reason would that I should expect thee to live suitably to such advantages; but instead of this thou art become degenerate; the tree is deteriorated, and the fruit is bad. Instead of being true worshippers, and of a holy life and conversation, ye are become idolaters of the most corrupt and profligate kind. See Isa. v. 1, &c., where the same image is used.

Verse 22. *For though thou wash thee with nitre*] It should be rendered *natar* or *natron*, a substance totally different from our *nitre*. It comes from the root נתר *nathar*, to dissolve, loosen, because a solution of it in water is abstersive, taking out spots, &c., from clothes. It is still used in the east for the purpose of washing. If vinegar be poured on it, Dr. Shaw says, a strong effervescence is the immediate consequence, which illustrates Prov. xxv. 20: "The singing of songs to a heavy heart is like vinegar upon natron;" that is, there is no affinity between them; opposition and strife are occasioned by any attempt to unite them.

Thine iniquity is marked before me] No washing will take out thy spots; the marks of thy idolatry and corruption are too deeply rooted to be extracted by any human means.

Verse 23. *See thy way in the valley*] The valley of *Hinnom*, where they offered their own children to Moloch, an idol of the Ammonites.

A swift dromedary traversing her ways] Dr. Blay-

A. M. 3375.
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24 ^x A ^y wild ass ^z used to the wilderness, that snuffeth up the wind at ^a her pleasure; in her occasion who can ^b turn her away? all they that seek her will not weary themselves; in her month they shall find her.

25 Withhold thy foot from being unshod, and thy throat from thirst: but ^c thou saidst, ^d There is no hope; no; for I have loved ^e strangers, and after them will I go.

26 As the thief is ashamed when he is found, so is the house of Israel ashamed; they, their kings, their princes, and their priests, and their prophets,

^f Prov. xxx. 12. — ^g Chap. vii. 31. — ^h Or, *O swift dromedary*. — ⁱ Job xxxix. 5, &c.; chap. xiv. 6. — ^j Or, *O wild ass*, &c.
^k Heb. taught. — ^l Heb. the desire of her heart. — ^m Or, reverse it. — ⁿ Chap. xviii. 12. — ^o Or, is the case desperate? — ^p Deut. xxxii. 16; chap. iii. 13.

ney translates, "A fleet dromedary that hath taken to company with her."

Dr. Dahler rather paraphrases, thus:—

*Semblable a une dromedaire en chaleur,
Qui court d'une cote a l'autre.*

"Like to a dromedary in her desire for the male,
Which runs hither and thither."

This is an energetic comparison; and shows the unbridled attachment of those bad people to idolatry, and the abominable practices by which it was usually accompanied.

Verse 24. *A wild ass used to the wilderness*] Another comparison to express the same thing.

Snuffeth up the wind] In a high fever from the inward heat felt at such times, these animals open their mouths and nostrils as wide as possible, to take in large draughts of fresh air, in order to cool them.

In her month they shall find her.] The meaning is, that although such animals are exceedingly fierce and dangerous when they are in this state; yet, as soon as they have found the male, the desire is satisfied, and they become quiet and governable as before. But it was not so with this idolatrous people: their desires were ever fierce and furious; they were never satiated, one indulgence always leading to another. The brute beasts had only a short season in which this appetite prevailed; but they acted without restraint or limit.

Verse 25. *Withhold thy foot from being unshod*] When it was said to them, "Cease from discovering thy feet; prostitute thyself no more to thy idols."

And thy throat from thirst] Drink no more of their libations, nor use those potions which tend only to increase thy appetite for pollution. Thou didst say, There is no hope: it is useless to advise me thus; I am determined; I have loved these strange gods, and to them will I cleave.

Verse 26. *As the thief is ashamed*] As the pilferer is confounded when he is caught in the fact; so shalt thou, thy kings, princes, priests, and prophets, be con-

A. M. 3375.
B. C. 629.
Ol. XXXVII. 4.
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12.

27 Saying to a stock, Thou art my father; and to a stone, Thou hast brought me forth: for they have turned ^utheir back unto me, and not ^ttheir face: but in the time of their ^btrouble they will say, Arise, and save us.

28 But ⁱwhere are thy gods that thou hast made thee? let them arise, if they ^kcan save thee in the time of thy ^ltrouble: for ^maccording to the number of thy cities are thy gods, O Judah.

29 ⁿWherefore will ye plead with me? ye all have transgressed against me, saith the LORD.

30 In vain have I ^osmitten your children; they received no correction: your own sword hath ^pdevoured your prophets, like a destroying lion.

31 O generation, see ye the word of the LORD. ^qHave I been a wilderness unto Israel? a land of darkness? wherefore say my people, ^rWe ^sare lords; ^twe will come no more unto thee?

^rOr, begotten me.—^sHeb. the hinder part of the neck. ^bJudg. x. 10; Psa. lxxviii. 34; Isa. xxvi. 16.—^cDeut. xxxii. 37; Judg. x. 14.—^kIsa. xlv. 20.—^lHeb. emit.—^mChap. xi. 13.—ⁿVer. 23, 35.—^oIsa. i. 5; ix. 13; chap. v. 3.—^p2 Chron. xxxvi. 16; Neh. ix. 26; Matt. xxiii. 29, &c; Acts vii. 52; 1 Thess. ii. 15.—^qVer. 5.

founded, when God shall arrest thee in thy idolatries, and deliver thee into the hands of thine enemies.

Verse 27. *Thou art my father*] By thee we have been produced, and by thee we are sustained. This was the property of the true God; for he is the *Author and Supporter of being*. How deeply fallen and brutishly ignorant must they be when they could attribute this to the stock of a tree!

Verse 28. *According to the number of thy cities are thy gods*] Among heathen nations every city had its *tutelary deity*. Judah, far sunk in idolatry, had adopted this custom. The Church of Rome has refined it a little: every city has its *tutelary saint*, and this saint has a procession and worship peculiar to himself. So here; not much of the old idolatry is lost.

Verse 31. *Have I been a wilderness unto Israel?*] Have I ever withheld from you any of the blessings necessary for your support?

A land of darkness] Have you, since you passed through the wilderness, and came out of the darkness of Egypt, ever been brought into similar circumstances? You have had food and all the necessities of life for your bodies; and my ordinances and word to enlighten and cheer your souls. I have neither been a wilderness nor a land of darkness to you.

We are lords] We wish to be our own masters; we will neither brook religious nor civil restraint; we will regard no laws, human or Divine. It was this disposition that caused them to fall in so fully with the whole system of idolatry.

Verse 32. *Can a maid forget her ornaments*] This people has not so much attachment to me as young

A. M. 3375.
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32 Can a maid forget her ornaments, or a bride her attire? yet my people ^uhave forgotten me days without number.

33 Why trimmest thou thy way to seek love? therefore hast thou also taught the wicked ones thy ways.

34 Also in thy skirts is found ^vthe blood of the souls of the poor innocents: I have not found it by ^wsecret search, but upon all these.

35 ^xYet thou sayest, Because I am innocent, surely his anger shall turn from me. Behold, ^yI will plead with thee, ^zbecause thou sayest, I have not sinned.

36 ^aWhy gaddest thou about so much to change thy way? ^bthou also shalt be ashamed of Egypt, ^cas thou wast ashamed of Assyria.

37 Yea, thou shalt go forth from him, and ^dthine hands upon thine head: for the LORD hath rejected thy confidences, and thou shalt not prosper in them.

^rHeb. We have dominion.—^sPsa. xii. 4.—^tDeut. xxxii. 15.—^uPsa. cvi. 21; chap. xiii. 25; Hos. viii. 14.—^vPsa. cvi. 39; chap. xix. 4.—^wHeb. digging.—^xVer. 23, 29. ^yVer. 9.—^zProv. xxviii. 13; 1 John i. 8, 10.—^aVer. 18; chap. xxxi. 22; Hos. v. 13; xii. 1.—^bIsa. xxx. 3; chap. xxxvii. 7.—^c2 Chron. xxviii. 16, 20, 21.—^d2 Sam. xiii. 19.

females have to their dress and ornaments. They never forget them; and even when arrived at old age, look with pleasure on the dress and ornaments which they have worn in their youth.

Days without number.] That is, for many years; during the whole reign of Manasses, which was *fifty-five* years, the land was deluged with idolatry, from which the reform by good King Josiah his grandson had not yet purified it.

Verse 33. *Why trimmest thou thy way*] Ye have used a multitude of artifices to gain alliances with the neighbouring idolatrous nations.

Hast thou also taught the wicked ones thy ways.] Ye have made even these idolaters worse than they were before. Dr. Blayney translates, "Therefore have I taught calamity thy ways." A prosopopeia: "I have instructed calamity where to find thee." Thou shalt not escape punishment.

Verse 34. *The blood of the souls of the poor innocents*] We find from the sacred history that Manasseh had filled Jerusalem with innocent blood; see 2 Kings xxi. 16, and Ezek. xxxiv. 10.

I have not found it by secret search, but upon all these.] Such deeds of darkness and profligacy are found only in Israel. Dr. Blayney translates, "I have not found it in a digged hole, but upon every oak." Others cover the blood that it may not appear; but ye have shed it openly, and sprinkled it upon your consecrated oaks, and gloried in it.

Verse 35. *Because I am innocent*] They continued to assert their innocence, and therefore expected that God's judgments would be speedily removed!

I will plead with thee] I will maintain my process, follow it up to conviction, and inflict the deserved punishment.

Verse 36. *Why gaddest thou about]* When they had departed from the Lord, they sought foreign alliances for support. 1. The *Assyrians*, 2 Chron. xxviii. 13–21; but they injured instead of helping them. 2. The *Egyptians*: but in this they were utterly disappointed, and were ashamed of their confidence. See chap. xxxvii. 7, 8, for the fulfilment of this prediction.

Verse 37. *Thou shalt go forth from him, and thine*

hands upon thine head] Thou shalt find all thy confidence in vain,—thy hope disappointed,—and thy state reduced to desperation. *The hand being placed on the head* was the evidence of deep sorrow, occasioned by utter desolation. See the case of Tamar, when ruined and abandoned by her brother Amnon, 2 Sam. xiii. 19.

Thou shalt not prosper in them.] They shall all turn to thy disadvantage; and this, as we shall see in the history of this people, was literally fulfilled. O what a grievous and bitter thing it is to sin against the Lord, and have him for an enemy!

CHAPTER III.

The first five verses of this chapter allude to the subject of the last; and contain earnest exhortations to repentance, with gracious promises of pardon, notwithstanding every aggravation of guilt, 1–5. At the sixth verse a new section of prophecy commences, opening with a complaint against Judah for having exceeded in guilt her sister Israel, already cast off for her idolatry, 6–11. She is cast off, but not for ever; for to this same Israel, whose place of captivity (Assyria) lay to the north of Judea, pardon is promised on her repentance, together with a restoration to the Church of God, along with her sister Judah, in the latter days, 12–20. The prophet foretells the sorrow and repentance of the children of Israel under the Gospel dispensation, 21. God renews his gracious promises, 22; and they again confess their sins. In this confession their not deigning to name the idol Baal, the source of their calamities, but calling him in the abstract shame, or a thing of shame, is a nice touch of the pencil, extremely beautiful and natural, 22–25.

A. M. 3375.
B. C. 629.
OL XXXVII. 4.
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R. Roman.,
12.

THEY ^a say, If a man put away his wife, and she go from him, and become another man's, ^b shall he return unto her again? shall not that ^c land be greatly polluted? but thou hast ^d played the harlot with many lovers; ^e yet return again to me, saith the LORD.

2 Lift up thine eyes unto ^f the high places, and see where thou hast not been lien with.

^a Heb. saying. — ^b Deut. xxiv. 4. — ^c Chap. ii. 7. — ^d Chap. ii. 20; Ezek. xvi. 26, 28, 29. — ^e Chap. iv. 1; Zech. i. 3. ^f See Deut. xii. 2; chap. ii. 20. — ^g Gen. xxxviii. 14; Prov.

8 In the ways hast thou sat for them, as the Arabian in the wilderness; ^b and thou hast polluted the land with thy whoredoms and with thy wickedness.

A. M. 3375.
B. C. 629.
OL XXXVII. 4.
Anci Martii,
R. Roman.,
12.

3 Therefore the ⁱ showers have been withholden, and there hath been no latter rain; and thou hadst a ^k whore's forehead, thou refusedst to be ashamed.

4 Wilt thou not from this time cry unto me,

xxiii. 28; Ezek. xvi. 24, 25. — ^b Chap. ii. 7; ver. 9. — ^c Lev. xxvi. 19; Deut. xxviii. 23, 24; chap. ix. 12; xiv. 4. — ^d Chap. v. 3; vi. 15; viii. 12; Ezek. iii. 7; Zeph. iii. 5.

them sensible of their own sin, and God's tender mercy in offering to receive them again into favour.

Verse 2. *As the Arabian in the wilderness]* They were as fully intent on the practice of their idolatry, as the Arab in the desert is in lying in wait to plunder the caravans. Where they have not cover to lie in ambush, they scatter themselves about, and run hither and thither, raising themselves up on their saddles to see if they can discover, by smoke, dust, or other token, the approach of any travellers.

Verse 3. *There hath been no latter rain]* The former rain, which prepared the earth for tillage, fell in the beginning of November, or a little sooner; and the latter rain fell in the middle of April, after which there was scarcely any rain during the summer.

Verse 4. *Wilt thou not—cry unto me, My father]* Wilt thou not allow me to be thy Creator and Pre-

NOTES ON CHAP. III.

Verse 1. *If a man put away his wife]* It was ever understood, by the law and practice of the country, that if a woman were divorced by her husband, and became the wife of another man, the first husband could never take her again. Now Israel had been married unto the Lord; joined in solemn covenant to him to worship and serve him only. Israel turned from following him, and became idolatrous. On this ground, considering idolatry as a spiritual whoredom, and the precept and practice of the law to illustrate this case, Israel could never more be restored to the Divine favour: but God, this first husband, in the plenitude of his mercy, is willing to receive this adulterous spouse, if she will abandon her idolatries and return unto him. And this and the following chapters are spent in affectionate remonstrances and loving exhortations addressed to these sinful people, to make

A. M. 3375. B. C. 629.
Ol. XXXVII. 4. My father, thou art ¹the guide of
Anei Martii, ^mmy youth?
R. Roman., 12. 5 ⁿWill he reserve *his* anger

for ever? will he keep *it* to the end? Behold, thou hast spoken and done evil things as thou couldest.

A. M. cir. 3392. B. C. cir. 612.
Ol. cir. XLII. 1. 6 The LORD said also unto me
Tarquinius Prisci, in the days of Josiah the king,
R. Roman., Hast thou seen *that* which
cir. annum 5. ^obacksliding Israel hath done?

she is ^pgone up upon every high mountain and under every green tree, and there hath played the harlot.

7 ^qAnd I said, after she had done all these things, Turn thou unto me. But she returned not. And her treacherous ^rsister Judah saw *it*.

8 And I saw, when ^sfor all the causes whereby backsliding Israel committed adultery I had ^tput her away, and given her a bill of divorce; ^uyet her treacherous sister Judah feared not, but went and played the harlot also.

9 And it came to pass through the ^vlightness of her whoredom, that she ^wdefiled the land,

¹Prov. ii. 17.—^mChap. ii. 2; Hos. ii. 15.—ⁿPsa. lxxvii. 7, &c.; ciii. 9; Isa. lvii. 16; ver. 12.—^oVer. 11, 14; chap. vii. 24.—^pChap. ii. 23.—^q2 Kings xvii. 13.—^rEzek. xvi. 46; xxiii. 2, 4.—^sEzek. xxiii. 9.—^t2 Kings xvii. 6, 18.—^uEzek. xxiii. 11, &c.—^vOr, *fame*.—^wChap. ii. 7; ver. 2.—^xCh. ii. 27.

server, and cease thus to acknowledge idols? See on chap. ii. 27.

Verse 5. *Will he reserve his anger for ever?* Why should not wrath be continued against thee, as thou continuest transgression against the Lord?

Verse 6. *The Lord said also unto me in the days of Josiah the king*] This is a new discourse, and is supposed to have been delivered after the *eighteenth* year of the reign of Josiah. Here the prophet shows the people of Judah the transgressions, idolatry, obstinacy, and punishment of their brethren, the ten tribes, whom he calls to return to the Lord, with the most gracious promises of restoration to their own country, their reunion with their brethren of Judah, and every degree of prosperity in consequence. He takes occasion also to show the Jews how much more culpable they were than the Israelites, because they practised the same iniquities while they had the punishment and ruin of the others before their eyes. He therefore exhorts them to return to God with all their hearts, that they might not fall into the same condemnation. See the following verses.

Verse 7. *And I said*] By the prophets *Elijah, Elisha, Hosea, Amos, &c.*; for all these prophesied to that rebellious people, and exhorted them to return to the Lord.

Verse 8. *I had put her away*] Given them up into the hands of the Assyrians.

Verse 9. *The lightness of her whoredom*] The

and committed adultery with ^xstones and with stocks.

10 And yet for all this her treacherous sister Judah hath not turned unto me ^ywith her whole heart, but ^zfeignedly, saith the LORD.

11 And the LORD said unto me, ^aThe backsliding Israel hath justified herself more than treacherous Judah.

12 Go and proclaim these words toward ^bthe north, and say, Return, thou backsliding Israel, saith the LORD; and I will not cause mine anger to fall upon you: for I am ^cmerciful, saith the LORD, and I will not keep anger for ever.

13 ^dOnly acknowledge thine iniquity, that thou hast transgressed against the LORD thy God, and hast ^escattered thy ways to the ^fstrangers ^gunder every green tree, and ye have not obeyed my voice, saith the LORD.

14 Turn, O backsliding children, saith the LORD; ^hfor I am married unto you: and I will take you ⁱone of a city, and two of a family, and I will bring you to Zion:

^y2 Chron. xxxiv. 33; Hos. vii. 14.—^zHeb. *in falsehood*.
^aEzek. xvi. 51; xxiii. 11.—^b2 Kings xvii. 6.—^cPsa. lxxvi. 15; ciii. 8, 9; ver. 5.—^dLev. xxvi. 40, &c.; Deut. xxx. 1, 2, &c.; Prov. xviii. 13.—^eVer. 2; Ezek. xvi. 15, 24, 25.
^fChap. ii. 25.—^gDeut. xii. 2.—^hChap. xxxi. 38; Hos. ii. 19, 20.—ⁱRom. xi. 5.

grossness of her idolatry: worshipping objects the most degrading, with rites the most impure.

Verse 11. *Backsliding Israel hath justified herself more*] She was less offensive in my eyes, and more excusable, than treacherous Judah. So it is said, Luke xviii. 14, the humbled *publican* went down to his house *justified rather than the boasting Pharisee*. The one was more to be pitied than the other, and more likely to receive the mercy of God.

Verse 12. *Proclaim these words toward the north*] The countries where the ten tribes were then in captivity, Mesopotamia, Assyria, Media, &c., see 2 Kings xvii. 6; these lay *north* of Judea. How tender and compassionate are the exhortations in this and the following verses! Could these people believe that God had sent the prophet and yet prefer the land of their bondage to the blessings of freedom in their own country, and the approbation of their God?

Verse 14. *I will take you one of a city, and two of a family*] If there should be but *one* of a city left, or one willing to return, and *two only* of a whole tribe, yet will I receive these, and bring them back from captivity into their own land. I have heard these words most sinfully applied to show the nature of a fancied eternal decree of election, that has appointed in several cases one only out of a whole city, and *two out of a whole family*, to be eternally saved, leaving the rest, according to the decree of reprobation, to perish everlastingly! And yet these persons, who

A. M. cir. 3392.
B. C. cir. 612.
Ol. cir. XLII. 1.
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman,
cir. annum 5.

15 And I will give you ^kpastors according to mine heart, which shall ^lfeed you with knowledge and understanding.

16 And it shall come to pass, when ye be multiplied and increased in the land, in those days, saith the LORD, they shall say no more, The ark of the covenant of the LORD: ^mneither shall it ⁿcome to mind: neither shall they remember it; neither shall they visit it; neither shall ^othat be done any more.

17 At that time they shall call Jerusalem the throne of the LORD; and all the nations shall be gathered unto it, ^pto the name of the LORD, to Jerusalem: neither shall they ^qwalk any more after the ^rimagination of their evil heart.

18 In those days ^sthe house of Judah shall walk ^twith the house of Israel, and they shall

^k Chap. xxiii. 4; Ezek. xxxiv. 23; Eph. iv. 11.—^l Act. ix. 28.—^m Isa. lxx. 17.—ⁿ Heb. *come upon the heart*—^o Or, *it be magnified*.—^p Isa. lx. 9.—^q Chap. xi. 8.—^r Or, *stubbornness*.—^s See Isa. xi. 13; Ezek. xxxvii. 16–22; Hos. i. 11.—^t Or, *to*—^u Ver. 12; chap. xxxi. 8.—^v Amos ix. 15.

spoke thus of the Fountain of eternal goodness and mercy, professed to believe in Him who by the grace of God tasted death for every man.

Verse 15. *I will give you pastors according to mine heart*] The pastor means either the king or the prophet; and the pastors here promised may be either kings or prophets, or both. These shall be according to God's own heart; they shall be of his own choosing and shall be qualified by himself: and in consequence they shall feed the people with knowledge, רֵעָה *deah*, that Divine truth concerning the true God and the best interests of man, which was essentially necessary to their salvation; and *understanding*—הַשְׂכִּיל *haskeil*, the full interpretation of every point, that in receiving the truth they might become wise, holy, and happy.

Verse 16. *The ark of the covenant of the Lord*] This symbol of the Divine presence, given to the Jews as a token and pledge of God's dwelling among them, shall be no longer necessary, and shall no longer exist; for in the days of the Messiah, to which this promise seems to relate, God's worship shall not be confined either to one place or to one people. The temple of God shall be among men, and every where God be adored through Christ Jesus.

Neither shall that be done any more.] The ark shall be no more established, nor carried from place to place; nor shall men go to visit it. All its ceremonies and importance shall cease; and, if lost, shall never be rebuilt.

Verse 17. *They shall call Jerusalem the throne of the Lord*] The new Jerusalem, the universal Church of Christ, shall be God's throne: and wherever he is acknowledged as the Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world, there God sits on his throne, and holds his court.

come together out of the land of ^uthe north to ^vthe land that I have ^wgiven for an inheritance unto your fathers.

19 But I said, How shall I put thee among the children, and give thee ^xa ^ypleasant land, ^za goodly heritage of the hosts of nations? and I said, Thou shalt call me, ^aMy father; and shalt not turn away ^bfrom me.

20 Surely as a wife treacherously departeth from her ^chusband, so ^dhave ye dealt treacherously with me, O house of Israel, saith the LORD.

21 A voice was heard upon ^ethe high places, weeping and supplications of the children of Israel: for they have perverted their way, and they have forgotten the LORD their God.

22 ^fReturn, ye backsliding children, and ^gI will heal your backslidings. Behold, we

^u Or, *caused your fathers to possess*.—^v Ps. cxi. 24; Ezek. xx. 6; Dan. viii. 9; xi. 16, 41, 45.—^w Heb. *land of desire*.—^x Heb. *a heritage of glory or beauty*.—^y Isa. lxviii. 16.—^z Heb. *from after me*.—^a Heb. *father*.—^b Isa. xlviii. 8; chap. v. 11.—^c Isa. xv. 2.—^d Ver. 14; Hos. xiv. 1.—^e Hos. vi. 1; xiv. 4.

Verse 18. *The house of Judah shall walk with the house of Israel*] That is, in those days in which the Jews shall be brought in with the fulness of the Gentiles.

Out of the land of the north] From Chaldea. This prophecy has two aspects: one refers to the return from the Babylonish captivity; the other, to the glorious days of Christianity. But the words may refer to that gathering together of the Jews, not only from Chaldea, but from the countries of their dispersion over the face of the whole earth, and uniting them in the Christian Church.

Verse 19. *How shall I put thee among the children*] As if he had said, How can ye be accounted a holy seed, who are polluted? How can ye be united to the people of God, who walk in the path of sinners? How can ye be taken to heaven, who are unholy within, and unrighteous without?

And I said, Thou shalt call me, My father] This is the answer to the above question. They could not be put among the children unless they became legal members of the heavenly family: and they could not become members of this family unless they abandoned idolatry, and took the Lord for their portion. Nor could they be continued in the privileges of the heavenly family, unless they no more turned away from their heavenly Father.

Verse 21. *A voice was heard upon the high places*] Here the Israelites are represented as assembled together to bewail their idolatry and to implore mercy. While thus engaged, they hear the gracious call of Jehovah—

Verse 22. *Return, ye backsliding children*] This they gladly receive, and with one voice make their confession to him: “Behold, we come unto thee, for

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come unto thee; for thou art the LORD our God.

23 ^b Truly in vain is salvation hoped for from the hills, and from the multitude of mountains: ⁱ truly in the LORD our God is the salvation of Israel.

24 ^k For shame hath devoured the labour of our fathers from our youth; their flocks and

^b Psal. cxxi. 1, 2.—ⁱ Psal. iii. 8.—^k Chap. xi. 13; Hos. ix. 10.

thou art Jehovah our God;" and thence to the end of the chapter, show the reasons why they return unto God. 1. Because he is the true God. 2. Because the idols did not profit them: they could give no help in time of trouble. 3. Because it is the prerogative of God alone to give salvation. 4. Because they had no kind of prosperity since they had abandoned the worship of their Maker. And this was not only their case, but it was the case of their forefathers, who all suffered in consequence of their idolatry and disobedience. 5. These reasons are concluded with a hearty confession of sin, at the thought of which they are confounded; for the remembrance of their sin was

their herds, their sons and their daughters.

25 We lie down in our shame, and our confusion covereth us:

^l for we have sinned against the LORD our God, we and our fathers, from our youth even unto this day, and ^m have not obeyed the voice of the LORD our God.

^l Ezra ix. 7.—^m Chap. xxii. 21.

grievous to them, and the burden was intolerable. This confession ended, God appears in the next chapter with gracious promises, and proper directions how they are to return, and how to conduct themselves in future.

Verse 24. *For shame hath devoured*] The word *shame*, here and in chap. xi. 13; Hos. ix. 10, is supposed to signify Baal, the idol which they worshipped. That thing or shame which has brought you into contempt, confusion, and ruin. Sooner or later every sinner must be *ashamed* of his conduct; next, *confounded*; and, lastly, *ruined* by it, unless by true faith and hearty repentance he returns to the Lord.

CHAPTER IV.

Sequel of the exhortations and promises addressed to Israel in the preceding chapter, 1, 2. The prophet then addresses the people of Judah and Jerusalem, exhorting to repentance and reformation, that the dreadful visitation with which they were threatened might be averted, 3, 4. He then sounds the alarm of war, 5, 6. Nebuchadnezzar, like a fierce lion, is, from the certainty of the prophecy, represented to be on his march; and the disastrous event to have been already declared, 7-9. And as the lying prophets had flattered the people with the hopes of peace and safety, they are now introduced, (when their predictions are falsified by the event,) excusing themselves; and, with matchless effrontery, laying the blame of the deception upon God, ("And they said," &c., so the text is corrected by Kennicott,) 10. The prophet immediately resumes his subject; and, in the person of God, denounces again those judgments which were shortly to be inflicted by Nebuchadnezzar, 11-18. The approaching desolation lamented in language amazingly energetic and exquisitely tender, 19-21. The incorrigible wickedness of the people the sole cause of these calamities, 22. In the remaining verses the prophet describes the sad catastrophe of Jerusalem by such a beautiful assemblage of the most striking and afflictive circumstances as form a picture of a land "swept with the besom of destruction." The earth seems ready to return to its original chaos; every ray of light is extinguished, and succeeded by a frightful gloom; the mountains tremble, and the hills shake, under the dreadful apprehension of the wrath of Jehovah; all is one awful solitude, where not a vestige of the human race is to be seen. Even the fowls of heaven, finding no longer wherewith to subsist, are compelled to migrate; the most fruitful places are become a dark and dreary desert, and every city is a ruinous heap. To complete the whole, the dolorous shrieks of Jerusalem, as of a woman in peculiar agony, break through the frightful gloom; and the appalled prophet pauses, leaving the reader to reflect on the dreadful effects of apostasy and idolatry, 23-31.

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IF thou wilt return, O Israel, saith the LORD, ^a return unto me: and if thou wilt put away thine abominations out of my

^a Chap. iii. 1, 22; Joel ii. 12.—^b Deut. x. 20; Isa. xlv. 23;

sight, then shalt thou not remove.

2 ^b And thou shalt swear, The LORD liveth, ^c in truth, in judg-

lxv. 16; see chap. v. 2; Zech. viii. 8.—^c Isa. xlviii. 1.

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NOTES ON CHAP. IV.

Verse 1. *Shalt thou not remove.*] This was spoken before the Babylonian captivity; and here is a promise that if they will return from their idolatry, they shall not be led into captivity. So, even that positively

threatened judgment would have been averted had they returned to the Lord.

Verse 2. *Thou shalt swear, The Lord liveth*] Thou shalt not bind thyself by any false god; thou shalt acknowledge me as the Supreme. Bind thyself *ay me*,

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ment, and in righteousness; ^d and the nations shall bless themselves in him, and in him shall they ^e glory.

3 For thus saith the LORD to the men of Judah and Jerusalem, ^f Break up your fallow ground, and ^g sow not among thorns.

4 ^h Circumcise yourselves to the LORD, and take away the foreskins of your heart, ye men of Judah and inhabitants of Jerusalem: lest my fury come forth like fire, and burn that none can quench it, because of the evil of your doings.

5 Declare ye in Judah, and publish in Jerusalem; and say, Blow ye the trumpet in the land: cry, gather together, and say, ⁱ Assemble yourselves, and let us go into the defended cities.

6 Set up the standard toward Zion: ^k retire, stay not: for I will bring evil from the ^l north, and a great ^m destruction.

7 ⁿ The lion is come up from his thicket, and ^o the destroyer of the Gentiles is on his

^d Gen. xxii. 18; Psa. lxxii. 17; Gal. iii. 8.—^e Isa. xlv. 25; 1 Cor. i. 31.—^f Hos. x. 12.—^g Matt. xiii. 7, 22.—^h Deut. x. 16; xxx. 6; chap. ix. 26; Col. ii. 11; Rom. ii. 28, 29. ⁱ Chap. viii. 14.—^k Or, strengthen.—^l Chap. i. 13, 14, 15; vi. 1, 22.—^m Heb. breaking.

and to me; and do this *in truth*, in judgment; and in righteousness.

[The nations shall bless themselves in him] They shall be so fully convinced of the power and goodness of Jehovah in seeing the change wrought on thee, and the mercies heaped upon thee, that their usual mode of benediction shall be, *May the God of Israel bless thee!*

Verse 3. *Break up your fallow ground*] *Fallow ground* is either that which, having been once tilled, has lain long uncultivated; or, ground slightly ploughed, in order to be ploughed again previously to its being sown. Ye have been long uncultivated in righteousness; let true repentance break up your fruitless and hardened hearts; and when the seed of the word of life is sown in them, take heed that worldly cares and concerns do not arise, and, like thorns, choke the good seed.

Verse 4. *Circumcise yourselves*] Put away every thing that has a tendency to grieve the Spirit of God, or to render your present holy resolutions unfruitful.

Verse 5. *Blow ye the trumpet*] Give full information to all parts of the land, that the people may assemble together and defend themselves against their invaders.

Verse 6. *I will bring evil from the north*] From the land of Chaldea.

Verse 7. *The lion is come up*] Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon. "The king (Nebuchadnezzar) is come up from his tower."—*Targum*.

[The destroyer of the Gentiles] Of the nations: of

way; he is gone forth from his place ^p to make thy land desolate; and thy cities shall be laid waste, without an inhabitant.

8 For this ^q gird you with sackcloth, lament and howl: for the fierce anger of the LORD is not turned back from us.

9 And it shall come to pass at that day, saith the LORD, that the heart of the king shall perish, and the heart of the princes; and the priests shall be astonished, and the prophets shall wonder.

10 Then said I, Ah, Lord God! ^r surely thou hast greatly deceived this people and Jerusalem, ^s saying, Ye shall have peace; whereas the sword reacheth unto the soul.

11 At that time shall it be said to this people and to Jerusalem, ^t A dry wind of the high places in the wilderness toward the daughter of my people, not to fan nor to cleanse,

12 *Even* ^u a full wind from those places shall come unto me: now also ^v will I ^w give sentence against them.

^p 2 Kings xvi. 1, chap. v. 6; Dan vii. 4.—^q Chap. xxv. 9. ^r Isa. i. 7; chap. i. 15.—^s Isa. xvi. 12; chap. vi. 26.—^t Ezek. xiv. 9; 2 Thess. ii. 11.—^u Chap. v. 12; xiv. 13.—^v Chap. li. 1; Ezek. xvii. 10; Hos. xiii. 15.—^w Or, a fuller wind than those.—^x Chap. i. 16.—^y Heb. utter judgments.

all the people who resisted his authority. He destroyed them all.

Verse 8. *Lament and howl*] הילילו *heililu*. The aboriginal Irish had a funeral song called the *Caoinian*, still continued among their descendants, one part of which is termed the *ulaloo*: this is sung responsively or alternately, and is accompanied with a full chorus of sighs and groans. It has been thought that Ireland was originally peopled by the Phenicians: if so, this will account for the similarity of many words and customs among both these people.

Verse 9. *The heart of the king shall perish*] Shall lose all courage.

Verse 10. *Ah, Lord God! surely thou hast greatly deceived this people*] The *Targum* paraphrases this verse thus: "And I said, Receive my supplication, O Lord God; for, behold, the false prophets deceive this people and the inhabitants of Jerusalem, saying, Ye shall have peace." The prophet could not reconcile this devastation of the country with the promises already made; and he appears to ask the question, Hast thou not then deceived this people in saying there shall be peace, i. e., prosperity?

[Whereas the sword reacheth unto the soul.] That is, the life; the people being generally destroyed.

Verses 11–13. *A dry wind—a full wind—as clouds—as a whirlwind*] All these expressions appear to refer to the pestilential winds, suffocating vapours, and clouds and pillars of sand collected by whirlwinds, which are so common and destructive in the east, (see on Isa. xxi. 1;) and these images are employed here

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13 Behold, he shall come up as clouds, and ^a his chariots *shall* be as a whirlwind: ^b his horses are swifter than eagles. Wo unto us! for we are spoiled.

14 O Jerusalem, ^a wash thine heart from wickedness, that thou mayest be saved. How long shall thy vain thoughts lodge within thee?

15 For a voice declareth ^a from Dan, and publisheth affliction from Mount Ephraim.

16 Make ye mention to the nations; behold, publish against Jerusalem, *that* watchers come ^b from a far country, and give out their voice against the cities of Judah.

17 ^c As keepers of a field, are they against her round about; because she hath been rebellious against me, saith the LORD.

18 ^d Thy way and thy doings have procured these *things* unto thee; this *is* thy wickedness, because it is bitter, because it reacheth unto thine heart.

19 My ^e bowels, my bowels! I am pained at ^f my very heart; my heart maketh a noise in me; I cannot hold my peace, because thou hast heard, O my soul, the sound of the trumpet, the alarm of war.

^a Isa. v. 28.—^b Deut. xxviii. 49; Lam. iv. 19; Hos. viii. 1; Hab. i. 8.—^c Isa. i. 16; James iv. 8.—^d Chap. viii. 16.
^e Chap. v. 15.—^f 2 Kings xxv. 1, 4.—^g Psal. cvii. 17; Isa. l. 1; chap. ii. 17, 19.—^h Isa. xv. 5; xvi. 11; xxi. 3; xxii. 4;

to show the overwhelming effect of the invasion of the land by the Chaldeans.

Verse 13. *Wo unto us!* The people, deeply affected with these threatened judgments, interrupt the prophet with the lamentation—*Wo unto us, for we are spoiled!* The prophet then resumes:—

Verse 14. *O Jerusalem, wash thine heart!* Why do ye not put away your wickedness, that ye may be saved from these tremendous judgments? *How long shall thy vain thoughts of safety and prosperity lodge within thee?* Whilst thou continuest a rebel against God, and provokest him daily by thy abominations!

Verse 15. *For a voice declareth from Dan* Dan was a city in the tribe of Dan, north of Jerusalem; the first city in Palestine, which occurs in the way from Babylon to Jerusalem.

Affliction from Mount Ephraim. Between Dan and Jerusalem are the mountains of Ephraim. These would be the first places attacked by the Chaldeans; and the rumour from thence would show that the land was invaded.

Verse 16. *Watchers come from a far country* Persons to besiege fortified places.

Verse 17. *As keepers of a field* In the eastern countries grain is often sown in the open country; and, when nearly ripe, guards are placed at different distances round about it to preserve it from being plundered. Jerusalem was watched, like one of these fields, by

20 ^a Destruction upon destruction is cried; for the whole land is spoiled: suddenly are ^b my tents spoiled, and my curtains in a moment.

21 How long shall I see the standard, and hear the sound of the trumpet?

22 For my people *is* foolish, they have not known me: they *are* sottish children, and they have none understanding; ⁱ they *are* wise to do evil, but to do good they have no knowledge.

23 ^k I beheld the earth, and, lo, *it was* ^l without form and void; and the heavens, and they *had* no light.

24 ^m I beheld the mountains, and, lo, they trembled, and all the hills moved lightly.

25 I beheld, and, lo, *there was* no man, and ⁿ all the birds of the heavens were fled.

26 I beheld, and, lo, the fruitful place *was* a wilderness, and all the cities thereof were broken down at the presence of the LORD, and by his fierce anger.

27 For thus hath the LORD said, The whole land shall be desolate; ^o yet will I not make a full end.

chap. ix. 1, 10; see Luke xix. 42.—^f Heb. *the walls of my heart*.
^g Psal. xlii. 7; Ezek. vii. 26.—^h Chap. x. 20.—ⁱ Rom. xvi. 19.—^j Isa. xxiv. 19.—^k Gen. i. 2.—^l Isa. v. 25; Ezek. xxxviii. 20.—^m Zeph. i. 3.—ⁿ Chap. v. 10, 18; xxx. 11; xli. 28.

guards all round about it; so that none could enter to give assistance, and none who wished to escape were permitted to go out.

Verse 19. *My bowels* From this to the twenty-ninth verse the prophet describes the ruin of Jerusalem and the desolation of Judea by the Chaldeans in language and imagery scarcely paralleled in the whole Bible. At the sight of misery the bowels are first affected; pain is next felt by a sort of stricture in the pericardium; and then, the heart becoming strongly affected by irregular palpitations, a gush of tears, accompanied with wailings, is the issue.—“My bowels, my bowels! I am pained at my very heart, (the walls of my heart;) my heart maketh a noise in me; I cannot hold my peace.” Here is nature, and fact also.

Verse 20. *Destruction upon destruction* Cities burnt, and their inhabitants destroyed.

My tents spoiled Even the solitary dwellings in the fields and open country do not escape.

Verse 23. *I beheld the earth, (the land,) and lo, it was without form and void* והוּא רָקוּוּ וְרָקוּוּ *tohu rabhu*; the very words used in Genesis to denote the formless state of the chaotic mass before God had brought it into order.

Verse 24. *The mountains—hills* Princes, rulers, &c., were astonished and fled.

Verse 25. *The birds of the heavens were fled.* The land was so desolated that even the fowls of heaven

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28 For this ^a shall the earth
mourn, and ^a the heavens above
be black. because I have spoken
it, I have purposed *it*, and ^a will
not repent, neither will I turn back from it.

29 The whole city shall flee for the noise of
the horsemen and bowmen; they shall go
into thickets, and climb up upon the rocks:
every city *shall be* forsaken, and not a man
dwell therein.

30 And *when thou art* spoiled, what wilt
thou do? Though thou clothest thyself with

¶ Hos. iv. 3.—^a Isa. v. 30; 1. 3.—^a Num. xxiii. 19; chap.
vii. 16. —^a 2 Kings iv. 30; Ezek. xxiii. 40.

could not find meat, and therefore fled away to an-
other region. How powerfully energetic is this de-
scription! See Zeph. i. 3.

Verse 30. *Though thou rentest thy face with paint-
ing*] This probably refers to the custom of introducing
stibium, a preparation of antimony, between the eye
and the lids, in order to produce a fine lustre, which
occasions a distension of the eye-lid in the time of the
operation. In order to heighten the effect from this,
some may have introduced a *more than ordinary quantity*,
so as nearly to *rend* the eye-lid itself. Though

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crimson, though thou deckest
thee with ornaments of gold,
^a though thou rentest thy ^a face
with painting, in vain shalt thou
make thyself fair; ^a *thy* lovers will despise
thee, they will seek thy life.

31 For I have heard a voice as of a woman
in travail, *and* the anguish as of her that
bringeth forth her first child, the voice of the
daughter of Zion, *that* bewaileth herself, *that*
^a spreadeth her hands, *saying*, Wo is me now!
for my soul is wearied because of murderers.

¶ Heb. eyes.—^a Chap. xxii. 20, 22; Lam. i. 2, 19.—^a Isa. i. 15;
Lam. i. 17.

thou make use of every means of address, of cunning,
and of solicitation, to get assistance from the neighbour-
ing states, it will be all in vain. Reference is here
particularly made to the practice of *harlots* to allure men.

Verse 31. *Bringeth forth her first child*] In such
a case the fear, danger, and pain were naturally the
greatest.

Spreadeth her hands] The gesture indicated by na-
ture to signify distress, and implore help. We have met
with this figure in other parts, and among the classic
writers it is frequent.

CHAPTER V.

*The prophet, having described the judgments impending over his countrymen, enlarges on the corruptions
which prevailed among them. Their profession of religion was all false and hypocritical, 1, 2. Though
corrected, they were not amended, but persisted in their guilt, 3. This was not the case with the low and
ignorant only, 4; but more egregiously so with those of the higher order, from whose knowledge and oppor-
tunities better things might have been expected, 5. God therefore threatens them with the most cruel
enemies, 6; and appeals to themselves if they should be permitted to practise such sins unpunished, 7-9.
He then commands their enemies to raze the walls of Jerusalem, 10; that devoted city, whose inhabitants
added to all their other sins the highest contempt of God's word and prophets, 11-13. Wherefore his
word, in the mouth of his prophet, shall be as fire to consume them, 14; the Chaldean forces shall cruelly
afflict them, 15-17; and further judgments await them as the consequence of their apostasy and idolatry,
18, 19. The chapter closes with a most melancholy picture of the moral condition of the Jewish people at
that period which immediately preceded the Babylonish captivity, 20-31.*

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RUN ye to and fro through
the streets of Jerusalem, and
see now, and know, and seek in
the broad places thereof, ^a if ye
can find a man, ^b if there be *any* that execut-

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eth judgment, that seeketh the
truth; ^a and I will pardon it.

2 And ^a though they say, ^a The
LORD liveth; surely they ^a swear
falsely.

^a Ezek. xxii. 30.—^b Gen. xviii. 23, &c.; Psa. xii. 1.

NOTES ON CHAP. V.

Verse 1. *Broad places*] Market-places, and those
where there was most public resort.

If ye can find a man] A certain philosopher went
through the streets of Athens with a lighted lamp in
his hand; and being asked what he sought, answered,
“I am seeking to find a MAN.” So in Jerusalem none
was found, on the most diligent search, who acted
worthy the character of a rational being.

I will pardon it.] I will spare the city for the sake
of one righteous person. So at the intercession of
Abraham, God would have spared Sodom if there had
been ten righteous persons found in it; Gen. xviii. 26.

Verse 2. *The LORD liveth*] Though they profess to
bind themselves by Jehovah, as if they acknowledged
him their God and only Lord, yet they *swore falsely*;
for not believing in him, they took a *false oath*; one
by which they did not believe themselves bound,

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3 O LORD, are not ^o thine eyes upon the truth? thou hast ^h stricken them, but they have not grieved; thou hast consumed them, but ⁱ they have refused to receive correction: they have made their faces harder than a rock; they have refused to return.

4 Therefore I said, Surely these are poor; they are foolish: for ^k they know not the way of the LORD, nor the judgment of their God.

5 I will get me unto the great men, and will speak unto them; for ^l they have known the way of the LORD, and the judgment of their God: but these have altogether ^m broken the yoke, and burst the bonds.

6 Wherefore ⁿ a lion out of the forest shall slay them, ^o and a wolf of the ^p evenings shall spoil them, ^q a leopard shall watch over their cities: every one that goeth out thence shall be torn in pieces: because their transgressions are many, and their backslidings ^r are increased.

7 How shall I pardon thee for this? thy

^ε2 Chron. xvi. 9.—^h Isa. i. 5; ix. 13; chap. ii. 30.—ⁱ Chap. vii. 28; Zeph. iii. 2.—^k Chap. vii. 8.—^l Mic. iii. 1.—^m Psa. ii. 3.—ⁿ Chap. iv. 7.—^o Psa. civ. 20; Hab. i. 8; Zeph. iii. 3. ^p Or, deserts.—^q Hos. xiii. 7.—^r Heb. are strong.—^s Josh. xxiii. 7; Zeph. i. 5.

not acknowledging him as their Lord. See on chap. iv. 2.

Verse 4. *These are poor*] They are ignorant; they have no education; they know no better.

Verse 5. *I will get me unto the great men*] Those whose circumstances and rank in life gave them opportunities of information which the others could not have, for the reasons already given.

These have altogether broken the yoke] These have cast aside all restraint, have acted above law, and have trampled all moral obligations under their feet; and into their vortex the lower classes of the people have been swept away. Solon said, "The laws are like cobwebs; they entangle the small fry, but the great ones go through them, and carry all away with them."

Verse 6. *Wherefore a lion*] Nebuchadnezzar, according to the general opinion; who is called here a lion for his courage and violence, a bear for his rapaciousness, and a leopard for his activity. Dahler supposes the Scythians to be intended, both here and in chap. iv. 7.

Verse 7. *In the harlots' houses.*] In places consecrated to idolatry. In the language of the prophets, adultery generally signifies idolatry. This we have often seen.

Verse 8. *After his neighbour's wife.*] This may have been literally true, as the abominations of idolatry, in which they were so deeply practised, would necessarily produce such a state of things as that here mentioned.

children have forsaken me, and ^s sworn by them ^t that are no gods: ^u when I had fed them to the full, they then committed adultery, and assembled themselves by troops in the harlots' houses.

8 ^v They were as fed horses in the morning: every one ^w neighed after his neighbour's wife.

9 ^x Shall I not visit for these things? saith the LORD: ^y and shall not my soul be avenged on such a nation as this?

10 ^z Go ye up upon her walls, and destroy; ^a but make not a full end: take away her battlements; for they are not the LORD's.

11 For ^b the house of Israel and the house of Judah have dealt very treacherously against me, saith the LORD.

12 ^c They have belied the LORD, and said, ^d It is not he; neither shall evil come upon us; ^e neither shall we see sword nor famine:

13 And the prophets shall become wind, and the word is not in them: thus shall it be done unto them.

14 Wherefore thus saith the LORD God of

^f Deut. xxvii. 21; Gal. iv. 8.—^g Deut. xxxii. 15.—^h Ezek. xxii. 11.—ⁱ Chap. xiii. 27.—^j Ver. 29; chap. ix. 9.—^k Chap. xlv. 22.—^l Chap. xxxix. 8.—^m Chap. iv. 27; ver. 18. ⁿ Chap. iii. 20.—^o 2 Chron. xxxvi. 16; chap. iv. 10.—^p Isa. xxviii. 15.—^q Chap. xiv. 13.

Verse 10. *Go ye up upon her walls*] This is the permission and authority given to the Chaldeans to pillage Jerusalem.

Take away her battlements] Some translate נטשו netishoth, branches; others, vines. Destroy the branches, cut down the stem; but do not damage the root. Leave so many of the people that the state may be regenerated. The Septuagint, Syriac, and Arabic read, "Leave her foundations, for they are the Lord's;" and this agrees with "Destroy, but make not a full end."

Verse 12. *They have belied the Lord*] כחשו kichashu. They have denied or disavowed the Lord.

It is not he] לו לא לו lo hu, he is not; there is no such being; therefore this evil shall not come upon us. On their premises, this conclusion was just. There is no judge; therefore there shall be no judgment. Thus they denied the Lord. They were atheists at heart.

Verse 13. *And the prophets shall become wind*] What are the prophets? Empty persons. Their words are wind; we hear the sound of their threatenings, but of the matter of the threatenings we shall hear no more.

And the word is not in them] There is no inspirer, but may their own predictions fall on their own heads! This seems the natural sense of this passage.

Verse 14. *Because ye speak this word*] Because ye thus treat my message, "I will make my words in

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hosts, Because ye speak this word, [†]behold, I will make my words in thy mouth fire, and this people wood, and it shall devour them.

15 Lo, I will bring a [‡]nation upon you [‡]from far, O house of Israel, saith the LORD: it is a mighty nation, it is an ancient nation, a nation whose language thou knowest not, neither understandest what they say.

16 Their quiver is as an open sepulchre, they are all mighty men.

17 And they shall eat up thine [†]harvest, and thy bread, *which* thy sons and thy daughters should eat: they shall eat up thy flocks and thine herds: they shall eat up thy vines and thy fig trees: they shall impoverish thy fenced cities, wherein thou trustedst, with the sword.

18 Nevertheless in those days, saith the LORD, I [‡]will not make a full end with you.

19 And it shall come to pass, when ye shall say, [†]Wherefore doeth the LORD our God all these *things* unto us? then shalt thou answer them, Like as ye have [†]forsaken me, and served strange gods in your land, so [‡]shall ye

[†]Chap. i. 9.—[‡]Deut. xxviii. 49; Isa. v. 26; chap. i. 15; vi. 22. Isa. xxix. 3; chap. iv. 16.—[†]Lev. xvi. 16; Deut. xxviii. 31, 33.—[‡]Chap. iv. 27.—[†]Deut. xxix. 24, &c.; 1 Kings ix. 8, 9; chap. xiii. 22; xvi. 10.—[‡]Chap. ii. 13.—[†]Deut. xxviii. 48. [‡]Isa. vi. 9; Ezek. xii. 2; Matt. xiii. 14; John xii. 40; Acts xxviii.

thy mouth fire." They have said *they are but air*; but I will make them *fire*, and a *fire* too that shall devour them. And how this was to be done, and by whom, is mentioned in the next verse.

Verse 15. *I will bring a nation*] The *Scythians*, says *Dahler*; the *Babylonians*, whose antiquity was great, that empire being founded by Nimrod.

Whose language thou knowest not] The Chaldees, which, though a dialect of the Hebrew, is so very different in its words and construction, that in hearing it spoken they could not possibly collect the meaning of what was said.

Verse 16. *Their quiver is an open sepulchre*] They are such exact archers as never to miss their mark; every arrow is sure to slay one man.

Verse 18. *I will not make a full end*] There are more evils in store for you. You shall not only be spoiled, and all your property destroyed, but ye shall be carried into captivity; and ye shall serve strangers in a land that is not yours, ver. 19.

Verse 22. *Which have placed the sand for the bound of the sea*] What can I not do, who confine the sea, that enormous mass of waters, and prevent it from overflowing the earth; not by immense mountains and rocks, but by the *sand*, no particle of which is in cohesion with another? The most tremendous waves cannot displace nor pass over this simple barrier.

serve strangers in a land *that is* not yours.

20 Declare this in the house of Jacob, and publish it in Judah, saying,

21 Hear now this, O [‡]foolish people, and without [‡]understanding; which have eyes, and see not; which have ears, and hear not:

22 [‡]Fear ye not me? saith the LORD: will ye not tremble at my presence, which have placed the sand *for* the [‡]bound of the sea by a perpetual decree, that it cannot pass it: and though the waves thereof toss themselves, yet can they not prevail; though they roar, yet can they not pass over it?

23 But this people hath a revolting and a rebellious heart; they are revolted and gone.

24 Neither say they in their heart, Let us now fear the LORD our God, [‡]that giveth rain, both the [‡]former and the latter, in his season: [‡]he reserveth unto us the appointed weeks of the harvest.

25 [‡]Your iniquities have turned away these *things*, and your sins have withholden good *things* from you.

26 For among my people are found wicked

26; Rom. xi. 8.—[‡]Heb. *heart*; Hos. vii. 11.—[‡]Rev. xv. 4.—[‡]Job xxvi. 10; xxxviii. 10, 11; Psa. civ. 9; Prov. viii. 29.—[‡]Psa. cxlvi. 8; chap. xiv. 22; Matt. v. 45; Acts xiv. 17.—[†]Deut. xi. 14; Joel ii. 23.—[‡]Gen. viii. 22. [‡]Chap. iii. 3.

Verse 23. *They are revolted and gone*] They have abandoned me, and are gone farther and farther into transgression. They are gone *entirely* away from truth and righteousness.

Verse 24. *Giveth rain, both the former and the latter*] See the note on chap. iii. 3.

The appointed weeks of the harvest] As the early rains fell in the northern parts of Judea about the end of *September*, in the *civil year* of the Hebrews, so the *latter rains* fell before harvest, in the months of *March* and *April*. The appointed weeks of the harvest were those which fell between the *passover* and *pentecost*. In the southern parts the harvest was earlier than in the northern. Dr. *Blayney* translates, "A sufficiency of the appointed things of harvest he secureth to us."

If the word שבועות, *weeks*, be read with a *ש* *sin* instead of a *ש* *shin*, it will signify *fulness* or *sufficiency*; and thus the *Septuagint* and *Vulgate* have read it. I think the present reading is much to be preferred. God appoints a harvest time, and in his good providence he generally gives harvest weather.

Verse 25. *Your iniquities have turned away these things*] When these appointed weeks of harvest do not come, should we not examine and see whether this be not in God's judgments? Have not our iniquities turned away these good things from us?

Verse 26. *They lay wait, as he that setteth snares*]

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men: " they * lay wait, as he that setteth snares; they set a trap, they catch men.

27 As a ^y cage is full of birds, so are their houses full of deceit: therefore they are become great, and waxen rich:

28 They are waxen ^z fat, they shine: yea, they overpass the deeds of the wicked: they judge not ^a the cause, the cause of the fatherless, ^b yet they prosper; and the right of the needy do they not judge.

^w Or, they pry as fowlers lie in wait. — ^x Prov. i. 11, 17, 18; Hab. i. 15. — ^y Or, coop — ^z Deut. xxxii. 15. — ^a Isa. i. 23; Zech. vii. 10. — ^b Job xii. 6; Psa. lxxiii. 12; chap. xii. 1.

A metaphor taken from fowlers, who, having fixed their nets, lie down and keep out of sight, that when birds come, they may be ready to draw and entangle them.

Verse 27. *As a cage is full of birds*] There is no doubt that the reference here is to a decoy or trap-cage, as Dr. Blayney has rendered it; in these the fowlers put several tame birds, which when the wild ones see, they come and light on the cage, and fall into the snare.

Verse 28. *They judge not the cause; yet they prosper*] Perhaps we might be justified in translating, "And shall they prosper?"

Verse 30. *A wonderful and horrible thing is committed in the land*] Dahler translates: "Strange crimes and horrible trespasses have been committed in the land." These have been already detailed; but this may refer to what follows.

Verse 31. *The prophets prophesy falsely*] The false prophets predict favourable things, that they may please both the princes and the people.

The priests bear rule by their means] The false

29 " Shall I not visit for these things? saith the LORD: shall not my soul be avenged on such a nation as this?

30 ^a A wonderful and ^e horrible thing is committed in the land;

31 The prophets prophesy ^f falsely, and the priests ^g bear rule by their means; and my people ^h love to have it so: and what will ye do in the end thereof?

^e Ver. 9; Mal. iii. 5. — ^a Or, Astonishment and filthiness. — ^f Chap. xxiii. 14; Hos. vi. 10. — ^g Chap. xiv. 14; xxiii. 25, 26; Ezek. xiii. 6. — ^h Or, take into their hands. — ^b Mic. ii. 11.

prophets affording them all that their influence and power can procure, to enable them to keep their places, and feed on the riches of the Lord's house.

And my people love to have it so] Are perfectly satisfied with this state of things, because they are permitted to continue in their sins without reproof or restraint. The prophets and the priests united to deceive and ruin the people. The prophets gave out false predictions; by their means the priests got the government of the people into their own hands; and so infatuated were, the people that they willingly abandoned themselves to those blind guides, and would not hearken to the voice of any reformer. In my Old Bible the words stand thus:—*Stonping and merballis beu made in the erthe, prophets prophceden lasing; and prestis flaypiden with jope with ther bondes, and my peple lobid sicke thingis.* False prophets and worldly priests have been in all ages the bane of religion, and the ruin of many souls. When profligate people stand up on behalf of profligate priests, corruption must then be at its height.

CHAPTER VI.

Jeremiah, in the spirit of prophecy, seeing the Chaldeans on their march, bids his people set up the usual signals of distress, and spread the general alarm to betake themselves to flight, 1. Then, by a beautiful allusion to the custom of shepherds moving their flocks to the richest pastures, Jerusalem is singled out as a place devoted to be eaten up or trodden down by the armies of the Chaldeans, who are called up against her, and whose ardour and impatience are so great that the soldiers, when they arrive in the evening, regret they have no more day, and desire to begin the attack without waiting for the light of the morning, 2–5. God is then represented as animating and directing the besiegers against this guilty city, which sinned as incessantly as a fountain flows, 6, 7, although warned of the fatal consequence, 8. He intimates also, by the gleaming of the grapes, that one invasion should carry away the remains of another, till their disobedience, hypocrisy, and other sins should end in their total overthrow, 9–15. And to show that God is clear when he judgeth, he mentions his having in vain admonished and warned them, and calls upon the whole world to witness the equity of his proceedings, 16–18, in punishing this perverse and hypocritical people 19, 20, by the ministry of the cruel Chaldeans, 21–23. Upon this a chorus of Jews is introduced expressing their fears and alarm, 24, 25; to which the prophet echoes a response full of sympathy and tenderness, 26. The concluding verses, by metaphors taken from the process of refining gold and silver, represent all the methods hitherto used to amend them as wholly ineffectual, 27–30.

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O YE children of Benjamin, gather yourselves to flee out of the midst of Jerusalem, and blow the trumpet in Tekoa, and set up a sign of fire in ^aBeth-haccere^m: ^bfor evil appeareth out of the north, and great destruction.

2 I have likened the daughter of Zion to a ^ccomely and delicate woman.

3 The shepherds with their flocks shall come unto her; ^dthey shall pitch *their* tents against her round about; they shall feed every one in his place.

4 ^ePrepare ye war against her; arise, and let us go up ^fat noon. Wo unto us! for the day goeth away, for the shadows of the evening are stretched out.

5 Arise, and let us go by night, and let us destroy her palaces.

6 For thus hath the LORD of hosts said, Hew ye down trees, and ^gcast a mount against Jerusalem: this *is* the city to be visited; she *is* wholly oppression in the midst of her.

7 ^hAs a fountain casteth out her waters, so she casteth out her wickedness: ⁱviolence and

spoil is heard in her; before me continually *is* grief and wounds.

8 Be thou instructed, O Jerusalem, lest ^kmy soul ^ldepart from thee; lest I make thee desolate, ^ma land not inhabited.

9 Thus saith the LORD of hosts, They shall thoroughly glean the remnant of Israel as a vine: turn back thine hand as a grape-gatherer into the baskets.

10 To whom shall I speak, and give warning, that they may hear? behold, their ⁿear *is* uncircumcised, and they cannot hearken: behold, ^othe word of the LORD is unto them a reproach; they have no delight in it.

11 Therefore I am full of the fury of the LORD; ^pI am weary with holding in: I will pour it out ^qupon the children abroad, and upon the assembly of young men together: for even the husband with the wife shall be taken, the aged with *him that is* full of days.

12 And ^rtheir houses shall be turned unto others, *with their* fields and wives together: for I will stretch out my hand upon the inhabitants of the land, saith the LORD.

^aNeh. iii. 14. — ^bChap. i. 14, iv. 6. — ^cOr, *duckling at home*.
^d1 Kings xxv. 1, 4; chap. iv. 17. — ^eChap. li. 27; Joel iii. 9.
^fChap. xv. 8. — ^gOr, *pour out the region of shot*. — ^hIsa. lvii. 20.
ⁱPsa. lv. 9, 10, 11; chap. xx. 8; Ezek. vii. 11, 23. — ^kEzek.

xviii. 19; Hos. ix. 12. — ^lHeb. *be loosed or despoiled*. — ^mLev. xii. 22; 2 Sam. xxiv. 6, in the margin. — ⁿChap. vii. 26; Acts vii. 61, see Erod. xi. 12. — ^oChap. xv. 8. — ^pChap. xx. 9.
^qChap. ix. 21. — ^rDeut. xxviii. 30; chap. viii. 10.

NOTES ON CHAP. VI.

Verse 1. *O ye children of Benjamin, gather yourselves to flee*] As the invading armies are fast approaching, the prophet calls on the inhabitants of Jerusalem to sound an alarm, and collect all the people to arm themselves and go against the invaders. They are called the children of Benjamin, because Jerusalem was in the tribe of Benjamin.

Tekoa] Was a city about twelve miles to the south of Jerusalem.

Beth-haccere] Was the name of a small village situated on an eminence between Jerusalem and Tekoa. On this they were ordered to set up a *beacon*, or *kindle a large fire*, which might be seen at a distance, and give the people to understand that an enemy was entering the land.

Out of the north] From Babylon. The *Scythians*. — *Dahler*.

Verse 3. *The shepherds with their flocks*] The chiefs and their battalions. The invading army is about to spoil and waste all the fertile fields round about the city, while engaged in the siege.

Verse 4. *Prepare ye war against her*] The words of the invaders exhorting each other to the assault, and impatient lest any time should be lost; lest the besieged should have time to strengthen themselves, or get in supplies.

Verse 5. *Arise, and let us go by night*] Since we have lost the day, let us not lose the night; but, taking

advantage of the darkness, let us make a powerful assault while they are under the impression of terror.

Verse 6. *Hew ye down trees*] To form machines. *And cast a mount*] That may overlook the city, on which to place our engines.

This is the city to be visited] We are sure of success, for their God will deliver it into our hands; for it is full of oppression, and he has consigned it to destruction.

Verse 7. *As a fountain casteth out her waters*] The inhabitants are incessant in their acts of iniquity; they do nothing but sin.

Verse 8. *Be thou instructed*] Still there is respite: if they would even now return unto the Lord with all their heart, the advancing Chaldeans would be arrested on their march and turned back.

Verse 9. *They shall thoroughly glean the remnant of Israel as a vine: turn back thine hand*] The Chaldeans are here exhorted to *turn back* and glean up the remnant of the inhabitants that were left after the capture of Jerusalem; for even that remnant did not profit by the Divine judgments that fell on the inhabitants at large.

Verse 10. *The word of the Lord is unto them a reproach*] It is an object of derision; they despise it.

Verse 11. *I am full of the fury of the Lord*] God has given me a dreadful revelation of the judgments he intends to inflict: my soul is burdened with this prophecy. I have endeavoured to suppress it; but I

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13 For from the least of them
even unto the greatest of them
every one is given to ^a covetous-
ness; and from the prophet even

unto the priest every one dealeth falsely.

14 They have ^a healed also the ^a hurt of the
daughter of my people slightly, ^a saying, Peace,
peace; when *there* is no peace.

15 Were they ^a ashamed when they had com-
mitted abomination? nay, they were not at
all ashamed, neither could they blush: there-
fore they shall fall among them that fall: at
the time *that* I visit them they shall be cast
down, saith the LORD.

16 Thus saith the LORD, Stand ye in the
ways, and see, and ask for the ^a old paths,
where *is* the good way, and walk therein, and
ye shall find ^a rest for your souls. But they
said, We will not walk *therein*.

17 Also I set ^a watchmen over you, *saying*,
Hearken to the sound of the trumpet. But
they said, We will not hearken.

18 Therefore hear, ye nations, and know, O
congregation, what *is* among them.

19 ^a Hear, O earth: behold, I will bring evil
upon this people, *even* ^b the fruit of their

^a Isa. lvi. 11; chap. viii. 10; xiv. 18; xxiii. 11; Mic. iii. 5, 11.
^b Chap. viii. 11; Ezek. xiii. 10.—^c Heb. *bruise*, or *breach*.
^c Chap. iv. 10; xiv. 13; xxiii. 17.—^d Chap. iii. 3; viii. 12.
^e Isa. viii. 20; chap. xviii. 15; Mal. iv. 4; Luke xvi. 29.
^f Matt. xi. 29.

must pour it forth upon the *children*, on the *young*
people, on *husbands* and *wives*, on the *old* and the *super-*
annuated. All must partake in these judgments.

Verse 14. *They have healed also the hurt of the*
daughter of my people slightly] *Of the daughter* is
not in the text, and is here improperly added: it is,
however, in some MSS.

Peace, peace] Ye shall have *prosperity*—when
there was none; and when God had determined that
there should be none. Here the *prophets prophesied*
falsely; and the people continued in sin, being de-
ceived by the priests and the prophets.

Verse 16. *Thus saith the Lord, Stand ye in the*
ways, and see] Let us observe the metaphor. A
traveller is going to a particular city; he comes to a
place where the road divides into several paths, he is
afraid of going astray; he stops short,—endeavours
to find out the right path: he cannot fix his choice.
At last he sees another traveller; he inquires of him,
gets proper directions—proceeds on his journey—ar-
rives at the desired place—and *reposes* after his
fatigue. There is an excellent sermon on these words
in the works of our first poet, *Geoffrey Chaucer*; it is
among the *Canterbury Tales*, and is called *Chaucer's*
Tale. The text, I find, was read by him as it appears
in my old MS. Bible:—*Standeth upon wies and*
seeth, and asketh of the olde pathes; What is the
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thoughts, because they have not
hearkened unto my words, nor to
my law, but rejected it.

20 ^a To what purpose cometh
there to me incense ^d from Sheba, and the
sweet cane from a far country? ^a your burnt-
offerings *are* not acceptable, nor your sacrifices
sweet unto me.

21 Therefore thus saith the LORD, Behold,
I will lay stumbling blocks before this people,
and the fathers and the sons together shall
fall upon them; the neighbour and his friends
shall perish.

22 Thus saith the LORD, Behold, a people
cometh from the ^f north country, and a great
nation shall be raised from the sides of the
earth.

23 They shall lay hold on bow and spear;
they *are* cruel, and have no mercy; their voice
^e roareth like the sea; and they ride upon
horses, set in array as men for war against
thee, O daughter of Zion.

24 We, have heard the fame thereof: our
hands *wax* feeble: ^h anguish hath taken hold
of us, *and* pain, as of a woman in travail.

25 Go not forth into the field, nor walk by

^a Isa. xxi. 11; lviii. 1; chap. xxv. 4; Ezek. iii. 17; Hab. ii. 1.
^b Isa. i. 2.—^c Prov. i. 31.—^d Psal. xl. 6; i. 7, 8, 9; Isa. i. 11;
lvi. 3; Amos v. 21; Mic. vi. 6, &c.—^e Isa. lx. 6.—^f Chap.
vii. 21.—^g Chap. i. 15; v. 15; x. 22; l. 41, 42, 43.—^h Isa. v.
30.—ⁱ Chap. iv. 31; xiii. 21; xlix. 24; l. 43.

good *wie*: and goth in it, and gee schul fynden re-
fresching to gour *soulis*. The soul needs *rest*; it
can only find this by *walking in the good way*. The
good way is that which has been trodden by the *saints*
from the beginning: it is the *old way*, the way of
faith and holiness. BELIEVE, LOVE, OBEY; *be holy*,
and *be happy*. This is the *way*; let us *inquire* for it,
and *walk* in it. But these bad people said, *We will*
not walk in it. Then they took another way, walked
over the precipice, and fell into the bottomless pit:
where, instead of *rest*, they find—

—————a fiery deluge, fed
With ever-burning sulphur, unconsumed

Verse 17. *I set watchmen*] I have sent prophets
to warn you.

Verse 20. *Incense from Sheba*] Sheba was in Ara-
bia, famous for the best incense. It was situated
towards the southern extremity of the peninsula of
Arabia; and was, in respect of Judea, a *far country*.

And the sweet cane from a far country] The *cala-*
mus aromaticus, which, when dried and pulverized,
yields a very fine aromatic smell; see on Isa. xliii.
24. This was employed in making the *holy anoint-*
ing oil. See Exod. xxx. 23.

Verse 23. *They shall lay hold on bow and spear*] Still pointing out the Chaldeans; or, according to

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the way; for the sword of the enemy and fear is on every side. 26 O daughter of my people, gird thee with sackcloth, and wallow thyself in ashes: make thee mourning, as for an only son, most bitter lamentation: for the spoiler shall suddenly come upon us.

27 I have set thee for a tower and a fortress among my people, that thou mayest know and try their way.

Chap. iv. 8.—^k Chap. xxv. 34; Mic. i. 10.—^l Zech. xii. 10.
^m Chap. i. 18; xv. 20.—ⁿ Chap. v. 23.

Dahler, the Scythians, who had before their invasion of Palestine overrun many parts of Asia, and had spread consternation wherever their name was heard.

Verse 27. *I have set thee for a tower and a fortress*] Dr. Blayney translates, *I have appointed thee to make an assay among my people.* The words refer to the office of an assayer of silver and gold; and the manner of assaying here intended is by the cupel, a flat broad iron ring filled with the ashes of burnt bones. To separate the alloy from the silver they add a portion of lead; and when all is fused together, and brought into a state of ebullition, the cupel absorbs the lead, and with it the dross or alloy, and the silver is left pure and motionless on the top of the cupel. The people are here represented under the notion of alloyed silver. They are full of impurities; and they are put into the hands of the prophet, the assayer, to be purified. The bellows are placed, the fire is lighted up, but all to no purpose; so intensely commixed is the alloy with the silver, that it cannot be separated. The

28 They are all grievous revolvers, walking with slanders: they are brass and iron; they are all corrupters.

29 The bellows are burned, the lead is consumed of the fire; the founder melteth in vain: for the wicked are not plucked away.

30 Reprobate silver shall men call them, because the Lord hath rejected them.

Chap. ix. 4.—^p Ezck. xxii. 18.—^q Isa. i. 22.—^r Or, refuse silver.

nozzle of the bellows is even melted with the intensity of the fire used to effect the refinement; and the lead is carried off by the action of the heat; and the assayer melteth in vain, for the alloy still continues in union with the metal. The assayer gives up the process,—will not institute one more expensive or tedious—pronounces the mass unfit to be coined, and denominates it reprobate silver, ver. 30. Thus, the evil habits and dispositions of the Israelites were so ingrained that they would not yield to either the ordinary or extraordinary means of salvation. God pronounces them reprobate silver,—not sterling,—full of alloy;—having neither the image nor the superscription of the Great King either on their hearts or on their conduct. Thus he gave them up as incorrigible, and their adversaries prevailed against them. This should be a warning to other nations, and indeed to the Christian Church; for if God did not spare the natural branches, neither will he spare these.

CHAPTER VII.

Here begins another section of prophecy, ending with the ninth chapter. It opens with exhorting to amendment of life, without which the confidence of the Jews in their temple is declared vain, 1–11. God bids them take warning from the fate of their brethren the Israelites, who had been carried away captive on account of their sins without any regard to that sacred place, (Shiloh,) where the ark of God once resided, 12–15. The iniquities of Judah are so great in the sight of God that the prophet is commanded not to intercede for the people, 16; the more especially as they persisted in provoking God by their idolatrous practices, 17–20. The Jewish sacrifices, if not accompanied with obedience to the moral law, are of no avail, 21–24. Notwithstanding the numerous messages of mercy from the time of the exodus, the people revolted more and more; and have added to their other sins this horrible evil, the setting up of their abominations in the temple of Jehovah; or, in other words, they have encumbered the Mosaic economy, which shadowed forth the glorious truths of Christianity, with a heterogeneous admixture of the idolatrous, impure, and cruel rites of heathenism; consequently, the whole land shall be utterly desolated, 25–34.

A. M. cir. 3394.
B. C. cir. 610.
Ol. cir. XLII. 3.
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R. Roman.
cir. annum 7.

THE word that came to Jeremiah from the Lord, saying, 2 Stand in the gate of the Lord's house, and proclaim there

^a Jeremiah,

this word, and say, Hear the word of the Lord, all ye of Judah, that enter in at these gates to worship the Lord.

A. M. cir. 3394.
B. C. cir. 610.
Ol. cir. XLII. 3.
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chap. xxvi. 2.

NOTES ON CHAP. VII.

Verse 1. *The word that came to Jeremiah*] This prophecy is supposed to have been delivered in the first year of the reign of Jehoiakim, son of Josiah,

who, far from following the example of his pious father, restored idolatry, maintained bad priests and worse prophets, and filled Jerusalem with abominations of all kinds.

A. M. cir. 3394.
B. C. cir. 610.
Ol. cir. XLII. 3.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 7.

3 Thus saith the LORD of hosts, the God of Israel, ^b Amend your ways and your doings, and I will cause you to dwell in this place.

4 ^c Trust ye not in lying words, saying, The temple of the LORD, The temple of the LORD, The temple of the LORD, are these.

5 For if ye thoroughly amend your ways and your doings; if ye thoroughly ^d execute judgment between a man and his neighbour;

6 If ye oppress not the stranger, the fatherless, and the widow, and shed not innocent blood in this place, ^e neither walk after other gods to your hurt:

7 ^f Then will I cause you to dwell in this place, in ^g the land that I gave to your fathers, for ever and ever.

8 Behold, ^h ye trust in ⁱ lying words, that cannot profit.

9 ^k Will ye steal, murder, and commit adultery, and swear falsely, and burn incense unto Baal, and ^l walk after other gods whom ye know not;

10 ^m And come and stand before me in this house, ⁿ which ^o is called by my name, and say, We are delivered to do all these abominations?

^b Chap. xviii. 11; xxvi. 13. — ^c Mic. iii. 11. — ^d Chap. xxii. 3. ^e Deut. vi. 14, 15; viii. 19; xi. 28; chap. xiii. 10. — ^f Deut. iv. 40. ^g Chap. iii. 18. — ^h Ver. 4. — ⁱ Chap. v. 31; xiv. 13, 14. ^k 1 Kings xviii. 21; Hos. iv. 1, 2; Zeph. i. 5. — ^l Exod. xx. 3; ver. 6. — ^m Ezek. xxiii. 39. — ⁿ Heb. *whereupon my name is called*. — ^o Ver. 11, 14, 30; chap. xxiii. 34; xxiv. 15. — ^p Isa. lvi. 7.

Verse 2. *Stand in the gate of the Lord's house*] There was a show of public worship kept up. The temple was considered God's residence; the usual ceremonies of religion restored by Josiah were still observed; and the people were led to consider the temple and its services as *sacred things*, which would be preservatives to them in case of the threatened invasion.

Verse 4. *The temple of the Lord*] In the *Chaldee* the passage stands thus:—"Do not trust in the words of lying prophets, which say, before the temple of the Lord ye shall worship; before the temple of the Lord ye shall sacrifice; Before the temple of the Lord ye shall adore; thrice in the year ye shall appear before it." This the *Targumist* supposes to have been the reason why the words are here *thrice* repeated. They rather seem to express the conviction which the people had, that they should be safe while their temple service continued; for they supposed that God would not give it up into profane hands. But *sacred places* and *sacred symbols* are nothing in the sight of God when the heart is not right with him.

Verse 5. *If ye thoroughly amend your ways*] Literally, *If in making good ye fully make good your ways*. God will no longer admit of half-hearted work.

11 Is ^p this house, which is called by my name, become a ^q den of robbers in your eyes? Behold, even I have seen it, saith the LORD.

12 But go ye now unto ^r my place which was in Shiloh, ^s where I set my name at the first, and see ^t what I did to it for the wickedness of my people Israel.

13 And now, because ye have done all these works, saith the LORD, and I spake unto you, ^u rising-up early and speaking, but ye heard not; and I ^v called you, but ye answered not;

14 Therefore will I do unto *this* house, which is called by my name, wherein ye trust, and unto the place which I gave to you and to your fathers, as I have done to ^w Shiloh.

15 And I will cast you out of my sight, ^x as I have cast out all your brethren, ^y even the whole seed of Ephraim.

16 Therefore ^z pray not thou for this people, neither lift up cry nor prayer for them, neither make intercession to me: ^a for I will not hear thee.

17 Seest thou not what they do in the cities of Judah and in the streets of Jerusalem?

^q Matt xxi. 13; Mark xi. 17; Luke xix. 46. — ^r Josh. xviii. 1; Judg. xviii. 31. — ^s Deut. xii. 11. — ^t 1 Sam. iv. 10, 11; Psa. lxxviii. 60; chap. xxvi. 6. — ^u 2 Chron. xxxvi. 15; ver. 25; chap. xi. 7. — ^v Prov. i. 24; Isa. lxx. 12; lxxi. 4. — ^w 1 Sam. iv. 10, 11; Psa. lxxviii. 60; chap. xxvi. 6. — ^x 2 Kings xvii. 23. ^y Psa. lxxviii. 67, 68. — ^z Exod. xxxii. 10; chap. xi. 14; xiv. 11. ^a Chap. xv. 1.

Semblances of piety cannot deceive him; he will not accept partial reformation; there must be a thorough amendment.

Verse 9. *Will ye steal, murder*] Will you continue to commit such abominations, and pretend to worship me; and thus defile the place that is called by my name; and so make my house a *den of robbers*? *I have seen this*,—and can you expect to escape condign punishment? Ye shall not escape.

Verse 12. *But go ye now unto my place which was in Shiloh*] See what I did to my tabernacle and ark formerly: after a long residence at Shiloh, for the iniquity of the priests and the people, I suffered it to fall into the hands of the Philistines, and to be carried captive into their land, and to be set up in the house of their idols. And because of your iniquities, I will deal with you and this temple in the same way: for as I spared not Shiloh, though my ark was there, but made it a victim of my wrath, so will I do to Jerusalem and her temple.

Verse 15. *The whole seed of Ephraim*.] Taken here for all the *ten* tribes, that of Ephraim being the principal.

Verse 16. *Therefore pray not thou for this people*] They have filled up the measure of their iniquity, and

A. M. cir. 3394. 18 ^b The children gather wood, and the fathers kindle the fire, and the women knead their dough, to make cakes to the ^c queen of heaven, and to ^d pour out drink-offerings unto other gods, that they may provoke me to anger.

19 ^e Do they provoke me to anger? saith the LORD: do they not provoke themselves to the confusion of their own faces?

20 Therefore thus saith the Lord God; Behold, mine anger and my fury shall be poured out upon this place, upon man, and upon beast, and upon the trees of the field, and upon the fruit of the ground; and it shall burn, and shall not be quenched.

21 Thus saith the LORD of hosts, the God of Israel; ^f Put your burnt-offerings unto your sacrifices, and eat flesh.

22 ^g For I spake not unto your fathers, nor commanded them in the day that I brought them out of the land of Egypt, ^h concerning burnt-offerings or sacrifices.

23 But this thing commanded I them, saying, ⁱ Obey my voice, and ^k I will be your God, and ye shall be my people: and walk

ye in all the ways that I have commanded you, that it may be well unto you.

24 ^l But they hearkened not, nor inclined their ear, but ^m walked in the counsels and in the ⁿ imagination of their evil heart, and ^o went ^p backward, and not forward.

25 Since the day that your fathers came forth out of the land of Egypt unto this day I have even ^q sent unto you all my servants the prophets; ^r daily rising up early and sending them:

26 ^s Yet they hearkened not unto me, nor inclined their ear, but ^t hardened their neck: ^u they did worse than their fathers.

27 Therefore ^v thou shalt speak all these words unto them; but they will not hearken to thee: thou shalt also call unto them; but they will not answer thee.

28 But thou shalt say unto them, This is a nation that obeyeth not the voice of the LORD their God, ^w nor receiveth ^x correction: ^y truth is perished, and is cut off from their mouth.

29 ^z Cut off thine hair, O Jerusalem, and cast it away, and take up a lamentation on high places; for the LORD hath rejected and forsaken the generation of his wrath.

^b Chap. xlv. 17, 19. — Or, frame, or workmanship of heaven. ^c Chap. xix. 13. — Deut. xxxii. 16, 21. — Isa. i. 11; chap. vi. 20; Amos v. 21; see Hos. viii. 13. — 1 Sam. xv. 22; Psa. li. 16, 17; Hos. vi. 6. — ^d Heb. concerning the matter of. ^e Exod. xv. 26; Deut. vi. 3, chap. xi. 1, 7. — ^f Exod. xix. 5; Lev. xvi. 12; Psa. lxxxi. 11; chap. xi. 8. — ^g Deut. xxix. 19; Psa. lxxxi. 12.

^h Or, stubbornness. — ⁱ Heb. uero. — ^j Chap. ii. 27; xxxii. 33; Hos. iv. 16. — ^k 2 Chron. xxxvi. 15; chap. xxv. 4; xxix. 19. — ^l Ver. 13. — ^m Ver. 24; chap. xi. 8; xvii. 23; xxv. 3, 4. — ⁿ Neh. ix. 17, 29; chap. xix. 15. — ^o Chap. xvi. 12. — ^p Ezek. ii. 7. — ^q Chap. v. 3, xxxii. 33. — ^r Or, instruction. — ^s Chap. ix. 3. — ^t Job i. 20; Isa. xv. 2; chap. xvi. 6; xlviii. 37; Mic. i. 16.

they must become examples of my justice. How terrible must the state of that place be, where God refuses to pour out the spirit of supplication on his ministers and people in its behalf!

Verse 18. *The children gather wood*] Here is a description of a whole family gathered together, and acting unitedly in idolatrous worship. 1. The children go and collect wood, and bring it to the place of sacrifice. 2. The fathers lay it in order, and kindle a fire. 3. The mother and her maids knead dough, make their batch, and out of it form cakes, and bake them for the honour of the queen of heaven; most probably the moon, though perhaps not exclusive of the sun and planets, generally called the host of heaven. Family worship is a most amiable and becoming thing when performed according to truth. What a pity that so few families show such zeal for the worship of God as those apostate Israelites did for that of their idols!

Verse 21. *Put your burnt-offerings unto your sacrifices, and eat flesh.*] I will receive neither sacrifice nor oblation from you; therefore you may take the beasts intended for sacrifice, and slay and eat them for your common nourishment. See on ver. 29.

Verse 23. *This thing commanded I them*—Obey

my voice.] It was not sacrifices and oblations which I required of your fathers in the wilderness, but obedience; it was to walk in that way of righteousness which I have commanded; then I should have acknowledged them for my people, and I should have been their God; and then it would have been well with them. But to my commands, 1. They hearkened not—paid no regard to my word. 2. They *walked not in the way*—showed no disposition to attend to my counsels. 3. They *walked in the imaginations of their evil heart*—followed its irregular and impure motions, rather than the holy dictates of my Spirit. 4. They *went backward and not forward*. Instead of becoming more wise, obedient, and holy, they grew more corrupt; so that they became more profligate than their fathers.

Verse 28. *Nor receiveth correction*] They have profited neither by mercies nor by judgments: blessings and corrections have been equally lost upon them.

Verse 29. *Cut off thine hair*] *גוזזי נזר* *gozzi nizech*, shear thy nazarite. The Nazarite was one who took upon him a particular vow, and separated himself from all worldly connexions for a certain time, that he might devote himself without interruption to the service of God; and during all this time no razor was to pass on his head, for none of his hair was to be taken

A. M. cir. 3394.
B. C. cir. 610.
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30 For the children of Judah have done evil in my sight, saith the LORD : ^a they have set their abominations in the house which is called by my name, to pollute it.

31 And they have built the high ^b places of Tophet, which is in the valley of the son of Hinnom, to ^a burn their sons and their daughters in the fire ; ^d which I commanded them not, neither ^a came it into my heart.

32 Therefore, behold, ^f the days come, saith the LORD, that it shall no more be called Tophet, nor the valley of the son of Hinnom,

^a 2 Kings xxi. 4, 7 ; 2 Chron. xxxiii. 4, 5, 7 ; chap. xxxiii. 11 ; xxxiii. 34 ; Ezek. vii. 20 ; viii. 5, 6, &c. ; Dan. ix. 27. — ^b 2 Kings xxi. 10 ; chap. xix. 5 ; xxxii. 35. — ^c Psa. cvi. 38. — ^d See Deut. xvii. 3. — ^e Heb. came it upon my heart. — ^f Chap. xix. 6.

off. After the vow was over, he shaved his head and beard, and returned to society. See Num. vi. 2, &c., and the notes there. Jerusalem is here considered under the notion of a Nazarite, by profession devoted to the service of God : but that profession was empty ; it was not accompanied with any suitable practice. God tells them here to cut off their hair ; to make no vain pretensions to holiness or religion ; to throw off the mask, and attempt no longer to impose upon themselves and others by their hypocritical pretensions. On the same ground he orders them, ver. 21, to devote to common use the animals destined for sacrifice ; and to make no more vain shows of religion while their hearts were not right with him. Dr. Blayney thinks the address is to the prophet, who was a Nazarite by virtue of his office, and who was called to cut off his hair as a token of mourning for the desolations which were coming upon his people. That cutting off the hair was a sign of distress and mourning may be seen, Ezra ix. 3 ; Isa. xv. 2 ; Jer. xli. 5, &c. But I think the other the more natural construction.

but the valley of slaughter : ^g for they shall bury in Tophet, till there be no place.

33 And the ^h carcases of this people shall be meat for the fowls of the heaven, and for the beasts of the earth ; and none shall fray them away.

34 Then will I cause to ⁱ cease from the cities of Judah, and from the streets of Jerusalem, the voice of mirth, and the voice of gladness, the voice of the bridegroom, and the voice of the bride : for ^k the land shall be desolate.

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^g 2 Kings xxiii. 10 ; chap. xix. 11 ; Ezek. vi. 5. — ^h Deut. xxviii. 26 ; Psa. lxxix. 2 ; chap. xli. 9 ; xvi. 4 ; xxxiv. 20. — ⁱ Isa. xxiv. 7, 8 ; chap. xvi. 9 ; xxv. 10 ; xxxv. 11 ; Ezek. xxvi. 13 ; Hos. ii. 11 ; Rev. xviii. 23. — ^k Lev. xxvi. 33 ; Isa. i. 7 ; iii. 26.

[On high places] That the lamentation may be heard to the greater distance.

The generation of his wrath.] Persons exposed to punishment : used here as children of wrath, Eph. ii. 3.

Verse 31. Tophet—in the valley of the son of Hinnom] Tophet was the place in that valley where the continual fires were kept up, in and through which they consecrated their children to Moloch.

Verse 32. The valley of slaughter] The place where the slaughtered thousands of this rebellious people shall be cast, in order to their being burnt, or becoming food for the beasts of the field and the fowls of the air, ver. 33. These words are repeated, and their meaning more particularly explained, chap. xix. 6–15.

Verse 34. Then will I cause to cease—the voice of mirth] There shall no longer be in Jerusalem any cause of joy ; they shall neither marry nor be given in marriage, for the land shall be totally desolated. Such horrible sins required such a horrible punishment. And they must be horrible, when they move God to destroy the work of his own hands.

CHAPTER VIII.

The judgments threatened in the last chapter are here declared to extend to the very dead, whose tombs should be opened, and the carcases treated with every mark of indignity, 1–3. From this the prophet returns to reprove them for their perseverance in transgression, 4–6 ; and for their thoughtless stupidity, which even the instinct of the brute creation, by a beautiful contrast, is made to upbraid, 7–9. This leads to farther threatenings, expressed in a variety of striking terms, 10–13. Upon which a chorus of Jews is introduced, expressing their terror on the news of the invasion, 14, 15 ; which is greatly heightened in the next verse by the prophet's hearing the snorting of Nebuchadnezzar's horses even from Dan, and then seeing the devastation made by his army, 16, whose cruelties God himself declares no entreaties will soften, 17. On this declaration the prophet laments most bitterly the fate of the daughter of his people, changing the scene unawares to the place of her captivity, where she is introduced answering in mournful responses to the prophet's dirge, 18–22. The variety of images and figures used to diversify the same subject is equally pleasing and astonishing. The dress is generally new, always elegant.

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AT that time, saith the LORD, they shall bring out the bones of the kings of Judah, and the bones of his princes, and the bones of the priests, and the bones of the prophets, and the bones of the inhabitants of Jerusalem, out of their graves :

2 And they shall spread them before the sun, and the moon, and all the host of heaven, whom they have loved, and whom they have served, and after whom they have walked, and whom they have sought, and ^a whom they have worshipped : they shall not be gathered, ^b nor be buried ; they shall be for ^c dung upon the face of the earth.

3 And ^d death shall be chosen rather than life by all the residue of them that remain of this evil family, which remain in all the places whither I have driven them, saith the LORD of hosts.

^a 2 Kings xxiii. 5. Ezek. iii. 16.—^b Chap. xxii. 19. ^c 2 Kings ix. 36; Psa lxxxiii. 10; chap. ix. 22; xvi. 4.—^d Job iii. 21, 22; vii. 15, 16; Rev. ix. 6.

NOTES ON CHAP. VIII.

Verse 1. *They shall bring out the bones*] This and the two following verses are a continuation of the preceding prophecy, and should not have been separated from the foregoing chapter.

In order to pour the utmost contempt upon the land, the victorious enemies dragged out of their graves, caves, and sepulchres, the bones of kings, princes, prophets, priests, and the principal inhabitants, and exposed them in the open air ; so that they became, in the order of God's judgments, a reproach to them in the vain confidence they had in the *sun, moon, and the host of heaven*—all the planets and stars, whose worship they had set up in opposition to that of Jehovah. This custom of raising the bodies of the dead, and scattering their bones about, seems to have been general. It was the highest expression of hatred and contempt. *Horace* refers to it :—

Barbarus, heu, cineres insistet victor, et urbem

Eques sonante verberabit ungula :

Quæque carent ventis et solibus Oquirini

(Nefas videre) dissipabit insolens.

Epod. xvi. 11.

“Barbarians fell shall wanton with success,
Scatter the city's flaming ruins wide ;
Or through her streets in vengeful triumph ride,
And her great founder's hallowed ashes spurn,
That slept uninjured in the sacred urn.” FRANCIS.

See this judgment referred to, Baruch ii. 24, 25.

Verse 4. *Moreover thou shalt say*] Dr. Blayney very properly observes, “In that part of the prophecy which follows next, the difference of speakers requires to be attended to ; the transition being quick and sudden, but full of life and energy. The prophet at first, in the name of God, reproves the people's incorrigibility ; he charges their wise ones with folly, and threat-

4 Moreover thou shalt say unto them, Thus saith the LORD ; Shall they fall, and not arise ? shall he turn away, and not return ?

5 Why *then* is this people of Jerusalem ^a slidden back by a perpetual backsliding ? ^f they hold fast deceit, ^e they refuse to return.

6 ^b I hearkened and heard, *but* they spake not aright : no man repented him of his wickedness, saying, What have I done ? every one turned to his course, as the horse rusheth into the battle.

7 Yea, ⁱ the stork in the heaven knoweth her appointed times ; and ^k the turtle and the crane and the swallow observe the time of their coming ; but ^l my people know not the judgment of the LORD.

8 How do ye say, *We are wise,* ^m and the

^e Chap. vii. 24.—^f Chap. ix. 6.—^g Chap. v. 3.—^h 2 Pet. iii. 9.—ⁱ Isa. i. 3.—^k Cant. ii. 12.—^l Chap. v. 4, 5. ^m Rom. ii. 17.

ens them with grievous calamities, ver. 4–13. In the three next verses he seems to apostrophize his countrymen in his own person, and as one of the people that dwelt in the open towns, advising those that were in the like situation to retire with him into some of the fortified cities, and there wait the event with patience, since there was nothing but terror abroad, and the noise of the enemy, who had already begun to ravage the country, ver. 14–16. God speaks, ver. 17, and threatens to bring foes against them that should be irresistible. The prophet appears again in his own person, commiserating the daughter of his people, who is heard bewailing her forlorn case in a distant land ; while the voice of God, like that of conscience, breaks in upon her complaints, and shows her that all this ruin is brought upon her by her own infidelities, ver. 18–20. The prophet once more resumes his discourse ; he regrets that no remedy can be found to close up the wounds of his country, and pathetically weeps over the number of her slain, ver. 21, chap. ix. 1.”

Shall they fall, and not arise ? shall he turn away, and not return ?] That is, It is as possible for sinners to return from their sin to God, for his grace is ever at hand to assist, as it is for God, who is pouring out his judgments, to return to them on their return to him. But these *held fast deceit, and refused to return* ; they would not be undeceived.

Verse 6. *As the horse rusheth into the battle.*] This strongly marks the unthinking, careless desperation of their conduct.

Verse 7. *The stork in the heaven*] The birds of passage know the times of their going and return, and punctually observe them ; they obey the dictates of nature, but my people do not obey my law.

Verse 8. *The pen of the scribes is in vain.*] The deceitful pen of the scribes. They have written falsely, though they had the truth before them. It is too bold

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law of the LORD is with us? Lo, certainly ^ain vain made he it; the pen of the scribes is in vain.

9 ° The ^pwise men are ashamed, they are dismayed and taken: lo, they have rejected the word of the LORD; and ^qwhat wisdom is in them?

10 Therefore ^rwill I give their wives unto others, and their fields to them that shall inherit them: for every one from the least even unto the greatest is given to ^scovetousness, from the prophet even unto the priest every one dealeth falsely.

11 For they have ^thealed the hurt of the daughter of my people slightly, saying, ^uPeace, peace; when there is no peace.

12 Were they ^vashamed when they had committed abomination; nay, they were not at all ashamed, neither could they blush: therefore shall they fall among them that fall: in the time of their visitation they shall be cast down, saith the LORD.

13 ^wI will surely consume them, saith the LORD: there shall be no grapes ^xon the vine, nor figs on the ^yfig tree, and the leaf shall fade; and the things that I have given them shall pass away from them.

14 Why do we sit still? ^zassemble yourselves, and let us enter into the defenced cities, and let us be silent there: for the LORD our

^a Or, the false pen of the scribes worketh for falsehood; Isa. x. 1. ^o Chap. vi. 15.—^r Or, Have they been ashamed, &c.—^q Heb. the wisdom of what thing?—^t Deut. xxviii. 30; chap. vi. 12; Amos v. 11; Zeph. i. 13.—^u Isa. lvi. 11; chap. vi. 13.—^v Chap. vi. 14.—^w Ezek. xiii. 10.—^x Chap. iii. 3; vi. 15.—^y Or, in gathering I will consume.—^z Isa. v. 1, &c.; Joel i. 7.—^{aa} Matt. xxi. 19; Luke xiii. 6, &c.—^{ab} Chap. iv. 5.

an assertion to say that "the Jews have never falsified the sacred oracles;" they have done it again and again. They have written falsities when they knew they were such.

Verse 10. *Therefore will I give their wives*] From this to the end of ver. 15 is repeated from chap. vi. 13-15.

Verse 16. *The snorting of his horses was heard from Dan*] Dan lay in the way from Babylon to Jerusalem; and it was by this city, after the battle of Carchemish, that Nebuchadnezzar, in pursuing the Egyptians, entered Palestine.

The whole land trembled at the sound of the neighing of his strong ones] Of his war horses. This is a fine image; so terrible was the united neighing of the cavalry of the Babylonians that the reverberation of the air caused the ground to tremble. This is better, and more majestic, than the celebrated line of Virgil:—

Quadrupedante pu-trem sonitu quatit ungula campum.

God hath put us to silence, and given us ^awater of ^bgall to drink, because we have sinned against the LORD.

15 We ^clooked for peace, but no good came; and for a time of health, and behold trouble!

16 The snorting of his horses was heard from ^dDan: the whole land trembled at the sound of the neighing of his ^estrong ones; for they are come, and have devoured the land, and ^fall that is in it; the city, and those that dwell therein.

17 For, behold, I will send serpents, cockatrices, among you, which *will not be* ^gcharmed, and they shall bite you, saith the LORD.

18 When I would comfort myself against sorrow, my heart is faint ^hin me.

19 Behold the voice of the cry of the daughter of my people ⁱbecause of them that dwell in ^ka far country: Is not the LORD in Zion? is not her king in her? Why have they ^lprovoked me to anger with their graven images, and with strange vanities?

20 The harvest is past, the summer is ended, and we are not saved.

21 ^mFor the hurt of the daughter of my people am I hurt; I am ⁿblack; astonishment hath taken hold on me.

22 Is there no ^obalm in Gilead; is there no physician there? why then is not the health of the daughter of my people ^precovered?

^a Chap. ix. 15; xxiii. 15.—^b Or, poison.—^c Chap. xiv. 19. ^d Chap. iv. 15.—^e Judg. v. 22; chap. xvii. 3.—^f Heb. the fulness thereof.—^g Psal. lviii. 4, 5; Eccles. x. 11.—^h Heb. upon. ⁱ Heb. because of the country of them that are far off.—^k Isa. xxvix. 3.—^l Deut. xxxii. 21; Isa. i. 4.—^m Chap. iv. 19; ix. 1; xiv. 17. ⁿ Joel ii. 6; Nah. ii. 10.—^o Gen. xxxvii. 25; xliiii. 11; chap. xlv. 11; li. 8.—^p Heb. gone up.

It would be much easier to *shake the ground* with the prancings of many horses, than to cause an earthquake by the sound of the neighing of the troops of cavalry.

Verse 17. *I will send serpents*] These were symbols of the enemies that were coming against them; a foe that would rather slay them and destroy the land than get booty and ransom.

Verse 20. *The harvest is past*] The siege of Jerusalem lasted two years; for Nebuchadnezzar came against it in the ninth year of Zedekiah, and the city was taken in the eleventh; see 2 Kings xxv. 1-3. This seems to have been a proverb: "We expected deliverance the first year—none came. We hoped for it the second year—we are disappointed; we are not saved—no deliverance is come."

Verse 22. *Is there no balm in Gilead?*] Yes, the most excellent in the world. "Is there no physician there?" Yes, persons well skilled to apply it. "Why then is not the health of the daughter of my people

A. M. cir. 3394.
B. C. cir. 610.
Ol. cir. XLII. 3.
Tarquinius Priscus,
R. Roman,
cir. annum 7.

recovered?" Because ye have not applied to the physician, nor used the balm. Ye die because ye will not use the remedy. But to apply this metaphor:—The Israelites are represented as a man dying through disease; and a disease for the cure of which the balm of Gilead was well known to be a specific, when judiciously applied by a physician. But though there be balm and a physician, the people are not cured; neither their spiritual nor political evils are removed. But what may all this *spiritually* mean? The people are morally diseased; they have sinned against God, and provoked him to destroy them. They are warned by the prophet to repent and turn to God: they refuse, and sin on. Destruction is come upon them. Might they not have avoided it? Yes. Was it the fault of God? No. Did he not send his prophets with the richest offers of mercy? Did he not give them time, the best instructions, and the most effectual means of returning to him? Has not *mercy*, the heavenly balm, been ever at hand? And has not God, the great Phy-

sician, been ever ready to apply it? Yes. Why then are they not converted and healed? Because they would not apply to the Divine Physician, nor receive the only remedy by which they could be spiritually healed. They, then, that sin against the only remedy must perish, because they might have had it, but would not. It is not because there is a deficiency of grace, nor of the means of grace, that men are not saved; but because they either make no use, or a bad use, of them. Jesus Christ, by the grace of God, has tasted death for every man; but few are saved, because *they will not come unto him that they may have life*.

In my old MS. Bible the text is rendered thus:—

Whether gumm is not in Galaad? Or a leche is not there? Why than the hid wounde of the daughter of my peple is not alle helid?

How shall they escape who neglect so great a salvation? Reader, lay this to heart; and, while there is time, apply heartily to the great Physician for thy cure.

CHAPTER IX.

The prophet bitterly laments the terrible judgments about to be inflicted upon his countrymen, and points out some of the evils which have provoked the Divine Majesty, 1–9. Judea shall be utterly desolated, and the inhabitants transplanted into heathen countries, 10–17. In allusion to an ancient custom, a band of mourning women is called to lament over the ruins of Jerusalem, 17, 18; and even the funeral dirge is given in terms full of beauty, elegance, and pathos, 19–22. God is the fountain of all good; man, merely an instrument by which a portion of this good is distributed in the earth; therefore none should glory in his wisdom, might, or riches, 23, 24. The judgments of God shall fall, not upon the land of Judea only, but also upon many heathen nations, 25, 26.

A. M. cir. 3394.
B. C. cir. 610.
Ol. cir. XLII. 3.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 7.
O^a that^b my head were
waters, and mine eyes a
fountain of tears, that I might
weep day and night for the slain
of the daughter of my people!

2 O that I had in the wilderness a lodging
place of way-faring men; that I might leave

my people, and go from them! A. M. cir. 3394.
B. C. cir. 610.
Ol. cir. XLII. 3.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 7.
for^c they be all adulterers, an
assembly of treacherous men.

3 And^d they bend their tongues
like their bow for lies: but they are
not valiant for the truth upon the earth;
for they proceed from evil to evil, and

Heb. Who will give my head, &c.—Isa xxii. 4: chap. iv. 19;
xiii. 17; xiv. 17; Lam. ii. 11; iii. 48.

^c Chapter v. 7, 8.—^d Psalm lxxv. 3; Isaiah lxx. 4,
13, 15.

NOTES ON CHAP. IX.

Verse 1. O that my head were waters] מִי יִתֵּן רוֹשִׁי מַיִם mi yitten roshi mayim, "who will give to my head waters?" My mourning for the sins and desolations of my people has already exhausted the source of tears: I wish to have a fountain opened there, that I may weep day and night for the slain of my people. This has been the sorrowful language of many a pastor who has preached long to a hardened, rebellious people, to little or no effect. This verse belongs to the preceding chapter.

Verse 2. O that I had in the wilderness] In the eastern countries there are no such inns or houses of entertainment as those in Europe. There are in different places public buildings called caravanserais, where travellers may lodge: but they are without furniture of any kind, and without food. Indeed they are

often without a roof, being mere walls for a protection against the wild beasts of the desert. I wish to hide myself any where, in the most uncomfortable circumstances, that I may not be obliged any longer to witness the abominations of this people who are shortly to be visited with the most grievous punishments. Several interpreters suppose this to be the speech of God. I cannot receive this. I believe this verse to be spoken by the prophet, and that God proceeds with the next verse, and so on to the ninth inclusive.

Verse 3. They bend their tongues like their bow for lies] And their lies are such that they as fully take away life as the keenest arrow shot from the best strung bow. The false prophets told the people that there was no desolation at hand: the people believed them; made no preparation for their defence: did not return to the Lord; and the sword came and destroyed them.

A. M. cir. 3394. they ^a know not me, saith the
B. C. cir. 610.
Ol. cir. XLII. 3. LORD.

Tarquini Prisel, R. Roman.,
cir. annum 7. 4 ^f Take ye heed every one of
his ^g neighbour, and trust ye not
in any brother: for every brother will utterly
supplant, and every neighbour will ^h walk with
slanders.

5 And they will ⁱ deceive every one his
neighbour, and will not speak the truth: they
have taught their tongues to speak lies, and
weary themselves to commit iniquity.

6 Thine habitation *is* in the midst of deceit;
through deceit they refuse to know me, saith
the LORD.

7 Therefore thus saith the LORD of hosts,
Behold, ^k I will melt them, and try them;
^l for how shall I do for the daughter of my
people?

8 Their tongue *is as* an arrow shot out; it
speaketh ^m deceit: *one* speaketh ⁿ peaceably
to his neighbour with his mouth, but ^o in heart
he layeth ^p his wait.

9 ^q Shall I not visit them for these *things*?
saith the LORD: shall not my soul be avenged
on such a nation as this?

10 For the mountains will I take up a weep-
ing and wailing, and ^r for the ^s habitations of
the wilderness a lamentation, because they are
^t burned up, so that none can pass through

^e 1 Sam. ii. 12; Hos. iv. 1.—^f Chap. xii. 6; Mic. vii. 5, 6.
^g Or, friend.—^h Chap. vi. 28.—ⁱ Or, mock.—^j Isa. i. 25;
Mal. iii. 3.—^k Hos. xi. 8.—^l Psa. xii. 2; cxv. 3; ver. 3.
^m Psa. xxviii. 3; lv. 21.—ⁿ Heb. in the midst of him.—^o Or,
wait for him.—^p Chap. v. 9, 29.—^q Chap. xii. 4; xxiii. 10; Hos.
iv. 3.—^r Or, pastures.—^s Or, desolate.—^t Heb. from the fowl
even to, &c.—^u Chap. iv. 25.

They are not valiant for the truth] They are bold
in sin, and courageous to support their lies; but the
truth they neither patronize nor support.

Verse 5. And weary themselves to commit iniquity.]
O, what a drudgery is sin! and how much labour must
a man take in order to get to hell! The tenth part of
it, in working together with God, would bring him to the
gate of glory.

Verse 7. Behold, I will melt them] I will put
them in the furnace of affliction, and see if this will
be a means of purging away their dross. See on chap.
vi. 27.

Verse 10. Both the fowl of the heavens and the beast
are fled] The land shall be so utterly devastated, that
neither beast nor bird shall be able to live in it.

Verse 11. A den of dragons] תַּנִּים tannim is sup-
posed to mean here jackals; the chakal is a beast fre-
quent in the east, an attendant on the lion, the refuse
of whose prey he devours. It is an animal that seems
to have been bred originally between the wolf and the
dog. The original is sometimes interpreted, dragons,
whales, &c.

them; neither can men hear the
voice of the cattle; ^a both ^b the
fowl of the heavens and the beast
are fled; they are gone.

11 And I will make Jerusalem ^c heaps, and
^d a den of dragons; and I will make the cities
of Judah ^e desolate, without an inhabitant.

12 ^f Who *is* the wise man that may under-
stand this? and *who is he* to whom the mouth
of the LORD hath spoken, that he may declare
it, for what the land perisheth and is burned up
like a wilderness, that none passeth through?

13 And the LORD saith, Because they have
forsaken my law which I set before them, and
have not obeyed my voice, neither walked
therein;

14 But have ^g walked after the ^h imagination
of their own heart, and after Baalim, ⁱ which
their fathers taught them:

15 Therefore thus saith the LORD of hosts,
the God of Israel; Behold, I will ^j feed them,
even this people, ^k with wormwood, and give
them water of gall to drink.

16 I will ^l scatter them also among the hea-
then, whom neither they nor their fathers have
known: ^m and I will send a sword after them,
till I have consumed them.

17 Thus saith the LORD of hosts, Consider
ye, and call for ⁿ the mourning women, that

^w Isa. xxv. 2.—^x Isa. xlii. 22; xxxiv. 13; chap. x. 22.
^y Heb. desolation.—^z Psa. cvii. 43; Hos. xiv. 9.—^a Chap. iii.
17; vii. 43.—^b Or, stubbornness.—^c Gal. i. 14.—^d Psa. lxxxv. 5.
^e Chap. viii. 14; xxiii. 15; Lam. iii. 15, 19.—^f Lev. xvi. 33;
Deut. xxviii. 64.—^g Lev. xxvi. 33; chap. xiv. 27; Ezek. v. 2,
12.—^h 2 Chron. xxv. 25; Job iii. 8; Eccles. xii. 5; Amos v.
16; Matt. ix. 23.

Verse 12. Who is the wise man] To whom has God
revealed these things? He is the truly wise man.
But it is to his prophet alone that God has revealed
these things, and the speedy fulfilment of the pre-
dictions will show that the prophet has not spoken of
himself.

Verse 15. I will feed them—with wormwood] They
shall have the deepest sorrow and heaviest affliction.
They shall have poison instead of meat and drink.

Verse 17. Call for the mourning women] Those
whose office it was to make lamentations at funerals,
and to bewail the dead, for which they received pay.
This custom continues to the present in Asiatic coun-
tries. In Ireland this custom also prevails, which no
doubt their ancestors brought from the east. I have
often witnessed it, and have given a specimen of this
elsewhere. See the note on Matt. ix. 23. The first
lamentations for the dead consisted only in the sudden
bursts of inexpressible grief, like that of David over his
son Absalom, 2 Sam. xix. 4. But as men grew refined,
it was not deemed sufficient for the surviving relatives
to vent their sorrows in these natural, artless expressions

A. M. cir. 3394. they may come; and send for
B. C. cir. 610.
Ol. cir. XLII. 3. cunning women, that they may
Tarquini Prisci, come:
R. Roman.
cir. annum 7.

18 And let them make haste, and take up a wailing for us, that ¹our eyes may run down with tears, and our eyelids gush out with waters.

19 For a voice of wailing is heard out of Zion, How are we spoiled! we are greatly confounded, because we have forsaken the land, because ^kour dwellings have cast us out.

20 Yet hear the word of the LORD, O ye women, and let your ear receive the word of his mouth, and teach your daughters wailing, and every one her neighbour lamentation.

21 For death is come up into our windows,

^a Chap. xiv. 17.—ⁱ Lev. xviii. 28; xx. 22.—^l Chap. vi. 11.

of wo, but they endeavoured to join others as partners in their sorrows. This gave rise to the custom of *hiring persons to weep at funerals*, which the *Phrygians* and *Greeks* borrowed from the *Hebrews*. Women were generally employed on these occasions, because the tender passions being predominant in this sex, they succeeded better in their parts; and there were never wanting persons who would let out their services to hire on such occasions. Their lamentations were sung to the pipe as we learn from Matt. ix. 23. See the funeral ceremonies practised at the burial of Hector, as described by Homer:—

Οἱ δ' εἶπε ἑσταχθῆναι κλυτὰ δαίματα, τὸν μὲν σπείναι
Τρῆϊτος ἐν λυγρῇσι δέσναι, παρὰ δ' εἶσαν αἰῶνους,
Θρήνων ἑταρχούς. οἱ τὲ στενέσσαν αὐτὸν
Οἱ μὲν ἄρ' ἐθρήνον, οἱ δὲ σπινάχοντο γυναικες.

IL. lib. xxiv., ver. 719.

“Arrived within the royal house, they stretched The breathless Hector on a sumptuous bed, And singers placed beside him, who should chant The strain funereal; they with many a groan The dirge began; and still at every close The female train with many a groan replied.”

COWPER.

St. Jerome tells us that even to his time this custom continued in Judea; that women at funerals, with dishevelled hair and naked breasts, endeavoured in a modulated voice to invite others to lament with them. The poem before us, from the *seventeenth* to the *twenty-second* verse, is both an illustration and confirmation of what has been delivered on this subject, and worthy of the reader's frequent perusal, on account of its affecting pathos, moral sentiments, and fine images, particularly in the *twenty-first* verse, where *death* is described in as animated a *prosopopœia* as can be conceived. See *Lowth's twenty-second* Prelection, and *Dodd*. The *nineteenth* verse is supposed to be the funeral song of the women.

“How are we spoiled!

We are greatly confounded!

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and is entered into our palaces, to cut off ¹the children from without, and the young men from the streets.

22 Speak, Thus saith the LORD, Even the carcasses of men shall fall ^mas dung upon the open field, and as the handful after the harvestman, and none shall gather them.

23 Thus saith the LORD, ⁿLet not the wise man glory in his wisdom, neither let the mighty man glory in his might, let not the rich man glory in his riches:

24 But ^olet him that glorieth glory in this, that he understandeth and knoweth me, that I am the LORD which exercise loving-kindness, judgment, and righteousness, in the earth:

^m Chap. viii. 2; xvi. 4.—ⁿ Eccles. ix. 11.—^o 1 Cor. i. 31; 2 Cor. x. 17.

For we have forsaken the land;
Because they have destroyed our dwellings.”

Verse 20. *Teach your daughters*] This is not a common dirge that shall last only till the body is consigned to the earth; it must last longer; teach it to your children, that it may be continued through every generation, till God turn again your captivity.

Verse 21. *For death is come up into our windows*] Here DEATH is personified, and represented as scaling their wall; and after having slain the *playful children* without, and the *vigorous youth* employed in the labours of the field, he is now come into the private houses, to destroy the aged and infirm; and into the palaces, to destroy the king and the princes.

Verse 22. *And as the handful after the harvestman*] The reapers, after having cut enough to fill their hand, threw it down; and the binders, following after, collected those handfuls, and bound them in sheaves. *Death* is represented as having cut down the inhabitants of the land, as the *reapers do the corn*; but so general was the slaughter, that there was none to bury the dead, to gather up these handfuls; so that they lay in a state of putrescence, as dung upon the open field.

Verse 23. *Let not the wise man glory in his wisdom*] Because God is the Fountain of all good, neither wisdom, nor might, nor riches, nor prosperity can come but from or through him. Nothing can be more rational than that the Source of all our blessings should be acknowledged. *Riches* cannot deliver in the day of death; *strength* cannot avail against him; and as a shield against him, our wisdom is foolishness.

Verse 24. *But let him that glorieth*] To glory in a thing is to depend on it as the means or cause of procuring happiness. But there can be no happiness but in being experimentally acquainted with that God who exercises loving-kindness, judgment, and righteousness in the earth. He who has God's mercy for his portion may well exult; for he need not fear the power of any adversary.

Sometimes the ancient heathen poets uttered sen-

A. M. cir. 3394
B. C. cir. 610.
Ol. cir. XLII. 3
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 7.

A. M. cir. 3394. B. C. cir. 610. Ol. cir. XLII. 3. Tarquini Prisci, R. Roman., cir. annum 7. ^pfor in these things I delight, saith the LORD. 25 Behold, the days come, saith the LORD, that ^aI will ^rpunish all them which are circumcised with the uncircumcised; 26 Egypt, and Judah, and Edom, ^aand the

children of Ammon, and Moab, and all that are ⁱin the ^uutmost corners, that dwell in the wilderness: for all these nations are uncircumcised, and all the house of Israel are ^vuncircumcised in the heart.

^p Mic. vi. 8; vii. 18.—^a Rom. ii. 8, 9.—^r Heb. visit upon. Judith xiv. 10.—ⁱ Heb. cut off into corners, or having the corners

of their hair polled.—^u Chap. xxv. 23; xlix. 32.—^v Lev. xxvi. 41; Ezek. xlv. 7; Rom. ii. 28, 29.

timents of morality far beyond their dispensation. Witness PROCYLIDES on this subject:—

Μη γαυρου σοφίη, μήτ' ἀλκίη, μήτ' ἐνὶ πλουσί·
Εἰς θεοῦ ἐστὶ σοφός, δυνατός θ' ἄμα, καὶ πολυούβιος.

“If wisdom, strength, or riches be thy lot,
Boast not; but rather think thou hast them not.
ONE God alone from whom those gifts proceed
Is wise, is mighty, and is rich indeed.”

Verse 25. *I will punish all them which are circumcised with the uncircumcised*] Do not imagine that you, because of your crimes, are the only objects of my displeasure; the circumcised and the uncircumcised, the Jew and the Gentile, shall equally feel the stroke of my justice, their transgressions being alike, after their advantages and disadvantages are duly compared. In like manner, other nations also were delivered into the hands of Nebuchadnezzar; these he immediately enumerates: Egypt and Edom, and the Moabites and the Ammonites, and the Arabians of the desert. All

these nations were uncircumcised in that way which God required that rite to be practised as a sign of his covenant; and the Israelites, that did practise it as a sign of that covenant, did not attend to its spiritual meaning, for they were all uncircumcised in heart. And it may be remarked, that these people were in general confederated against the Chaldeans.

Verse 26. *All that are in the utmost corners*] כָּל פֶּאֶה קָצוּץ col ketsutsey peah. These words have been variously understood. The Vulgate translates: Omnes qui attensi sunt in comam; “All who have their hair cut short.” The Targum, Septuagint, Syriac, and Arabic have understood it nearly in the same way; and so our margin. Others think that the insular or peninsular situation of the people is referred to. Dr. Blayney thinks the Arabians are meant, who dwelt in the great desert, between Mesopotamia and Palestine. I really think our marginal reading should be preferred, as expressing the sense of all the ancient Versions.

CHAPTER X.

The Jews, about to be carried into captivity, are here warned against the superstition and idolatry of that country to which they were going. Chaldea was greatly addicted to astrology, and therefore the prophet begins with warning them against it, 1, 2. He then exposes the absurdity of idolatry in short but elegant satire; in the midst of which he turns, in a beautiful apostrophe, to the one true God, whose adorable attributes repeatedly strike in view, as he goes along, and lead him to contrast his infinite perfections with those despicable inanities which the blinded nations fear, 3–16. The prophet again denounces the Divine judgments, 17, 18; upon which Jerusalem laments her fate, and supplicates the Divine compassion in her favour, 19–25.

A. M. cir. 3397. B. C. cir. 607. Ol. XLIII. 2. Tarquini Prisci, R. Roman., cir. annum 10. **H**EAR ye the word which the LORD speaketh unto you, O house of Israel: 2 Thus saith the LORD, ^aLearn not the way of the heathen, and be not dis-

mayed at the signs of heaven; for the heathen are dismayed at them.

3 For the ^bcustoms of the people are vain: for ^cone cutteth a tree out of are vanity.—^c Isa. xl. 19, 20; xlv. 9, 10, &c.; xlv. 20.

A. M. cir. 3397. B. C. cir. 607. Ol. XLIII. 2. Tarquini Prisci, R. Roman., cir. annum 10.

^a Lev. xviii. 3; xx. 23.—^b Heb. statutes, or ordinances.

NOTES ON CHAP. X.

Verse 1. *Hear ye the word which the Lord speaketh unto you*] Dr. Dahler supposes this discourse to have been delivered in the fourth year of the reign of Jehoiakim. It contains an invective against idolatry; showing its absurdity, and that the Creator alone should be worshipped by all mankind.

Verse 2. *Learn not the way of the heathen*] These words are more particularly addressed to the ten tribes scattered among the heathen by the Assyrians, who carried them away captive; they may also regard those in

the land of Israel, who still had the customs of the former heathen settlers before their eyes.

Be not dismayed at the signs of heaven; for the heathen are dismayed] The Chaldeans and Egyptians were notoriously addicted to astrology; and the Israelites here are cautioned against it. The signs of the heavens may mean either the sun, moon, planets, and particular stars or constellations; or the figures or characters by which they represented these heavenly bodies.

Verse 3. *The customs of the people are vain*] חֲקִית

A. M. cir. 3397. the forest, the work of the hands
B. C. cir. 607. of the workman, with the axe.
Ol. XLIII. 2.
Tarquini Prisci, 4 They deck it with silver and
R. Roman., with gold; they ^d fasten it with
cir. annum 10. nails and with hammers, that it move not.

5 They are upright as the palm tree, ^e but speak not: they must needs be ^f borne, because they cannot go. Be not afraid of them; for ^g they cannot do evil, neither also is it in them to do good.

6 Forasmuch as there is none ^h like unto thee, O LORD; thou art great, and thy name is great in might.

7 ⁱ Who would not fear thee, O King of nations? for ^k to thee doth it appertain: forasmuch as ^l among all the wise men of the nations, and in all their kingdoms, there is none like unto thee.

^a Isa. xli. 7, xlv. 7. — ^b Psa. cxv. 5; cxxxv. 16. Hab. ii. 19; 1 Cor. xii. 2. — ^c Psa. cxv. 7; Isa. xlv. 1, 7. — ^d Isa. xli. 23. — ^e Eccl. vi. 11; Psa. lxxvi. 8, 10. — ^f Rev. xv. 4. — ^g Or, it beeth thee. — ^h Psa. lxxxix. 6. — ⁱ Heb. in one, or at once. — ^j Psa. cxv. 8; Isa. xli. 29; Hab. ii. 18; Zech. x. 2; Rom. i. 21, 22.

chukkoth; the statutes and principles of the science are vain, empty, and illusory. They are founded in nonsense, ignorance, idolatry, and folly.

One *cutheth a tree out of the forest*] See the notes on Isa. cli. 19, and xlv. 9, &c., which are all parallel places and where this conduct is strongly ridiculed.

Verse 5. *They are upright as the palm tree*] As straight and as stiff as the trees out of which they are hewn.

Verse 7. *Who would not fear thee*] Who would not worship thee as the Author and Giver of all good? The fear of God is often taken for the whole of true religion.

Among all the wise men of the nations] Not even the wisest and most cultivated of the nations have ever found out any one equal to thee; but so exalted and holy art thou, that in all their wisdom and research they have never been able to find out the true God.

Verse 8. *The stock is a doctrine of vanities.*] Dr. Blayney translates,—"The wood itself is a rebuker of vanities." The very tree out of which the god is hewn demonstrates the vanity and folly of the idolaters; for, can all the art of man make out of a log of wood an animate and intelligent being?

Verse 9. *Brought from Tarshish*] Some suppose this to be Tartessus in Spain, from which the Phœnicians brought much silver. Uphaz, Calmet thinks to be the river Pison; some think Ophir is intended.

Blue and purple is their clothing] These were the most precious dyes; very rare, and of high price.

Verse 10. *But the Lord*] The original word should be preserved, however we agree to pronounce it: יהוה *Yehovah is the true God.* He is without beginning, and without end. This is true of no being else.

He is the living God] His being is underived; and

8 But they are ^m altogether brutish and foolish: the stock is a doctrine of vanities.

9 Silver spread into plates is brought from Tarshish, and ^o gold from Uphaz, the work of the workman, and of the hands of the founder: ^p blue and purple is their clothing: they are all ^q the work of cunning men.

10 But the LORD is the ^r true God, he is ^s the living God, and an ^t everlasting ^u King at his wrath the earth shall tremble, and the nations shall not be able to abide his indignation.

11 ^v Thus shall ye say unto them, ^w The gods that have not made the heavens and the earth, *even* ^x they shall perish from the earth, and from under these heavens.

12 He ^y hath made the earth by his power, he hath ^z established the world by his wisdom,

^a Dan. x. 5. — ^b Bar. vi. 12, 72. — ^c Psa. cxv. 4. — ^d Heb. *God of truth*; Psa. xxxi. 5. — ^e 1 Tim. vi. 17. — ^f Heb. *king of eternity*. — ^g Psa. x. 16. — ^h In the Chaldean language. — ⁱ See Psa. xcvi. 5. — ^j Ver. 15; Isa. ii. 18; Zech. xiii. 2. — ^k Gen. i. 1, 6, 9; Psa. cxxxvi. 5, 6; chap. li. 15, &c. — ^l Psa. xcvi. 1.

he gives life to all. He is the very *Fountain* whence all life is derived.

And an everlasting king] As he has made, so he governs, all things. His sway is felt both in the heavens and in the earth.

At his wrath the earth shall tremble] All storms, tempests, tornadoes, and earthquakes are the effects of his power; and when the nations are destroyed, or turned upside down, it is the effect of his displeasure.

Verse 11. *Thus shall ye say unto them*] This is the message you shall deliver to the Chaldean idolaters.

The gods that have not made the heavens and the earth, even they shall perish] Both they and their worshippers shall be destroyed; and idolatry shall finally be destroyed from the earth; and the heavens shall look no more on so great an abomination. It is suffered for a while; but in the end shall be destroyed. This verse is written in a sort of Hebræo-Syriaco-Chaldee; such a dialect as I suppose was spoken at that time in Babylon, or during the captivity. As it is a message to the Babylonians, therefore, it is given in their own language. The Chaldee makes it the beginning of the copy of the epistle which the Prophet Jeremiah sent to the rest of the elders of the captivity who were in Babylon. All the ancient Versions acknowledge this verse; and it is found in all MSS. hitherto collated, except one of Dr. Kennicott's numbered 526; and he has included it between lines, as doubting its authenticity. Dr. Blayney supposes that some public teacher during the captivity, deducing it by direct inference from the prophet's words, had it inserted in the margin, and perhaps usually read together with this section, in the assemblies of the people, in order that they might have their answer always ready, whenever they were molested on the point of

A. M. cir. 3397.
B. C. cir. 607.
Ol. XLIII. 2.
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 10.

and ^a hath stretched out the heavens by his discretion.

13 ^b When he uttereth his voice, there is a ^c multitude of waters in the heavens, and ^d he causeth the vapours to ascend from the ends of the earth; he maketh lightnings ^e with rain, and bringeth forth the wind out of his treasures.

14 ^f Every man ^g is ^h brutish in his knowledge: ⁱ every founder is confounded by the graven image: ^k for his molten image is falsehood, and there is no breath in them.

^a Job ix. 8; Psa. cir. 2; Isa. xl. 22.—^b Job xxxviii. 34.
^c Or, noise.—^d Psa. cxxxv. 7.—^e Or, for rain.—^f Chap. li. 17, 18.—^g Or, is more brutish than to know.—^h Prov. xxx. 2.
ⁱ Isa. xlii. 17; xlv. 11; xlv. 16.—^k Hab. ii. 18.—^l Ver. 11.

religion, or importuned to join the idolatrous worship of the Chaldeans.

Dahler has left it entirely out of the text, and introduces it in a note thus:—"After ver. 10 the Hebrew text is interrupted by a verse written in the Chaldean or Babylonish tongue. It is thus expressed:—

Ye shall say unto them, Let the gods perish!

Who have not made the heavens and the earth.

Let them be banished from above the earth, and from under the heavens.

This verse can be considered only as a foreign insertion, not only on account of the difference of the language, but also because it interrupts the natural course of the ideas, and of the connexion of the tenth and twelfth verses."

As a curiosity I shall insert it in Hebrew, which the reader may compare with the Chaldee text, which I also subjoin.

כאזת תאמרו להם האלהים אשר לא עשו השמים והארץ
cazoth tomeru lehem: uken tachath hashshamayim elleh.
lahem; haelohim asher lo asu hashshamayim vechaarets,
yobedu min haarets, umin tachath hashshamayim elleh.
כרנא תאכרון להון אלהיא די שמיא וארקא לא עברו
lidna temerun lehon: elaluiya di shemaiya vearka la abadu, yebadu
meara umin techoth shemaiya elleh.

The Hebrew is the translation of Leusden; the Chaldee is that of the common text. Had not all the ancient Versions acknowledged it, I also, principally on account of the strangeness of the language, as being neither Chaldee nor Syriac, should have doubted its authenticity.

Verse 13. When he uttereth his voice, there is a multitude of waters] This is a plain allusion to a storm of thunder and lightning, and the abundance of rain which is the consequence. Water is composed of two gases, hydrogen and oxygen: the electric or galvanic spark decomposes them, and they become air; when recombined, they form water. The lightning acts upon the hydrogen and oxygen, which are found in the atmospheric air: they are decomposed, and water or rain is the consequence; which, being heavier than the air falls down in the form of rain.

15 They are vanity, and the work of errors: in the time of their visitation ¹ they shall perish.

16 ^m The Portion of Jacob is not like them: for he is the former of all things; and ⁿ Israel is the rod of his inheritance: ^o The LORD of hosts is his name.

17 ^p Gather up thy wares out of the land, O ^q inhabitant of the fortress.

18 For thus saith the LORD, Behold, I will ^r sling out the inhabitants of

A. M. cir. 3397.
B. C. cir. 607.
Ol. XLIII. 2.
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 10

A. M. cir. 3404
B. C. cir. 600.
Ol. cir. XLV. 1.
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 17.

^m Psa. xvi. 5; lxxiii. 26; cxix. 57; chap. li. 19; Lam. iii. 24.
ⁿ Deut. xxxii. 9; Psa. lxxiv. 2.—^o Isa. xlvii. 4; li. 15; liv. 5.
chap. xxxi. 35; xxxii. 18; l. 34.—^p See chap. vi. 1; Ezek. xii. 3, &c.—^q Heb. inhabitress.—^r 1 Sam. xxv. 29; chap. xvi. 18.

This verse and the three following are the same in substance, and nearly in words, as chap. li. 16, and following.

Verse 14. Every man is brutish] נבך *nabar*, is a boor, acts as a brute, who may suppose that a stock of a tree, formed like a man, may be an intellectual being; and therefore shuns the form as though it had life. See Isa. xlv. 10, 11. Of which verses, by the way, Dr. Blayney gives the following version to correct that of Bishop Lowth:—

Verse 10. Who hath formed a god?

Or set up a graven image that profiteth not!

11. Behold, all that are connected with it shall be ashamed,

And the artificers, they above all men!

They shall assemble all of them; they shall stand forth;

They shall fear; they shall be ashamed at the same time.

"That is, while they stand before the image they have set up, and worship it with a religious dread, the glaring absurdity of their conduct shall lead to their shame and disgrace." With due deference to this learned man, I think this interpretation too refined.

Verse 16. The Portion of Jacob is not like them] Every nation had its tutelary god; this was its portion; in reference to this God says Deut. iv. 19: "He has divided the sun, moon, and stars, to all the nations under the heaven." And the Lord had taken the Israelites to be his portion; for "the Lord's portion is his people," Deut. xxxii. 9, and David says, "The Lord is the portion of mine inheritance," Psa. xvi. 5; cxix. 57. And hence Isaiah terms the smooth stones of the brook, to which Divine honours were paid, the portion of those idolaters, chap. lvi. 6. But in the text he says, "The Portion, i. e. the God of Jacob is not like them; for he is the former of all things," and they are formed by their foolish worshippers.

Verse 17. Gather up thy wares] Pack up your goods, or what necessities of life your enemies will permit you to carry away; for,

Verse 18. I will sling out the inhabitants of the land] I will project you with violence from your

A. M. cir. 3404.
B. C. cir. 600.
Ol. cir. XLV. 1.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 17.

the land at this once, and will
distress them, ^a that they may
find it so.

19 ^a Wo is me for my hurt!
my wound is grievous: but I said, ^a Truly
this is a grief, and ^a I must bear it.

20 ^a My tabernacle is spoiled, and all my
cords are broken: my children are gone forth
of me, and they are not: there is none to
stretch forth my tent any more, and to set up
my curtains.

21 For the pastors are become brutish, and
have not sought the LORD: therefore they
shall not prosper, and all their flocks shall be
scattered.

^a Ezk. vi. 10. — ^a Chap. iv. 19; viii. 21; ix. 1. — ^a Psa.
lxxvii. 10. — ^a Mic. vii. 9. — ^a Chap. iv. 20. — ^a Chap. i. 15;
iv. 6; v. 15; vi. 22. — ^a Chap. ix. 11. — ^a Prov. xvi. 1; xx. 21.

country. I will send you all into captivity. This dis-
course, from ver. 17, is supposed to have been de-
livered in the eleventh year of Jehoiakim.

Verse 19. *This is a grief, and I must bear it.* Op-
pressive as it is, I have deserved it, and worse; but
even in this judgment God remembers mercy.

Verse 20. *My tabernacle is spoiled.* The city is
taken, and all our villages ruined and desolated.

Verse 21. *The pastors are become brutish.* The king
and his counsellors, who, by refusing to pay the promised
tribute to Nebuchadnezzar, had kindled a new war.

Verse 22. *The noise of the bruit is come.* How
this silly French word *bruit*, which signifies *noise*, got
in here, I cannot imagine. The simple translation is
this: "The voice of the report! behold, it is come;
yea, great commotion from the land of the north;
(Chaldea;) to make the cities of Judea a desolation,
a habitation of wild beasts." That is, the *report* we
had heard of the projected invasion of Judea by Nebu-
chadnezzar is confirmed. He has entered the land;
the Chaldeans are at the doors, and the total desola-
tion of Judea is their sole object.

Verse 23. *O Lord, I know that the way of man is
not in himself.* I will not pretend to dispute with
thee; thou dost every thing wisely and justly; we
have sinned, and thou hast a right to punish; and to
choose that sort of punishment thou thinkest will best
answer the ends of justice. We cannot choose; thou
hast appointed us to captivity; we must not re-
pine: yet,

22 Behold, the noise of the bruit
is come, and a great commotion
out of the ^a north country, to
make the cities of Judah deso-
late, and a ^a den of dragons.

23 O LORD, I know that the ^a way of man
is not in himself: it is not in man that walk-
eth to direct his steps.

24 O LORD, ^a correct me, but with judgment;
not in thine anger, lest thou ^b bring me to nothing.

25 ^a Pour out thy fury upon the heathen
^a that know thee not, and upon the families that
call not on thy name: for they have eaten up
Jacob, and ^a devoured him, and consumed him,
and have made his habitation desolate.

^a Psa. vi. 1; xxxviii. 1; chap. xxx. 11. — ^a Heb. *diminish me*.
^a Psa. lxxix. 6. — ^a Job xviii. 21; 1 Thess. iv. 5; 2 Thess. i. 8.
^a Chap. viii. 16.

Verse 24. *Correct me, but with judgment.* Let not
the punishment be to the uttermost of the demerit of
the offence; else *we shall be brought to nothing*—to-
tally and irrecoverably ruined.

Verse 25. *Pour out thy fury upon the heathen.*
Even those who are now the executors of thy justice
upon us will, in their turn, feel its scourge; for if
judgment begins at us, who have been called *thy house*
and *thy people*, shall they who have not *acknowledged*
thee escape! It is impossible. The families and
tribes which invoke thee not shall have thy fury poured
out upon them, and especially they who "have eaten
up Jacob and consumed him, and have made his habi-
tation desolate." This was fulfilled in the *Chaldeans*.
Nebuchadnezzar was punished with madness, his son
was slain in his revels, and the city was taken and
sacked by Cyrus; and the Babylonish empire was finally
destroyed! This verse has been often quoted against
those ungodly families who set not up the worship of
God in their houses. These are spiritual *Chaldeans*,
worse indeed than the Chaldeans ever were: they ac-
knowledge God and his Christ; and yet neither wor-
ship nor serve him. How can that family expect the
blessing of God, where the worship of God is not
daily performed! No wonder their servants are
wicked, their children profligate, and their goods
cursed! What an awful reckoning shall such heads
of families have with the Judge in the great day, who
have refused to petition for that mercy which they
might have had for the asking.

CHAPTER XI.

The prophet proclaims the tenor of God's covenant with the Jews of old, 1-5: and then reproves them for
their hereditary disobedience, 6-19. In consequence of this the Almighty is introduced, declaring he will
show them no pity, 11-13; forbidding Jeremiah to intercede, 14; rejecting their sacrifices, 15; and in a
word, condemning this fair but unfruitful tree to the fire, 16, 17. In what remains of the chapter the
prophet predicts evil to his neighbours of Anathoth, who had conspired against him, 18-23. "Let us,"
said they, "destroy this tree, with the fruit thereof;" &c., alluding to what Jeremiah had said in the six-
teenth verse.

A. M. cir. 3406.
B. C. cir. 598.
Ol. cir. XLV. 3.
Tarquinius Priscus,
R. Roman,
cir. annum 19.

THE word that came to Jeremiah from the LORD, saying,
2 Hear ye the words of this covenant, and speak unto the men of Judah, and to the inhabitants of Jerusalem;

3 And say thou unto them, Thus saith the LORD God of Israel; ^a Cursed be the man that obeyeth not the words of this covenant,

4 Which I commanded your fathers in the day that I brought them forth out of the land of Egypt, ^b from the iron furnace, saying, ^c Obey my voice, and do them, according to all which I command you: so shall ye be my people, and I will be your God:

5 That I may perform the ^d oath which I have sworn unto your fathers, to give them a land flowing with milk and honey, as *it is* this day. Then answered I, and said, ^e So be it, O LORD.

6 Then the LORD said unto me, Proclaim all these words in the cities of Judah, and in the streets of Jerusalem, saying, Hear ye the words of this covenant, ^f and do them.

7 For I earnestly protested unto your fathers in the day that I brought them up out of the land of Egypt, *even* unto this day, ^g rising early and protesting, saying, Obey my voice.

8 ^h Yet they obeyed not, nor inclined their ear, but ⁱ walked every one in the ^k imagination

of their evil heart: therefore I will bring upon them all the words of this covenant, which I commanded *them* to do; but they did *them* not.

9 And the LORD said unto me, ¹ A conspiracy is found among the men of Judah, and among the inhabitants of Jerusalem.

10 They are turned back to ^m the iniquities of their forefathers, which refused to hear my words; and they went after other gods to serve them: the house of Israel and the house of Judah have broken my covenant which I made with their fathers.

11 Therefore thus saith the LORD, Behold, I will bring evil upon them, which they shall not be able ⁿ to escape; and ^o though they shall cry unto me, I will not hearken unto them.

12 Then shall the cities of Judah and inhabitants of Jerusalem go, and ^p cry unto the gods unto whom they offer incense: but they shall not save them at all in the time of their ^q trouble.

13 For *according to* the number of thy ^r cities were thy gods, O Judah; and *according to* the number of the streets of Jerusalem have ye set up altars to that ^s shameful thing, *even* altars to burn incense unto Baal.

14 Therefore ^t pray not thou for this people, neither lift up a cry or prayer for them: for

^a Deut. xxvii. 26; Gal. iii. 10.—^b Deut. iv. 20; 1 Kings viii. 51.—^c Lev. xxvi. 3, 12; chap. vii. 23.—^d Deut. vii. 12, 13; Psal. cv. 9, 10.—^e Heb. *Ames*; Deut. xxvii. 15–26.—^f Rom. ii. 13; James i. 22.—^g Chap. vii. 13, 25; xxxv. 15.—^h Chap. vii. 26.—ⁱ Chap. iii. 17; vii. 24; ix. 14.—^k Or, *stubbornness*.

¹ Ezek. xxii. 25; Hos. vi. 9.—^m Ezek. xx. 18.—ⁿ Heb. *to go forth of*—^o Psal. xviii. 41; Prov. i. 28; Isa. i. 15; chap. xiv. 12; Ezek. viii. 18; Mic. iii. 4; Zech. vii. 13.—^p Deut. xxvii. 37, 38.—^q Heb. *evil*.—^r Chap. ii. 28.—^s Heb. *shame*; chap. iii. 24; Hos. ix. 10.—^t Exod. xxxii. 10; chap. vii. 16; xiv. 11; 1 John v. 16.

NOTES ON CHAP. XI.

Verse 1. *The word that came to Jeremiah*] This discourse is supposed to have been delivered in the first year of the reign of Zedekiah. See *Dahler*.

Verse 2. *Hear ye the words of this covenant*] It is possible that the prophet caused the words of the covenant made with their fathers in the desert (Exod. xxiv. 4–8) to be read to them on this occasion; or, at least, the *blessings and the cursings* which Moses caused to be pronounced to the people as soon as they had set foot in Canaan, Deut. xxvii., xxviii.

Verse 3. *Cursed be the man that obeyeth not*] After the reading, the prophet appears to *sum up* the things contained in what was read to them; as if he had said, "Ye hear what the Lord saith unto you: remember, the sum of it is this: The man is cursed who obeyeth not; and he is blessed who obeys. From these declarations God will not depart."

Verse 5. *So be it, O Lord*] Let thy promises be fulfilled; and let the inconvertible beware of thy threatenings!

Verse 6. *Proclaim all these words*] Let the same covenant, with the blessings and cursings, be read in every city of Judah, and in all the streets of Jerusalem, that all the people may know their duty, their privileges, and their danger.

Verse 9. *A conspiracy is found*] They were all *fratres conjurati*, sworn brothers, determined to cast off the Divine yoke, and no longer to have God to reign over them.

Verse 10. *They are turned back to the iniquities of their forefathers*] A great reformation had taken place under the reign of Josiah, and the public worship of idols had been abolished, and most of the high places destroyed; but under the reign of his son and his successors, they had *turned back again* to idolatry, and were become worse than ever. It required a *captivity* to cure them of this propensity; and God sent one: after that, there was no idolatry among the Jews.

Verse 12. *Go, and cry unto the gods*] See chap. ii. 28.

Verse 14. *Therefore pray not thou for this people*]

A. M. cir. 3406.

B. C. cir. 598.

Ol. cir. XLV. 3.

Tarquini Prisci,

R. Roman.,

cir. annum 19.

I will not hear *them* in the time
that they cry unto me for their
trouble.

15 ^v What ^w hath my beloved
to do in mine house, *seeing* she hath ^x wrought
lewdness with many, and ^y the holy flesh is
passed from thee? ^z when thou doest evil,
then thou ^a rejoicest.

16 The LORD called thy name, ^b A green
olive tree, fair, and of goodly fruit: with the
noise of a great tumult he hath kindled fire
upon it, and the branches of it are broken.

17 For the LORD of hosts, ^c that planted
thee, hath pronounced evil against thee, for
the evil of the house of Israel and of the house
of Judah, which they have done against them-
selves to provoke me to anger in offering
incense unto Baal.

18 And the LORD hath given me knowledge
of it, and I know it: then thou showedst me
their doings.

19 But I was like a lamb or an ox that is

^a Heb. *evil*.—^v Psa. l. 16; Isa. i. 11, &c.—^w Heb. *What
is to vex beloved in my house*.—^x Ezek. xvi. 25, &c.—^y Hag.
ii. 12, 13, 14; Titus i. 15.—^z Or, *when thy evil is*.—^a Prov. ii.
14.—^b Psa. lii. 8; Rom. xi. 17.—^c Isa. v. 2; chap. ii. 21.
^d Chap. xviii. 19.—^e Heb. *the stalk with fresh bread*.

I am determined to give them up into the hands of
their enemies; I will neither hear thy intercession, nor
regard their prayers. Their measure is full.

Verse 15. *What hath my beloved to do in mine
house*] This has been supposed to refer to Abraham,
Moses, or such eminent servants of God, whose inter-
cession was very powerful. Were even they to appear
as intercessors, their prayer should not be regarded.
Others think that this is an *endearing expression*, which
properly belonged to the Israelites. When God took
them into covenant with himself, they were *espoused*
to him, and therefore his *beloved*; but now that they
have forsaken him, and *joined themselves to another*,
what have they to do with his house or its ordinances,
which they wish now to frequent with *vows and sacri-
fices*, when they see the evil fast coming upon them?
This is probably the sense of this very obscure pas-
sage. Dr. Blayney translates, "What hath my be-
loved to do in my house whilst she practiseth wicked-
ness? Shall vows and holy flesh (sacrifices) be allowed
to come from thee? When thou art malignant, shalt
thou rejoice?"

Verse 16. *The Lord called thy name, A green olive
tree*] That is, he made thee like a green olive—fair,
flourishing, and fruitful; but thou art degenerated, and
God hath given the Chaldeans permission to burn
thee up.

Verse 18. *The Lord hath given me knowledge of it*]
The men of Anathoth had conspired against his life,
because he reproved them for their sins, and denounced
the judgments of God against them. Of this God had

brought to the slaughter; and
I knew not that ^d they had de-
vised devices against me, *saying*,
Let us destroy ^e the tree with the
fruit thereof, ^f and let us cut him off from
^g the land of the living, that his name may be
no more remembered.

20 But, O LORD of hosts, that judgest right-
eously, that ^h triest the reins and the heart, let
me see thy vengeance on them: for unto thee
have I revealed my cause.

21 Therefore thus saith the LORD of the
men of Anathoth, ⁱ that seek thy life, *saying*,
^k Prophesy not in the name of the LORD, that
thou die not by our hand:

22 Therefore thus saith the LORD of hosts,
Behold, I will ^l punish them: the young men
shall die by the sword; their sons and their
daughters shall die by famine:

23 And there shall be no remnant of them:
for I will bring evil upon the men of Anathoth,
even ^m the year of their visitation.

^d Psa. lxxxiii. 4.—^e Psa. xxviii. 13; cxvi. 9; cxlii. 5.—^f 1
Sam. xvi. 7; 1 Chron. xxviii. 9; Psa. xli. 9; chap. xvii. 10;
xx. 12; Rev. ii. 23.—^g Chap. xii. 5, 6.—^h Isa. xxx. 10; Amos
ii. 12; vii. 13, 16; Mic. ii. 6.—ⁱ Heb. *visit upon*.—^m Chap.
xxiii. 12; xlv. 21; xlviii. 44; l. 27; Luke xix. 44.

given him a secret warning, that he might be on his
guard.

Verse 19. *I was like a lamb or an ox*] *Dahler*
translates, "I was like a fattened lamb that is led to
the slaughter." *Blayney*, "I was like a tame lamb
that is led to slaughter." The word אֱלִיף *alluph*, which
we translate *ox*, is taken by both as an *adjective*, quali-
fying the noun כֶּבֶשׂ *kebes*, a *lamb*. It may probably
signify a lamb brought up in the house—fed at home,
(אֱלִיף *alluph*,) instructed or nourished at home; per-
fectly innocent and unsuspecting, while leading to the
slaughter. This meaning the word will bear in Arabic,
for أليف *alaf* signifies *accustomed, familiar*, (to or with
any person or thing;) a *companion, a comrade, an in-
timate friend*. I therefore think that כֶּבֶשׂ אֱלִיף *ke-
chebes alluph* signifies, *like the familiar lamb*—the lamb
bred up in the house, in a state of *friendship* with the
family. The people of Anathoth were Jeremiah's
townsman; he was *born and bred* among them; they
were his *familiar friends*; and now they lay wait for
his life! All the *Versions* understood אֱלִיף *alluph* as
an epithet of כֶּבֶשׂ *kebes*, a *chosen, simple, innocent lamb*.

Let us destroy the tree with the fruit] Let us slay the
prophet, and his prophecies will come to an end. The
Targum has, *Let us put mortal poison in his food*; and
all the *Versions* understand it something in the same way.

Verse 20. *Let me see thy vengeance on them*]
Rather, *I shall see* (אֶרְאֶה *erch*) thy punishment inflicted
on them.

Verse 22. *Behold, I will punish them*] And the
punishment is, *Their young men shall die by the sword*

of the Chaldeans; and their sons and daughters shall die by the famine that shall come on the land through the desolations occasioned by the Chaldean army.

[Verse 23. *The year of their visitation.*] This punishment shall come in that year in which I shall visit their iniquities upon them.

CHAPTER XII.

This chapter is connected with the foregoing. The prophet expostulates with God concerning the ways of Providence in permitting the wicked to prosper, 1-4. It is intimated to him that he must endure still greater trials, 5, from his false and deceitful brethren, 6; but that still heavier judgments awaited the nation for their crimes, 7-13. That God, however, would at length have compassion on them; restore them to their land; and turn his judgments against those that oppressed them, if not prevented by their becoming converts to the true religion, 14-17.

A. M. cir. 3406.
B. C. cir. 598.
Ol. cir. XLV. 3.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman,
cir. annum 19.

RIGHTEOUS ^aart thou, O Lord, when I plead with thee: yet ^blet me talk with thee of thy judgments: ^cWherefore

doth the way of the wicked prosper? *wherefore* are all they happy that deal very treacherously?

2 Thou hast planted them, yea, they have taken root: ^dthey grow, yea, they bring forth fruit: ^ethou art near in their mouth, and far from their reins.

3 But thou, O Lord, ^fknowest me: thou hast seen me, and ^gtried mine heart ^htoward thee: pull them out like sheep for the slaughter, and prepare them for ⁱthe day of slaughter.

^a Psa. li. 4.—^b Or, let me reason the case with thee.—^c Job xii. 6; xxi. 7; Psa. xxxvii. 1. 35; lxxiii. 3, &c.; chap. v. 28; Hab. i. 4; Mal. iii. 15.—^d Heb. they go on.—^e Isa. xxix. 13; Matt. xv. 8; Mark vii. 6.—^f Psa. xvii. 3; cxxxix. 1.—^g Chap. xi. 20.

NOTES ON CHAP. XII.

Verse 1. *Righteous art thou, O Lord, when I plead with thee*] The prophet was grieved at the prosperity of the wicked; and he wonders how, consistently with God's righteousness, vice should often be in affluence, and piety in suffering and poverty. He knows that God is righteous, that every thing is done well; but he wishes to inquire how these apparently unequal and undeserved lots take place. On this subject he wishes to reason with God, that he may receive instruction.

Verse 2. *Thou art near in their mouth*] They have no sincerity: they have something of the form of religion, but nothing of its power.

Verse 3. *But thou, O Lord, knowest me*] I know that the very secrets of my heart are known to thee; and I am glad of it, for thou knowest that my heart is towards thee—is upright and sincere.

Verse 4. *How long shall the land mourn*] These hypocrites and open sinners are a curse to the country; pull them out, Lord, that the land may be delivered of that which is the cause of its desolation.

Verse 5. *If thou hast run with the footmen*] If the smallest evils to which thou art exposed cause thee to make so many bitter complaints, how wilt thou feel when, in the course of thy prophetic ministry, thou shalt be exposed to much greater, from enemies much

4 How long shall ^kthe land mourn, and the herbs of every field wither, ^lfor the wickedness of them that dwell therein?

^mthe beasts are consumed, and the birds; because they said, He shall not see our last end.

5 If thou hast run with the footmen, and they have wearied thee, then how canst thou contend with horses? and if in the land of peace, wherein thou trustedst, they wearied thee, then how wilt thou do in ⁿthe swelling of Jordan?

6 For even ^othy brethren, and the house of thy father, even they have dealt treacherously with thee; yea, ^pthey have called a

A. M. cir. 3406.
B. C. cir. 598.
Ol. cir. XLV. 3.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman,
cir. annum 19.

^k Heb. with thee.—^l James v. 5.—^m Chap. xxiii. 10; Hos. iv. 3. ⁿ Psa. cvii. 34.—^o Chap. iv. 25; vii. 20; ix. 10; Hos. iv. 3. ^p Josh. iii. 15; 1 Chron. xii. 15; chap. xlix. 19; 1. 44.—^q Chap. ix. 4; xi. 19, 21.—^r Or, they cried after thee fully.

more powerful? *Footmen* may here be the symbol of common evil events; *horsemen*, of evils much more terrible. If thou have sunk under small difficulties, what wilt thou do when great ones come?

And if in the land of peace, wherein thou trustedst] I believe the meaning is this, "If in a country now enjoying peace thou scarcely thinkest thyself in safety, what wilt thou do in the swellings of Jordan? in the time when the enemy, like an overflowing torrent, shall deluge every part of the land?"

The overflowing of Jordan, which generally happened in harvest, drove the lions and other beasts of prey from their coverts among the bushes that lined its banks; who, spreading themselves through the country, made terrible havoc, slaying men, and carrying off the cattle.

Perhaps by *footmen* may be meant the *Philistines*, *Edomites*, &c., whose armies were composed principally of infantry; and by the *horses*, the *Chaldeans*, who had abundance of cavalry and chariots in their army. But still the words are proverbial, and the above is their meaning.

Verse 6. *For even thy brethren, and the house of thy father*] Thou hast none to depend on but God: even thy brethren will betray thee when they have it in their power.

A. M. cir. 3406. multitude after thee : ^a believe
B. C. cir. 598. them not, though they speak
Ol. cir. XLV. 3. ^b fair words unto thee.
Tarquinius Priscus,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 19.

7 I have forsaken mine house,
I have left mine heritage; I have given ^a the
dearly beloved of my soul into the hand of her
enemies.

8 Mine heritage is unto me as a lion in the
forest; it ^a crieth ^b out against me: therefore
have I hated it.

9 Mine heritage is unto me as a ^a speckled
bird, the birds round about are against her;
come ye, assemble all the beasts of the field,
^b come ^c to devour.

10 Many ^a pastors have destroyed ^b my
vineyard, they have ^c trodden my portion under
foot, they have made my ^d pleasant portion a
desolate wilderness.

11 They have made it desolate, and being
desolate ^a it mourneth unto me; the whole

^a Prov. xxvi. 25.—^b Heb. *good things*.—^c Heb. *the love*.
^d Or, *yieldeth*.—^e Heb. *growth out his voice*.—^f Or, *knowing tokens*.
^g Or, *cause them to come*.—^h Isa. lvi. 9; chap. vii. 33.—ⁱ Chap.
vi. 3.—^j Isa. v. 1, 5.

Believe them not! Do not trust to them; do not
commit thyself to them; they are in heart thy enemies,
and will betray thee.

Verse 7. *I have forsaken mine house*] I have aban-
doned my temple.

I have given the dearly beloved of my soul] The
people once in covenant with me, and inexpressibly
dear to me while faithful.

Into the hand of her enemies.] This was a condi-
tion in the covenant I made with them; if they forsook
me, they were to be abandoned to their enemies, and
cast out of the good land I gave to their fathers.

Verse 8. *Mine heritage is unto me as a lion*] The
people are enraged against me; they *roar like a fu-
rious lion* against their God. They have proceeded to
the most open acts of the most flagrant iniquity.

Verse 9. *Is unto me as a speckled bird*] A bird of
divers colours. This is a people who have corrupted
the worship of the true God with heathenish rites and
ceremonies; therefore, the different nations, (see ver.
10,) whose gods and forms of worship they have adopt-
ed, shall come and spoil them. As far as you have
followed the surrounding nations in their worship, so
far shall they prevail over your state. Every one shall
take that which is his own; and wherever he finds his
own gods, he will consider the land consecrated to them,
and take it as his property, because those very gods are
the objects of his worship. The fable of the *daw* and
borrowed plumes is no mean illustration of this passage.

Dahler translates the whole verse thus:—

Birds of prey! inundate with blood my heritage.

Birds of prey! I come against her from all sides.

Run together in crowds, ye savage beasts!

Come to the carnage!

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land is made desolate, because
^a no man layeth it to heart.

12 The spoilers are come upon
all high places through the wilder-
ness: for the sword of the Lord shall devour
from the *one* end of the land even to the *other*
end of the land: no flesh shall have peace.

13 ^a They have sown wheat, but shall reap
thorns: they have put themselves to pain,
but shall not profit: and ^b they shall be
ashamed of your revenues because of the
fierce anger of the Lord.

14 Thus saith the Lord against
all mine evil neighbours, that
^a touch the inheritance which I
have caused my people Israel to
inherit; Behold, I will ^b pluck them out of their
land, and pluck out the house of Judah from
among them.

15 ^a And it shall come to pass, after that I

^a Isa. lxiii. 18.—^b Heb. *portion of desire*.—^c Ver. 4.—^d Isa.
xlii. 25.—^e Lev. xxvi. 16; Deut. xxviii. 38; Mic. vi. 15; Hag.
i. 6.—^f Or, *ye*.—^g Zech. ii. 8.—^h Deut. xxx. 3; chap. xxxii.
37.—ⁱ Ezek. xxviii. 25.

Verse 10. *Many pastors have destroyed my vine-
yard*] My people have had many kinds of enemies
which have fed upon their richest pastures; the Phi-
listines, the Moabites, Ammonites, Assyrians, Egypt-
tians, and now the Chaldeans.

Verse 11. *No man layeth it to heart.*] Notwith-
standing all these desolations, from which the land
every where mourns, and which are so plainly the con-
sequences of the people's crimes, no man layeth it to
heart, or considereth that these are God's judgments;
and that the only way to have them removed is to re-
pent of their sins, and turn to God with all their hearts.

Verse 12. *The sword of the Lord shall devour*] It
is the sword of the Lord that has devoured, and will
devour: this is what no man layeth to heart. They
think these things come in the course of events.

Verse 13. *They have sown wheat, but shall reap
thorns*] All their projects shall fail: none of their
enterprises shall succeed. They are enemies to God,
and therefore cannot have his blessing.

Verse 14. *Against all mine evil neighbours*] All
the neighbouring nations who have united in desolating
Judea shall be desolated in their turn: they also are
wicked, and they shall be punished. If I make them
executors of my justice, it is to them no proof of my
approbation. God often uses one wicked nation to
scourge another; and afterwards scourges the scourger
by some other scourge. In some places a felon who
was condemned to be hanged is made the common
hangman for the county; he himself being still under
the sentence of death,—

Till soon some trusty brother of the trade

Shall do for him what he has done for others.

Verse 15. *I will return, and have compassion on*

(19*)

A. M. cir. 3401.
B. C. cir. 603.
Ol. XLIV. 2.
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 14.

have plucked them out I will return, and have compassion on them, ^a and will bring them again, every man to his heritage, and every man to his land.

16 And it shall come to pass, if they will diligently learn the ways of my people, ¹ to

^a Amos ix. 14.—¹ Chap. iv. 2.

them] This is a promise of restoration from the captivity, and an intimation also that some of their enemies would turn to the true God with them; *learn the ways of his people*; that is, would abjure idols, and take Jehovah for their God; *and be built in the midst of his people*, that is, Jew and Gentile forming one Church of the Most High.

Verse 17. *I will—destroy that nation*] Several of

swear by my name, The Lord liveth; (as they taught my people to swear by Baal;) then shall they be ^a built in the midst of my people.

17 But if they will not ^a obey, I will utterly pluck up and destroy that nation, saith the Lord.

^a Eph. ii. 20, 21; 1 Pet. ii. 5.—^a Isa. lx. 12.

them did not obey, and are destroyed. Of the Moabites, Ammonites, and Chaldeans, not one vestige remains. The *sixteenth* verse is supposed to be a promise of the conversion of the Gentiles. See Eph. ii. 13–22.

From the *thirteenth* verse to the end is a different discourse, and *Dahler* supposes it to have been delivered in the *seventh* or *eighth* year of the reign of Jehoiakim.

CHAPTER XIII.

This chapter contains an entire prophecy. The symbol of the linen girdle, left to rot for a considerable time, was a type of the manner in which the glory of the Jews should be marred during the course of their long captivity, 1–11. The scene of hiding the girdle being laid near the Euphrates, intimated that the scene of the nation's distress should be Chaldea, which that river waters. The next three verses, by another emblem frequently used to represent the judgments of God, are designed to show that the calamities threatened should be extended to every rank and denomination, 12–14. This leads the prophet to a most affectionate exhortation to repentance, 15–17. But God, knowing that this happy consequence would not ensue, sends him with an awful message to the royal family particularly, and to the inhabitants of Jerusalem in general, declaring the approaching judgments in plain terms, 18–27. The ardent desire for the reformation of Jerusalem, with which the chapter concludes, beautifully displays the compassion and tender mercy of God.

A. M. cir. 3405.
B. C. cir. 599.
Ol. cir. XLV. 2.
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 18.

THUS saith the Lord unto me, Go and get thee ^a a linen girdle, and put it upon thy loins, and put it not in water.

2 So I got a girdle according to the word of the Lord, and put it on my ^b loins.

3 And the word of the Lord came unto me the second time, saying,

^a Lev. vi. 10.

4 Take the girdle that thou hast got, which is upon thy loins, and arise, go to Euphrates, and hide it there in a hole of the rock.

5 So I went and hid it by Euphrates, as the Lord commanded me.

6 And it came to pass after many days, that the Lord said unto me, Arise, go to Euphrates,

^b Isa. xi. 5.

A. M. cir. 3405.
B. C. cir. 599.
Ol. cir. XLV. 2.
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 18.

NOTES ON CHAP. XIII.

Verse 1. *Thus saith the Lord unto me*] This discourse is supposed to have been delivered under the reign of Jeconiah, the son and successor of Jehoiakim, who came to the throne in the *eighteenth* year of his age; when the Chaldean generals had encamped near to Jerusalem, but did not besiege it in form till Nebuchadnezzar came up with the great body of the army. In these circumstances the prophet predicts the captivity; and, by a symbolical representation of a rotten girdle, shows the people their totally corrupt state; and by another of *bottles filled with wine*, shows the destruction and madness of their counsels, and the confusion that must ensue.

Go and get thee a linen girdle] This was either

a vision, or God simply describes the thing in order that the prophet might use it in the way of illustration.

Put it not in water.] After having worn it, let it not be washed, that it may more properly represent the uncleanness of the Israelites; for *they* were represented by the *girdle*; for “as the girdle cleaveth to the loins of a man, so have I caused to cleave unto me the whole house of Israel, and the whole house of Judah.” And as a girdle is as well for ornament as use; God took them *for a name, and for a praise, and for a glory*, ver. 11.

Verse 4. *Go to Euphrates, and hide it there*] Intending to point out, by this distant place, the country into which they were to be carried away captive.

A. M. cir. 3405. and take the girdle from thence, B. C. cir. 599. which I commanded thee to hide Ol. cir. XLV. 2. there. Tarquini Prisci, R. Roman., cir. annum 18.

7 Then I went to Euphrates, and digged, and took the girdle from the place where I had hid it; and, behold, the girdle was marred, it was profitable for nothing.

8 Then the word of the LORD came unto me, saying,

9 Thus saith the LORD, After this manner ^e will I mar the pride of Judah, and the great pride of Jerusalem.

10 This evil people, which refuse to hear my words, which ^d walk in the ^e imagination of their heart, and walk after other gods, to serve them, and to worship them, shall even be as this girdle, which is good for nothing.

11 For as the girdle cleaveth to the loins of a man, so have I caused to cleave unto me the whole house of Israel and the whole house of Judah, saith the LORD; that ^f they might be unto me for a people, and ^g for a name, and for a praise, and for a glory: but they would not hear.

12 Therefore thou shalt speak unto them this word; Thus saith the LORD God of Israel, Every bottle shall be filled with wine: and they shall say unto thee, Do we not cer-

tainly know that every bottle shall be filled with wine?

13 Then shalt thou say unto them, Thus saith the LORD, Behold, I will fill all the inhabitants of this land, even the kings that sit upon David's throne, and the priests, and the prophets, and all the inhabitants of Jerusalem, ^h with drunkenness.

14 And ⁱ I will dash them ^k one against another, even the fathers and the sons together, saith the LORD: I will not pity, nor spare, nor have mercy, ^l but destroy them.

15 Hear ye, and give ear; be not proud: for the LORD hath spoken.

16 ^m Give glory to the LORD your God, before he cause ⁿ darkness, and before your feet stumble upon the dark mountains, and, while ye ^o look for light, he turn it into ^p the shadow of death, and make it gross darkness.

17 But if ye will not hear it, my soul shall weep in secret places for *your* pride; and ^q mine eye shall weep sore, and run down with tears, because the LORD's flock is carried away captive.

18 Say unto ^r the king and to the queen, Humble yourselves, sit down: for your ^s principalities shall come down, *even* the crown of your glory.

^c Lev. xxvi. 10. — ^d Chap. ix. 14. xi. 8; xvi. 12. — ^e Or, *stubbornness*. — ^f Exod. xix. 5. — ^g Chap. xxxiii. 9. — ^h Isa. li. 17, 21; lxviii. 6; chap. xvi. 27; li. 7. — ⁱ Psa. ii. 9. — ^j Heb. *a man against his brother*.

Verse 7. *And, behold, the girdle was marred; it was profitable for nothing.*] This symbolically represented the state of the Jews: they were corrupt and abominable; and God, by sending them into captivity, "marred the pride of Judah, and the great pride of Jerusalem," ver. 9.

Verse 12. *Every bottle shall be filled with wine?*] The bottles were made for the purpose of being filled with wine; and it is likely, from the promising appearance of the *season* and the *grapes*, that there was a great likelihood of a *copious vintage*; and this made them say, "Do we not certainly know that every bottle shall be filled with wine?" Have we not every prospect that it will be so? Do we need a revelation to inform us of this?"

Verse 13. *Behold, I will fill all the inhabitants of this land—with drunkenness.*] You pretend to take this *literally*, but it is a *symbol*. You, and your *kings*, and *priests*, and *prophets*, are represented by these bottles. The *wine* is God's *wrath* against you, which shall first be shown by *confounding* your deliberations, filling you with foolish plans of defence, causing you from your divided counsels to fall out among yourselves, so that like so many drunken men you shall

^k Heb. *from destroying them*. — ^l Josh. vii. 19. — ^m Isa. v. 30; viii. 22; Amos viii. 9. — ⁿ Isa. lix. 9. — ^o Psa. xlv. 19. — ^p Chap. ix. 1; xiv. 17; Lam. i. 2, 16; ii. 18. — ^q See 2 Kings xxiv. 12, chap. xxii. 26. — ^r Or, *head-tires*.

reel about and jostle each other; defend yourselves without plan, and fight without order, till ye all fall an easy prey into the hands of your enemies. The ancient adage is here fulfilled:—

Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat.

"Those whom God determines to destroy, he first renders foolish."

Verse 16. *Give glory to—God*] Confess your sins and turn to him, that these sore evils may be averted.

While ye look for light] While ye expect *prosperity*, he turned it into the *shadow of death*—sent you adversity of the most *distressing* and *ruinous kind*.

Stumble upon the dark mountains] Before you meet with those great *obstacles*, which, having no *light*—no proper understanding in the matter, ye shall be utterly unable to surmount.

Verse 17. *My soul shall weep in secret places*] If you will not hearken to the Lord, there is no remedy: destruction must come; and there is nothing left for me, but to go in secret, and mourn and bewail your wretched lot.

Verse 18. *Say unto the king and to the queen*] Probably Jeconiah and his mother, under whose tutelage,

A. M. cir. 3405.
B. C. cir. 599.
OL cir. XLV. 2.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 18.

19 The cities of the south shall be shut up, and none shall open them; Judah shall be carried away captive all of it, it shall be wholly carried away captive.

20 Lift up your eyes, and behold them ^t that come from the north: where is the flock that was given thee, thy beautiful flock?

21 What wilt thou say when he shall ^u punish thee? for thou hast taught them to be captains, and as chief over thee: shall not ^v sorrows take thee, as a woman in travail?

22 And if thou say in thine heart, ^w Wherefore come these things upon me? For the greatness of thine iniquity are ^x thy skirts discovered, and thy heels ^y made bare.

23 Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or

^u Chap. vi. 22.—^v Heb. visit upon.—^w Chap. vi. 24.
^x Chap. v. 19; xvi. 10.—^y Isa. iii. 17; xlvii. 2, 3; ver. 26;
Ezek. xvi. 37, 38, 39; Nah. iii. 5.—^z Or, shall be violently taken away.—^a Heb. taught.—^b Psa. i. 4; Hos. xiii. 3.

being young when he began to reign, he was left, as is very likely.

Sit down] Show that ye have humbled yourselves; for your state will be destroyed, and your glorious crown taken from your heads.

Verse 19. *The cities of the south shall be shut up*] Not only the cities of the north, the quarter at which the Chaldeans entered, but the cities of the south also; for he shall proceed from one extremity of the land to the other, spreading devastation every where, and carrying off the inhabitants.

Verse 20. *Where is the flock—thy beautiful flock?*] Jerusalem is addressed. Where are the prosperous multitudes of men, women, and children? Alas! are they not driven before the Babylonians, who have taken them captive!

Verse 21. *Thou hast taught them to be captains, and as chief over thee*] This is said of their enemies, whether Assyrians or Chaldeans; for ever since Ahaz submitted himself to the king of Assyria, the kings of Judah never regained their independence. Their enemies were thus taught to be their lords and masters.

Verse 22. *Are thy skirts discovered*] Thy defenceless state is every where known; thou art not only weak, but ignominiously so. It is thy scandal to be in so depressed a condition; thou art lower than the basest of thy adversaries, and thou art so because of thy sin.

Verse 23. *Can the Ethiopian change his skin*] Can a black, at his own pleasure, change the colour of his skin? Can the leopard at will change the variety of his spots? These things are natural to them, and they cannot be altered; so sin, and especially your attachment to idolatry, is become a second nature; and we

the leopard his spots? then may ye also do good, that are ^z accustomed to do evil.

24 Therefore will I scatter them ^a as the stubble that passeth away by the wind of the wilderness.

25 ^b This is thy lot, the portion of thy measures from me, saith the LORD; because thou hast ^c forgotten me, and trusted in ^d falsehood.

26 Therefore ^e will I discover thy skirts upon thy face, that thy shame may appear.

27 I have seen thine adulteries, and thy ^f neighings, the lewdness of thy whoredom, and thine abominations ^g on the hills in the fields. Wo unto thee, O Jerusalem! wilt thou not be made clean? ^h when shall it once be?

^b Job xx. 29; Psa. xi. 6.—^c Psa. l. 22; Isa. lxv. 11; chap. xxiii. 27.—^d Chap. x. 14.—^e Ver. 22; Lam. i. 8; Ezek. xvi. 37; xxiii. 29; Hos. ii. 10.—^f Chap. v. 8.—^g Isa. lxv. 7; chap. ii. 20; iii. 2, 6; Ezek. vi. 13.—^h Heb. after when yet?

may as well expect the Ethiopian to change his skin, and the leopard his spots, as you to do good, who have been accustomed to do evil. It is a matter of the utmost difficulty to get a sinner, deeply rooted in vicious habits, brought to the knowledge of himself and God. But the expression does not imply that the thing is as impossible in a moral as it is in a natural sense: it only shows that it is extremely difficult, and not to be often expected; and a thousand matters of fact prove the truth of this. But still, what is impossible to man is possible to God. See on ver. 27.

Verse 24. *The wind of the wilderness.*] Some strong tempestuous wind, proverbially severe, coming from the desert to the south of Judea.

Verse 25. *Trusted in falsehood.*] In idols, and in lying prophets.

Verse 26. *Therefore will I discover thy skirts upon thy face*] It was the custom to punish lewd women by stripping them naked, and exposing them to public view; or by throwing their clothes over their heads, as here intimated. Was this the way to correct the evil?

Verse 27. *I have seen thine adulteries*] Thy idolatries of different kinds, practised in various ways; no doubt often accompanied with gross debauchery.

Wo unto thee, O Jerusalem! wilt thou not be made clean? We see from this, that though the thing was difficult, yet it was not impossible, for these Ethiopians to change their skin, for these leopards to change their spots. It was only their obstinate refusal of the grace of God that rendered it impossible. Man cannot change himself; but he may pray to God to do it, and come to him through Christ, that he may do it. To enable him to pray and believe, the power is still at hand. If he will not use it, he must perish.

CHAPTER XIV.

This chapter begins with foretelling a drought that should greatly distress the land of Judea, the effects of which are described in a most pathetic manner, 1-6. The prophet then, in the people's name, makes a confession of sins, and supplication for pardon, 7-9. But God declares his purpose to punish, forbidding Jeremiah to pray for the people, 10-12. False prophets are then complained of, and threatened with destruction, as are also those who attend to them, 13-16. The prophet, therefore, bewails their misery, 17, 18; and though he had just now been forbidden to intercede for them, yet, like a tender pastor, who could not cease to be concerned for their welfare, he falls on the happy expedient of introducing themselves as supplicating in their own name that mercy which he was not allowed to ask in his, 19-22.

A. M. cir. 3399.
B. C. cir. 605.
Ol. XLIII. 4.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 12.

THE word of the LORD that came to Jeremiah concerning a the dearth.

2 Judah mourneth, and the gates thereof languish; they are black unto the ground; and the cry of Jerusalem is gone up.

3 And their nobles have sent their little ones to the waters: they came to the pits, and found no water; they returned with their vessels empty; they were ashamed and confounded, and covered their heads.

4 Because the ground is chapt, for there was no rain in the earth, the ploughmen were ashamed, they covered their heads.

^a Heb. the words of the dearths, or restraints.—^b Isa. iii. 26.
^c Chap. viii. 21.—^d See 1 Sam. v. 12.

NOTES ON CHAP. XIV.

Verse 1. *The word—that came—concerning the dearth.*] This discourse is supposed to have been delivered, after the fourth year of Jehoiakim. Concerning the dearth. We have no historic record of any dearth that may fall in with the time of this prophecy, and perhaps it does not refer to any particular dearth: but this was a calamity to which Judea was very liable. They had ordinarily very dry summers, for scarcely any rain fell from April to the middle of October; and during much of this time, the rivers were generally either very low or entirely dry. They kept the rain of the winter in tanks and reservoirs; and if little fell in winter, a dearth was unavoidable. See an account of a dearth in the time of Elijah, 1 Kings xviii. 5, through which almost all the cattle were lost.

Verse 2. *The gates thereof languish*] The gates being the places of public resort, they are put here for the people.

They are black unto the ground] Covered from head to foot with a black garment, the emblem of sorrow and calamity.

Verse 3. *Their nobles have sent their little ones*] So general was this calamity, that the servants no longer attended to their lords, but every one was interested alone for himself; and the nobles of the land were obliged to employ their own children to scour the land, to see if any water could be found in the tanks or the pits. In the dearth in the time of Elijah, Ahab the king, and Obadiah his counsellor, were obliged to tra-

5 Yea, the hind also calved in the field, and forsook it, because there was no grass.

6 And the wild asses did stand in the high places, they snuffed up the wind like dragons; their eyes did fail, because there was no grass.

7 O LORD, though our iniquities testify against us, do thou it for thy name's sake: for our backslidings are many; we have sinned against thee.

8 O the hope of Israel, the Saviour thereof in time of trouble, why shouldst thou be as a stranger in the land, and as a way-faring man that turneth aside to tarry for a night?

^e Psa. xl. 14.—^f 2 Sam. xv. 30.—^g Chap. ii. 24.—^h Psa. xxv. 11.—ⁱ Chap. xvii. 13.

verse the land themselves, in order to find out water to keep their cattle alive. This and the three following verses give a lively but distressing picture of this dearth and its effects.

Verse 4. *The ground is chapt*] The cracks in the earth before the descent of the rains are in some places a cubit wide, and deep enough to receive the greater part of a human body.

Verse 6. *Snuffed up the wind like dragons*] תנינ תנין tannim here probably means the hippopotamus, who, after feeding under the water, is obliged to come to the surface in order to take in fresh draughts of air; or it may mean the wild asses.

Verse 7. *O Lord, though our iniquities testify against us*] We deeply acknowledge that we have sinned, and deserve nothing but death. Yet act for thy name's sake—work in our behalf, that we perish not.

Verse 8. *O the hope of Israel*] O thou who art the only object of the hope of this people.

The Saviour thereof in time of trouble] Who hast never yet abandoned them that seek thee.

Why shouldst thou be as a stranger in the land] As one who has no interest in the prosperity and safety of the country.

And as a way-faring man] A traveller on his journey.

That turneth aside to tarry for a night?] Who stays the shortest time he can; and takes up his lodging in a tent or caravanserai, for the dead of the night, that he may pursue his journey by break of day. Instead of dwelling among us, thou hast scarcely paid the most

A. M. cir. 3399.
B. C. cir. 605.
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9 Why shouldest thou be as a man astonished, as a mighty man ^kthat cannot save? yet thou, O LORD, ^lart in the midst of us, and ^mwe are called by thy name; leave us not.

10 Thus saith the LORD unto this people, ⁿThus have they loved to wander, they have not refrained their feet, therefore the LORD doth not accept them; ^ohe will now remember their iniquity, and visit their sins.

11 Then said the LORD unto me, ^pPray not for this people for *their* good.

12 ^qWhen they fast, I will not hear their cry; and ^rwhen they offer burnt-offering and an oblation, I will not accept them: but ^sI will consume them by the sword, and by the famine, and by the pestilence.

13 ^tThen said I, Ah, Lord God! behold, the prophets say unto them, Ye shall not see the sword, neither shall ye have famine; but I will give you ^uassured peace in this place.

14 Then the LORD said unto me, ^vThe prophets prophesy lies in my name: ^wI sent

^kIsa. lix. 1.—^lExod. xxix. 45, 46; Lev. xxvi. 11, 12. ^mHeb. *thy name is called upon us*; Dan. ix. 18, 19.—ⁿSee chap. ii. 23, 24, 25.—^oHos. viii. 13; ix. 9.—^pExod. xxxii. 10; chap. vii. 16; xi. 14.—^qProv. i. 28; Isa. i. 15; lviii. 3; chap. xi. 11; Ezek. viii. 18; Mic. iii. 4; Zech. vii. 13.

transient visit to thy land. O come once more, and dwell among us.

Verse 9. *Yet thou, O Lord, art in the midst of us*] Thy ark, temple, and sacred rites, are all here; and thou thyself, who art every where present, art here also: but alas! thou dost not *reveal* thyself as the Father of mercies, who forgivest iniquity, transgression, and sin.

We are called by thy name; leave us not.] Let us call thee our Father, and say thou to us, "Ye are my sons and daughters!" O leave us not!

Verse 10. *Thus have they loved to wander*] And the measure of your iniquity being now full, ye must be punished.

Verse 11. *Pray not for this people*] They are ripe for destruction, intercede not for them. O, how dreadful is the state of that people in reference to whom the Lord says to his ministers, *Pray not for them*; or, what amounts nearly to a prohibition, withhold from his ministers the spirit of prayer and intercession in behalf of the people!

Verse 13. *Ah, Lord God! behold, the prophets say unto them*] True, Lord, they are exceedingly wicked; but the false prophets have deceived them; this is some mitigation of their offence. This plea God does not admit; and why? the people believed them, without having any proof of their Divine mission.

Verse 14. *The prophets prophesy lies*] They say they have *visions*, but they have them by *divination*, and they are false. The people should know their

them not, neither have I commanded them, neither spake unto them: they prophesy unto you a false vision and divination, and a thing of nought, and the deceit of their heart

15 Therefore thus saith the LORD concerning the prophets that prophesy in my name, and I sent them not, ^xyet they say, Sword and famine shall not be in this land; By sword and famine shall those prophets be consumed.

16 And the people to whom they prophesy shall be cast out in the streets of Jerusalem because of the famine and the sword; ^yand they shall have none to bury them, them, their wives, nor their sons, nor their daughters: for I will pour their wickedness upon them.

17 Therefore thou shalt say this word unto them; ^zLet mine eyes run down with tears night and day, and let them not cease: ^afor the virgin daughter of my people is broken with a great breach, with a very grievous blow.

18 If I go forth into ^bthe field, then behold the slain, with the sword! and if I enter into

^rChap. vi. 20; vii. 21, 22.—^sChap. ix. 16.—^tChap. iv. 10. ^uHeb. *peace of truth*.—^vChap. xxvii. 10.—^wChap. xxiii. 21; xxvii. 15; xxix. 8, 9.—^xChap. v. 12, 13.—^yPsa. lxxix. 3. ^zChap. ix. 1; xiii. 17; Lam. i. 16; ii. 18.—^aChap. viii. 21. ^bEzek. vii. 15.

character, and avoid them; but they love to have it so, and will not be undeceived.

Verse 15. *By sword and famine shall those prophets be consumed.*] Jeremiah had told Jehoiakim that, if he rebelled against Nebuchadnezzar, he should be overthrown, and the land wasted by *sword and famine*: the false prophets said there shall be neither *sword* nor *famine*, but *peace and prosperity*. The king believed them, and withheld the tribute. Nebuchadnezzar, being incensed, invaded and destroyed the land; and the false prophets fell in these calamities. See 2 Kings xxv. 3; Lam. ii. 11–19.

Verse 16. *And the people—shall be cast out*] They shall be destroyed, because they preferred *their lying words to my truth*, proclaimed by thee.

Verse 17. *For the virgin daughter of my people is broken*] First, the land was sadly distressed by Pharaoh-necho, king of Egypt. Secondly, it was laid under a heavy tribute by Nebuchadnezzar. And, thirdly, it was nearly desolated by a *famine* afterwards. In a few years all these calamities fell upon them: these might be well called a *great breach, a very grievous blow*.

Verse 18. *If I go forth into the field, then behold the slain with the sword*] Every place presents frightful spectacles; the wounded, the dying, the starving, and the slain; none to bury the dead, none to commiserate the dying, none to bring either relief or consolation. Even the *prophets* and the *priests* are obliged to leave the cities, and wander about in unfrequented and unknown places, seeking for the necessities of life

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the city, then behold them that are sick with famine! yea, both the prophet and the priest ^c go about into a land that they

know not.

19 ^d Hast thou utterly rejected Judah? hath thy soul loathed Zion? why hast thou smitten us, and ^e *there is* no healing for us? ^f we looked for peace, and *there is* no good; and for the time of healing, and behold trouble!

20 We acknowledge, O Lord, our wicked-

^c Or, *make merchandise against a land, and men acknowledge it not*; chap. v. 13.—^d Lam. v. 22.—^e Chap. xv. 18.—^f Chap. viii. 15.—^g Psa. cvi. 6; Dan. ix. 8.

Dr. Blayney thinks that the *going about of the prophets and priests of the land*, is to be understood thus:—"They went trafficking about with their false doctrines and lying predictions, as pedlars do with their wares, seeking their own gain." I think the other sense preferable.

Verse 19. *We looked for peace*] We expected prosperity when Josiah purged the land of idolatry.

And there is no good] For we have relapsed into our former ways.

Verse 20. *We acknowledge, O Lord, our wickedness*] This the prophet did in behalf of the people; but, alas! they did not join him.

Verse 21. *Do not disgrace the throne of thy glory*] The temple. Let not this sacred place be profaned by impious and sacrilegious hands.

ness, and the iniquity of our fathers: for ^g we have sinned against thee.

21 Do not abhor us, for thy name's sake, do not disgrace the throne of thy glory: ^h remember, break not thy covenant with us

22 ⁱ Are there *any* among the ^k vanities of the Gentiles that can cause rain? or can the heavens give showers? ^l art not thou he, O Lord our God? therefore we will wait upon thee: for thou hast made all these *things*.

^b Psa. lxxiv. 2, 20; cvi. 45.—ⁱ Zech. x. 1, 2.—^k Deut. xxvii. 21.—^l Psa. cxxxv. 7; cxlvii. 8; Isa. xxx. 23; chap. v. 24; x. 13.

Break not thy covenant] See Exod. xxiv. 7, 8; xix. 5. They had already broken the covenant, and they wish God to fulfil his part. They ceased to *be his people*, for they abandoned themselves to idolatry; and yet they wished Jehovah to *be their Lord*; to defend, support, and fill them with all good things! But when the conditions of a covenant are broken by one of the contracting parties, the other party is not bound; and the covenant is necessarily annulled.

Verse 22. *Are there any among the vanities of the Gentiles*] Probably the dearth was now coming, as there had been a long want of rain. It was the prerogative of the true God to give rain and send showers at the prayers of his people.

Therefore we will wait upon thee] If thou do not undertake for us, we must be utterly ruined

CHAPTER XV.

God declares to Jeremiah that not even Moses and Samuel, whose prayers had been so prevalent, could divert him from his purpose of punishing so wicked a people, 1. Accordingly their captivity is again announced in a variety of images so full of terror, 2-9, that the prophet complains of his own hard fate in being obliged to deliver such unwelcome messages, 10; for which too he is reproved, 11-14. Immediately he appeals to God for his sincerity, and supplicates pardon, 15-18; and God tempers his reproof with promising again to protect him in the faithful discharge of his duty, 19-21.

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THEN said the LORD unto me, ^a Though ^b Moses and ^c Samuel stood before me, yet my mind could not be toward this

^a Ezek. xiv. 14, &c.

people: cast them out of my sight, and let them go forth.

2 And it shall come to pass, if they say unto thee, Whither shall

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^b Exod. xxxii. 11, 12; Psa. xcix. 6.—ⁱ Sam. vi. 9

NOTES ON CHAP. XV.

Verse 1. *Though Moses and Samuel*] Moses had often supplicated for the people; and in consequence they were spared. See Exod. xxxii. 11 and following verses, Num. xiv. 13. Samuel also had prayed for the people, and God heard him, 1 Sam. vii. 9; but if these or the most holy men were now to supplicate for this people, he would not spare them.

Cast them out of my sight, and let them go forth.] Do not bring them into my presence by your prayers; let them go forth into captivity.

Verse 2. *Whither shall we go forth?*—*Such as are for death, to death*] Some shall be destroyed by the pestilence, here termed death. See chap. xviii. 21. Others shall be slain by the sword in battle, and in the sackage of cities. Others shall perish by famine, shall be starved to death through the mere want of the necessaries of life; and the rest shall go into captivity. There shall be different sorts of punishments inflicted on them according to the nature of their transgressions. Some shall be punished in one way, and some in another.

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we go forth? then thou shalt tell them, Thus saith the LORD; ^dSuch as *are* for death, to death; and such as *are* for the sword, to the sword; and such as *are* for the famine, to the famine; and such as *are* for the captivity, to the captivity.

3 And I will ^eappoint over them four ^fkinds, saith the LORD: the sword to slay, and the dogs to tear, and ^gthe fowls of the heaven, and the beasts of the earth, to devour and destroy.

4 And ^hI will cause them to be ⁱremoved into all kingdoms of the earth, because of ^kManasseh the son of Hezekiah king of Judah, for that which he did in Jerusalem.

5 For ^lwho shall have pity upon thee, O Jerusalem? or who shall bemoan thee? or who shall go aside ^mto ask how thou doest?

6 ⁿThou hast forsaken me, saith the LORD, thou art ^ogone backward: therefore will I stretch out my hand against thee, and destroy thee; ^pI am weary with repenting.

7 And I will fan them with a fan in the gates of the land; I will bereave them of

^d Chap. xliii. 11; Ezek. v. 2, 12; Zech. xi. 9.—^e Lev. xxvi. 16, &c.—^f Heb. families.—^g Chap. vii. 33; Deut. xxviii. 26.
^h Heb. I will give them for a removing.—ⁱ Deut. xxviii. 25; chap. xxiv. 9; Ezek. xxiii. 46.—^k 2 Kings xxi. 11, &c.; xxiii. 26; xxiv. 3, 4.—^l Isa. li. 19.—^m Heb. to ask of thy peace.
ⁿ Chap. ii. 13.—^o Chap. vii. 24.

Verse 3. *I will appoint over them four kinds*] There shall appear four instruments of my justice. 1. The sword to slay. 2. The dogs to tear what is slain. 3. The fowls of the heaven to feed on the dead carcasses. And, 4. The wild beasts to destroy all that the fowls have left.

Verse 4. *I will cause them to be removed into all kingdoms of the earth*] This seems to have respect to the succeeding state of the Jews in their different generations; and never was there a prophecy more literally fulfilled; and it is still a standing monument of Divine truth. Let infidelity cast its eyes on the scattered Jews whom it may meet with in every civilized nation of the world; and then let it deny the truth of this prophecy, if it can. The Jews are scattered through every nation, and yet are *not a nation*; nor do they form even a colony on any part of the face of the earth. Behold the truth and the justice of God!

Verse 5. *Who shall go aside to ask how thou doest?*] Perhaps there is not a more despised nor a more degraded people under the sun. Scarcely any one thinks himself called upon to do a kind office for a Jew. Their character is bad in society, and they are not at all solicitous to redeem it.

Verse 6. *I am weary with repenting.*] With repeatedly changing my purpose. I have often, after purposing to punish, showed them mercy. I will do it no longer; it

^a children, I will destroy my people, *since* ^rthey return not from their ways.

8 Their widows are increased to me above the sand of the seas: I have brought upon them ^sagainst the mother of the young men, a spoiler at noonday: I have caused *him* to fall upon it suddenly, and terrors upon the city.

9 ^tShe that hath borne seven languisheth: she hath given up the ghost; ^uher sun is gone down while *it was* yet day: she hath been ashamed and confounded: and the residue of them will I deliver to the sword before their enemies, saith the LORD.

10 ^vWo is me, my mother, that thou hast borne me a man of strife and a man of contention to the whole earth! I have neither lent on usury, nor men have lent to me on usury; *yet* every one of them doth curse me.

11 The LORD said, Verily it shall be well with thy remnant, verily ^wI will cause ^xthe enemy to entreat thee *well* in the time of evil and in the time of affliction.

12 Shall iron break the northern iron and the steel?

^v Hos. xiii. 14.—^r Or, *whatsoever is dear*.—^s Isa. ix. 13; chap. v. 3; Amos iv. 10, 11.—^t Or, *against the mother city a young man spoiling, &c., or against the mother and the young men*.
^u 1 Sam. ii. 5.—^v Amos viii. 9.—^w Job. iii. 1, &c.; chap. xx. 14.—^x Or, *I will entreat the enemy for thee*.—^y Chap. xxxix. 11, 12; xl. 3, 4, 5.

is useless. I took them often at their promise, and in every instance they have failed.

Verse 7. *I will fan them with a fan*] There is no pure grain; all is chaff.

In the gates of the land] The places of public justice: and there it shall be seen that the judgments that have fallen upon them have been highly merited. And from these places of fanning they shall go out into their captivity.

Verse 8. *The mother of the young men*] The metropolis or mother city, Jerusalem.

Verse 9. *She that hath borne seven*] She that hath had a numerous offspring; Jerusalem, the parent of so many cities, villages, and families in the land. *Seven* signifies a complete or full number.

Verse 10. *A man of contention to the whole earth*] To the whole LAND, to all his countrymen; though he had done nothing to merit their displeasure.

Verse 11. *I will cause the enemy to entreat thee well in the time of evil*] This was literally fulfilled; see chap. xxxix. 11, &c. Nebuchadnezzar had given strict charge to Nebuzar-adan, commander in chief, to look well to Jeremiah, to do him no harm, and to grant him all the privileges he was pleased to ask.

Verse 12. *Shall iron break the northern iron and the steel?*] Shall our weak forces be able to oppose and overcome the powers of the Chaldeans? נחשו *necho*

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13 Thy substance and thy treasures will I give to the ^v spoil without price, and *that* for all thy sins, even in all thy borders.

14 And I will make *thee* to pass with thine enemies ^z into a land *which* thou knowest not: for a ^a fire is kindled in mine anger, *which* shall burn upon you.

15 O LORD, ^b thou knowest: remember me, and visit me, and ^c revenge me of my persecutors; take me not away in thy long-suffering: know that ^d for thy sake I have suffered rebuke.

16 Thy words were found, and I did ^e eat them; and ^f thy word was unto me the joy and rejoicing of mine heart: for ^g I am called by thy name, O LORD God of hosts.

17 ^h I sat not in the assembly of the mockers, nor rejoiced; I sat alone because of thy hand: for thou hast filled me with indignation.

^y Psa. xlv. 12; chap. xvii. 3.—^z Chap. xvi. 13; xvii. 4.
^a Deut. xxxiii. 22.—^b Chap. xii. 3.—^c Chap. xi. 20; xx. 12.
^d Psa. lxxxvii. 7.—^e Ezek. iii. 1, 3; Rev. x. 9, 10.—^f Job xxiii. 12; Psa. cxix. 72, 111.

sheth, which we here translate *steel*, properly signifies brass or copper united with tin, which gives it much hardness, and enables it to bear a good edge.

Verse 13. *Thy substance—will I give to the spoil without price*] *Invaluable property* shall be given up to thy adversaries. Or, *without price*—thou shalt have nothing for it in return.

Verse 15. *O Lord—remember me, and visit me*] Let me not be carried away into captivity; and it does not appear that he had ever been taken to Babylon. After the capture of the city he went into Egypt; and either died there, or was put to death by his countrymen.

Verse 16. *Thy word was—the joy and rejoicing of mine heart*] When I did receive the prophetic message, I did rejoice in the honour thou hadst done me; and I faithfully testified thy will to them. They have become mine enemies; not because there was any evil in me, but because I was faithful to thee.

Verse 18. *Wilt thou be altogether unto me as—waters that fail?*] Meaning either springs, which in the height of summer grow dry; or, like that phenomenon in the sandy desert, where, by a peculiar action of the air on the rising vapours, the resemblance of water is produced, so that the traveller, deceived, rejoices that he is come, in the sandy desert, to the verge of a beautiful lake; but the farther he travels, it is still at the same distance, and at last vanishes; and he finds the whole was an illusion, for the waters have *failed*. Nothing can exceed the disappointment of the farmer whose subsist-

18 Why is my ⁱ pain perpetual, and my wound incurable, *which* refuseth to be healed? wilt thou be altogether unto me ^k as a liar, and ^l as waters that ^m fail?

19 Therefore thus saith the LORD, ⁿ If thou return, then will I bring thee again, and thou shalt ^o stand before me: and if thou ^p take forth the precious from the vile, thou shalt be as my mouth: let them return unto thee; but return not thou unto them.

20 And I will make thee unto this people a fenced brazen ^a wall: and they shall fight against thee, ^r but they shall not prevail against thee: for I *am* with thee to save thee and to deliver thee, saith the LORD.

21 And I will deliver thee out of the hand of the wicked, and I will redeem thee out of the hand of the terrible.

^s Heb. *thy name is called upon me*.—^t Psa. i. 1; xxvi. 4, 5.
^u Chap. xxx. 15.—^v See chap. i. 12, 19.—^w Job vi. 15, &c.
^x Heb. *he not sure*.—^y Zech. iii. 7.—^z Ver. 1.—^a Ezek. xxxi. 26; xlv. 23.—^b Chap. i. 18; vi. 27.—^c Chap. xx. 11, 12.

ence absolutely depends on the periodical rains, when these *fail*, or fall short of their usual *quantity*. Sometimes the *rice* is sown and springs up in the most promising manner; but the latter rains *fail*, and whole fields of young rice wither and perish.

Verse 19. *If thou return*] By repentance unto me,—

Then will I bring thee again] Restore thee to thy own country. But some think the words are spoken to the prophet in reference to his ministry. He had greatly repined because of the persecutions which he endured. The Lord reprehends him, and is about to take from him the prophetic gift; but exhorts him first to take the *precious* from the *vile*—not to attend to the deceitful words of the people, but boldly declare the message he had given him; not to return unto the people, but let the people return unto him. And then he should be as *God's mouth*—his words should appear to be what they were, the genuine words of God; and the people should be obliged to acknowledge them as such.

Verse 20. *I will make thee—a fenced brazen wall*] While thou art faithful to me, none of them shall be able to prevail against thee.

Verse 21. *I will deliver thee out of the hand of the wicked*] From the power of this evil people.

And I will redeem thee out of the hand of the terrible.] Out of the power of the Chaldean armies. Every thing took place as God had promised, for no word of his can ever fail to the ground.

CHAPTER XVI.

On account of the evils which threatened his country, the prophet is forbidden to encumber himself with a wife and family, or to bear any share in the little joys and sorrows of his neighbours, which were to be forgotten and absorbed in those public calamities, 1-9, which their sins should draw on them, 10-13. A future restoration however is intimated, 14, 15, after those calamities should be endured, 16-18; and the conversion of the Gentiles is foretold, 19-21.

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B. C. cir. 604.
Ol. XLIV. 1.
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R. Roman.,
cir. annum 13.

THE word of the LORD came also unto me, saying,
2 Thou shalt ^a not take thee a wife, neither shalt thou have sons or daughters in this place.

3 For thus saith the LORD concerning the sons and concerning the daughters that are born in this place, and concerning their mothers that bare them, and concerning their fathers that begat them in this land;

4 They shall die of ^b grievous deaths; they shall not be ^c lamented; neither shall they be buried; but they shall be ^d as dung upon the face of the earth: and they shall be consumed by the sword, and by famine; and their ^e carcasses shall be meat for the fowls of heaven, and for the beasts of the earth.

5 For thus saith the LORD, ^f Enter not into the house of ^g mourning, neither go to lament nor bemoan them: for I have taken away my peace from this people, saith the LORD, even loving-kindness and mercies.

6 Both the great and the small shall die in this land: they shall not be buried, ^h neither shall *men* lament for them, nor ⁱ cut them-

^a 1 Cor. vii. 26.—^b Chap. xv. 2.—^c Chap. xxii. 18, 19; xxv. 33.—^d Psa. lxxxiii. 10; chap. viii. 2; ix. 22.—^e Psa. lxxxii. 2; chap. vii. 33; xxxiv. 20.—^f Ezek. xxiv. 17, 22, 23.
^g Or, mourning feast.—^h Chap. xxii. 18.—ⁱ Lev. xix. 28; Deut. xiv. 1; chap. xli. 5; xlvii. 5.—^k Isa. xxii. 12; chap. vii. 29.

NOTES ON CHAP. XVI.

Verse 1. *The word of the Lord came also unto me*] This discourse *Dahler* supposes to have been delivered some time in the reign of *Jehoiakim*.

Verse 2. *Thou shalt not take thee a wife*] As it would be very inconvenient to have a family when the threatened desolations should come on the place. The reason is given in the following verses.

Verse 4. *They shall die of grievous deaths*] All prematurely; see chap. xiv. 16.

As dung upon the face of the earth] See chap. viii. 2.

Be meat for the fowls] See chap. vii. 33.

Verse 5. *Enter not into the house of mourning*] The public calamities are too great to permit individual losses to come into consideration.

Verse 6. *Nor cut themselves*] A custom of the heathen forbidden to the Jews, Lev. xix. 28, Deut. xiv. 1. and which appears now to have prevailed among

selves, nor ^k make themselves bald for them:

7 Neither shall *men* ^l tear themselves for them in mourning, to comfort them for the dead; neither shall *men* give them the cup of consolation to ^m drink for their father or for their mother.

8 Thou shalt not also go into the house of feasting, to sit with them to eat and to drink.
9 For thus saith the LORD of hosts, the God of Israel; Behold, ⁿ I will cause to cease out of this place in your eyes, and in your days, the voice of mirth, and the voice of gladness, the voice of the bridegroom, and the voice of the bride.

10 And it shall come to pass, when thou shalt show this people all these words, and they shall say unto thee, ^o Wherefore hath the LORD pronounced all this great evil against us? or what *is* our iniquity? or what *is* our sin that we have committed against the LORD our God?

11 Then shalt thou say unto them, ^p Because your fathers have forsaken me, saith the LORD, and have walked after other gods, and

^l Or, break bread for them, as Ezek. xxiv. 17; Hos. ix. 4; see Deut. xxvi. 14; Job xlii. 11.—^m Prov. xxxi. 6, 7.—ⁿ Isa. xxiv. 7, 8; chap. vii. 34; xxv. 10; Ezek. xxvi. 13; Hos. ii. 11; Rev. xviii. 23.—^o Deut. xxix. 24; chap. v. 19; xiii. 22; xxii. 8.—^p Deut. xxix. 25; chap. xxii. 9.

them; because, having become idolaters, they conformed to all the customs of the heathen. They *tore their hair, rent their garments, cut their hands, arms, and faces*. These were not only *signs of sorrow*, but were even supposed to give ease to the dead, and appease the angry deities. The *Hindoos*, on the death of a relation, express their grief by loud lamentations, and not unfrequently *bruise* themselves in an agony of grief with whatever they can lay hold on.

Verse 8. *Thou shalt not also go into the house of feasting*] Funeral banquets were made to commemorate the dead, and comfort the surviving relatives; and the cup of consolation, strong mingled wine, was given to those who were deepest in distress, to divert their minds and to soothe their sorrows. These kinds of ceremonies were common among almost all the nations of the world on funeral occasions. The *Canaanites*, the *Jews*, the *Persians*, the *Arabians*, the *New Zealanders* *Huns*, &c., &c.

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have served them, and have worshipped them, and have forsaken me, and have not kept my law;

12 And ye have done ^a worse than your fathers; for, behold, ^r ye walk every one after the ^s imagination of his evil heart, that they may not hearken unto me:

13 ^s Therefore will I cast you out of this land ^a into a land that ye know not, *neither* ye nor your fathers; and there shall ye serve other gods day and night; where I will not show you favour.

14 Therefore, behold, the ^r days come, saith the LORD, that it shall no more be said, The LORD liveth, that brought up the children of Israel out of the land of Egypt;

15 But, The LORD liveth, that brought up the children of Israel from the land of the north, and from all the lands whither he had driven them: and ^w I will bring them again into their land that I gave unto their fathers.

16 Behold, I will send for many ^s fishers, saith the LORD, and they shall fish them;

^a Chap. vii. 26.—Chap. xlii. 10.—^s Or, *stubbornness*.
^r Deut. iv. 26, 27, 28; xxviii. 36, 63, 64, 65.—Chap. xv. 14.
^s Isa. xliii. 18; chap. xliii. 7, 8.—^w Chap. xxiv. 6; xxx. 3; xxxii. 37.—^s Amos iv. 2; Hab. i. 15.—Job xxxiv. 21; Prov. v. 21; xv. 3; chap. xxxii. 19.

Verse 12. *And ye have done worse than your fathers*] The sins of the fathers would not have been visited on the children, had they not followed their example, and become even worse than they.

Verse 13. *Will I cast you out of this land*] See chap. vii. 15, and ix. 15.

Verse 14. *The Lord liveth, that brought up*] See Isa. xliii. 18.

Verse 15. *The land of the north*] Chaldea: and their deliverance thence will be as remarkable as the deliverance of their fathers from the land of Egypt.

Verse 16. *I will send for many fishers—for many hunters*] I shall raise up enemies against them some of whom shall destroy them by *wiles*, and others shall ruin them by *violence*. This seems to be the meaning of these symbolical *fishers* and *hunters*.

Verse 18. *The carcasses of their detestable—things.*] Either meaning the *idols* themselves, which were only *carcasses* without life; or the *sacrifices* which were made to them.

and after will I send for many hunters, and they shall hunt them from every mountain, and from every hill, and out of the holes of the rocks.

17 For mine ^r eyes are upon all their ways: they are not hid from my face, neither is their iniquity hid from mine eyes.

18 And first I will recompense their iniquity and their sin ^s double; because ^a they have defiled my land, they have filled mine inheritance with the carcasses of their detestable and abominable things.

19 O LORD, ^b my strength, and my fortress, and ^c my refuge in the day of affliction, the Gentiles shall come unto thee from the ends of the earth, and shall say, Surely our fathers have inherited lies, vanity, and *things* ^d wherein *there is* no profit.

20 Shall a man make gods unto himself, and ^e they are no gods?

21 Therefore, behold, I will this once cause them to know, I will cause them to know mine hand and my might; and they shall know that ^f my name is ^g The LORD.

^r Isa. xl. 2; chap. xvii. 18.—^a Ezek. xlii. 7, 9.—^b Psa. xviii. 2.—^c Chap. xvii. 17.—^d Isa. xlii. 10; chap. ii. 11; x. 5.—^e Isa. xxxvii. 19; chap. ii. 11; Gal. iv. 8.—^f Exod. xv. 3; chap. xxxiii. 2; Amos v. 8.—^g Or, *JEHOVAH*; Psa. lxxxiii. 18.

Verse 19. *The Gentiles shall come*] Even the days shall come when the Gentiles themselves, ashamed of their confidence, shall renounce their idols, and acknowledge that their fathers had believed lies, and worshipped vanities. This may be a prediction of the *calling of the Gentiles* by the Gospel of Christ; if so, it is a *light* amidst much *darkness*. In such dismal accounts there is need of some gracious promise relative to an amended state of the world.

Verse 20. *Shall a man make gods unto himself?*] Can any be so silly, and so preposterously absurd? Yes, fallen man is capable of any thing that is base, mean, vile, and wicked, till influenced and converted by the grace of Christ.

Verse 21. *Therefore, behold, I will this once*] I will not now change my purpose. They shall be visited and carried into captivity; nothing shall prevent this: and they shall know that my name is JEHOVAH. Since they would not receive the abundance of my *mercies*, they shall know what the true God can do in the way of *judgment*.

CHAPTER XVII.

This chapter begins with setting forth the very strong bias which the people of Judah had to idolatry, with the fatal consequences, 1-4. The happiness of the man that trusteth in Jehovah is then beautifully contrasted with the opposite character, 5-8. God alone knows the deceitfulness and wretchedness of the heart

of man, 9, 10. The comparison of a bird's hatching the eggs of another of a different species, which will soon forsake her, is highly expressive of the vanity of ill-acquired riches, which often disappoint the owner, 11. The prophet continues the same subject in his own person, appeals to God for his sincerity, and prays that the evil intended him by his enemies may revert on their own heads, 12-18. The remaining part of the chapter is a distinct prophecy relating to the due observance of the Sabbath, enforced both by promises and threatenings, 19-27.

A. M. cir. 3400.
B. C. cir. 604.
Ol. XLIV. 1.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 13.

THE sin of Judah is written
with a ^a pen of iron, and
with the ^b point of a diamond:
it is ^c graven upon the table of

their heart, and upon the horns of your altars;

2 Whilst their children remember their altars
and their ^d groves by the green trees upon the
high hills.

3 O my mountain in the field, ^e I will give
thy substance and all thy treasures to the spoil,
and thy high places for sin, throughout all thy
borders.

4 And thou, even ^f thyself, shalt discontinue
from thine heritage that I gave thee; and I
will cause thee to serve thine enemies in ^g the
land which thou knowest not: for ^h ye have
kindled a fire in mine anger, which shall burn
for ever.

^a Job xix. 24.—^b Heb. *na'il*.—^c Prov. iii. 3; 2 Cor. iii. 3.
^d Judg. iii. 7; 2 Chron. xxiv. 18; xxxiii. 3, 19; Isa. i. 29; xvii. 8;
chap. ii. 20.—^e Chap. xv. 13.—^f Heb. *in thyself*.—^g Chap.
xvi. 13.—^h Chap. xv. 14.—ⁱ Isa. xxx. 1, 2; xxxi. 1.

NOTES ON CHAP. XVII.

Verse 1. *The sin of Judah*] Idolatry.

Is written with a pen of iron] It is deeply and indelibly written in their heart, and shall be as indelibly written in their punishment. Writing with the point of a diamond must refer to glass, or some vitrified substance, as it is distinguished here from engraving with a steel burine, or graver. Their altars show what the deities are which they worship. There may be reference here to the different methods of recording events in those days:—1. A pen or stile of iron, for engraving on lead or wood. 2. A point of a diamond, for writing on vitreous substances. 3. Writing on tables of brass or copper. 4. Writing on the horns of the altars the names of the deities worshipped there. This is probable.

In several parts of India, and all through Ceylon, an iron or steel pen is used universally; with these the natives form the letters by incisions on the outer rind of the palm leaf. Books written in this way are very durable. This pen is broad at the top, has a very fine sharp point, and is sharp at one side as a knife, to shave and prepare the palm leaf. A pen of this description now lies before me.

Verse 2. *Whilst their children remember*] Even the rising generation have their imagination stocked with idol images, and their memories with the frantic rites and ceremonies which they saw their parents observe in this abominable worship.

Verse 3. *O my mountain in the field*] The prophet here addresses the land of Judea, which was a moun-

5 Thus saith the LORD; ⁱ Cursed be the man that trusteth in man, and maketh ^k flesh his arm, and whose heart departeth from the LORD.

6 For he shall be ^l like the heath in the desert, and ^m shall not see when good cometh; but shall inhabit the parched places in the wilderness, ⁿ in a salt land and not inhabited.

7 ^o Blessed is the man that trusteth in the LORD, and whose hope the LORD is.

8 For he shall be ^p as a tree planted by the waters, and that spreadeth out her roots by the river, and shall not see when heat cometh, but her leaf shall be green; and shall not be careful in the year of ^q drought, neither shall cease from yielding fruit.

9 The heart is deceitful above all things,

^k See Isa. xxxi. 3.—^l Chap. xlviii. 6.—^m Job xx. 17.
ⁿ Deut. xxix. 23.—^o Psa. ii. 12; xxxiv. 8; cxxv. 1; cxlvi. 5;
Prov. xvi. 20; Isa. xxx. 18.—^p Job viii. 16; Psa. i. 3.—^q Or, restraint.

tainous country, Deut. iii. 25; but Jerusalem itself may be meant, which is partly built upon hills which, like itself, are elevated above the rest of the country.

Verse 5. *Cursed be the man that trusteth in man*] This reprehends their vain confidence in trusting in Egypt, which was too feeble itself to help, and, had it been otherwise, too ill disposed towards them to help them heartily. An arm of flesh is put here for a weak and ineffectual support. And he who, in reference to the salvation of his soul, trusts in an arm of flesh—in himself or others, or in any thing he has done or suffered, will inherit a curse instead of a blessing.

Verse 6. *He shall be like the heath in the desert*] *קוצר קוצר* *heath*; or, like a blasted tree, without moisture, parched and withered.

Shall not see when good cometh] Shall not be sensible of it: the previous drought having rendered it incapable of absorbing any more vegetable juices.

A salt land] Barren; and therefore unfit to be inhabited.

Verse 8. *As a tree planted by the waters*] Which is sufficiently supplied with moisture, though the heat be intense, and there be no rain; for the roots being spread out by the river, they absorb from it all the moisture requisite for the flourishing vegetation of the tree.

Shall not see when heat cometh] Shall not feel any damage by drought, for the reason already assigned. It shall be strong and vigorous, its leaf always green; and shall produce plenty of fruit in its season.

Verse 9. *The heart is deceitful*] *הלב שקר* *akob*

A. M. cir. 3400.
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Ol. XLIV. 1.
Tarquinius Priscus,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 13.

and desperately wicked: who
can know it?

10 I the LORD ¹search the
heart, I try the reins, ²even to
give every man according to his ways, and
according to the fruit of his doings.

11 As the partridge ³sitteth on eggs, and
hatcheth them not; so he that getteth riches,
and not by right, ⁴shall leave them in the midst
of his days, and at his end shall be ⁵a fool.

12 A glorious high throne from the begin-
ning is the place of our sanctuary.

13 O LORD, ⁶the hope of Israel, ⁷all that
forsake thee shall be ashamed, and they that

¹ 1 Sam. xvi. 7; 1 Chron. xviii. 9; Psa. vii. 9; cxxxix. 23, 24;
Prov. xvii. 3; chap. xl. 20; xx. 12; Rom. viii. 27; Rev. ii. 23.
² Psa. lxii. 12; chap. xxxii. 19; Rom. ii. 6.—³ Or, gathereth young
which she hath not brought forth.—⁴ Psa. lv. 23.—⁵ Luke xii. 20.

haleb, "the heart is supplanting—tortuous—full of
windings—insidious;" lying ever at the catch; striving
to avail itself of every favourable circumstance to
gratify its propensities to pride, ambition, evil desire,
and corruption of all kinds.

And desperately wicked] **וְאִנָּשׁ** *veanush hu*, and
is wretched, or feeble; distressed beyond all things, in
consequence of the wickedness that is in it. I am
quite of Mr. Parkhurst's opinion, that this word is here
badly translated, as **אִנָּשׁ** *anash* is never used in Scrip-
ture to denote wickedness of any kind. My old MS.
Bible translates thus:—*Schreuid is the herte of a
man; and unsearchable: who schal knowen it?*

Who can know it? It even hides itself from itself;
so that its owner does not know it. A corrupt heart
is the worst enemy the fallen creature can have; it is
full of evil devices,—of deceit, of folly, and abomina-
tion; and its owner knows not what is in him till it
boils over, and is often past remedy before the evil is
perceived. Therefore, trust not in man, whose pur-
poses are continually changing, and who is actuated
only by motives of self-interest.

Verse 10. I the Lord search the heart] The Lord
is called by his apostles, Acts i. 24, **Καθίστηντες**,
the Knower of the heart. To him alone can this epi-
teth be applied; and it is from him alone that we can
derive that instruction by which we can in any measure
know ourselves.

Verse 11. As the partridge] **קֹרֶה** *kore*. It is very
likely that this was a bird different from our partridge.
The text Dr. Blayney translates thus:—

(As) the *kore* that hatcheth what it doth not lay,
(So is) he who getteth riches, and not according to
right.

"The covetous man," says Dahler, "who heaps up
riches by unjust ways, is compared to a bird which
hatches the eggs of other fowls. And as the young,
when hatched, and able at all to shift for themselves,
abandon her who is not their mother, and leave her no-
thing to compensate her trouble, so the covetous man
loses those unjustly-gotten treasures, and the fruit of
his labour."

depart from me shall be ⁷written
in the earth, because they have
forsaken the LORD, the ⁸Fountain
of living waters.

14 Heal me, O LORD, and I shall be healed;
save me, and I shall be saved: for ⁹thou art
my praise.

15 Behold, they say unto me, ¹⁰Where is
the word of the LORD? let it come now.

16 As for me, ¹¹I have not hastened from
being a pastor ¹²to follow thee: neither have
I desired the woful day; thou knowest: that
which came out of my lips was *right* before thee.

17 Be not a terror unto me: ¹³thou art

⁷ Chap. xiv. 8.—⁸ Psa. lxxiii. 27; Isa. i. 21.—⁹ See Luke
x. 20.—¹⁰ Chap. ii. 13.—¹¹ Deut. x. 28; Psa. cix. 1; cxlviii. 14.
¹² Isa. v. 19; Ezek. xii. 22; Amos v. 18; 2 Pet. iii. 4.—¹³ Chap.
i. 4, &c.—¹⁴ Heb. *after thee*.—¹⁵ Chap. xvi. 19.

And at his end shall be a fool.] Shall be reputed as
such. He was a fool all the way through; he lost his
soul to get wealth, and this wealth he never enjoyed.
To him also are applicable those strong words of the
poet:—

"O cursed lust of gold! when for thy sake
The wretch throws up his interest in both worlds:
First starved in this, then damned in that to come."

BLAIR.

Verse 12. A glorious high throne] As he is cursed
who trusts in man, so he is blessed who trusts in God.
He is here represented as on a throne in his temple;
to him in the means of grace all should resort. He
is the support, and a glorious support, of all them that
trust in him.

Verse 13. Written in the earth] They shall never
come to true honour. Their names shall be written in
the dust; and the first wind that blows over it shall
mar every letter, and render it illegible.

Verse 14. Heal me—and I shall be healed] That is,
I shall be thoroughly healed, and effectually saved, if
thou undertake for me.

Thou art my praise.] The whole glory of the work
of salvation belongs to thee alone.

Verse 15. Where is the word of the Lord?] Where
is the accomplishment of his threatenings? Thou hast
said that the city and the temple should both be de-
stroyed. No such events have yet taken place. But
they did take place, and every tittle of the menace was
strictly fulfilled.

Verse 16. I have not hastened from being a pastor] Dr. Blayney translates thus: "But I have not been in haste to outrun thy guidance." I was obliged to utter thy prediction; but I have not hastened the evil day. For the credit of my prophecy I have not desired the calamity to come speedily; I have rather pleaded for respite. I have followed thy steps, and proclaimed thy truth. I did not desire to be a prophet; but thou hast commanded, and I obeyed.

Verse 17. Be not a terror unto me] Do not com-
mand me to predict miseries, and abandon me to them
and to my enemies.

A. M. cir. 3400
B. C. cir. 604.
Ol. XLIV. 1.
Tarquinius Priscus,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 13.

A. M. cir. 3100.
B. C. cir. 604.
Ol. XLIV. 1.
Tarquini Prisci
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 13.

my hope in the day of
evil.

18 [†]Let them be confounded
that persecute me, but [‡]let not
me be confounded: let them be dismayed,
but let not me be dismayed: bring upon them
the day of evil, and ^hdestroyⁱ them with
double destruction.

A. M. cir. 3393.
B. C. cir. 611.
Ol. cir. XLII. 2.
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 6.
19 Thus saith the LORD unto
me; Go and stand in the gate of
the children of the people, where-
by the kings of Judah come in,
and by the which they go out, and in all the
gates of Jerusalem;

20 And say unto them, ^kHear ye the word
of the LORD, ye kings of Judah, and all
Judah, and all the inhabitants of Jerusalem,
that enter in by these gates:

21 Thus saith the LORD; ^lTake heed to
yourselves, and bear no burden on the sabbath
day, nor bring *it* in by the gates of Jerusalem;

22 Neither carry forth a burden out of your
houses on the sabbath day, neither do ye any
work, but hallow ye the sabbath day, as I
^mcommanded your fathers.

23 ⁿBut they obeyed not, neither inclined
their ear, but made their neck stiff, that they

might nor hear, nor receive
instruction.

24 And it shall come to pass, if
ye diligently hearken unto me,
saith the LORD, to bring in no burden through
the gates of this city on the sabbath day, but
hallow the sabbath day, to do no work therein;
25 ^oThen shall there enter into the gates of
this city kings and princes sitting upon the
throne of David, riding in chariots and on
horses, they, and their princes, the men of
Judah, and the inhabitants of Jerusalem: and
this city shall remain for ever.

26 And they shall come from the cities of
Judah, and from ^pthe places about Jerusalem,
and from the land of Benjamin, and from ^qthe
plain, and from the mountains, and from ^rthe
south, bringing burnt-offerings, and sacrifices,
and meat-offerings, and incense, and bringing
^ssacrifices of praise, unto the house of the LORD.

27 But if ye will not hearken unto me to
hallow the sabbath day, and not to bear a
burden, even entering in at the gates of Jeru-
salem on the sabbath day; then ^twill I kindle
a fire in the gates thereof, ^uand it shall devour
the palaces of Jerusalem, and it shall not be
quenched.

^fPsa. xxxv. 4; xl. 14; lxx. 2.—^gPsa. xxv. 2.—^hHeb.
break them with a double breach.—ⁱChap. xl. 20.—^kChap. xix.
3; xxii. 2.—^lNum. xv. 32, &c.; Neh. xiii. 19.—^mExod. xx.
8; xxiii. 12; xxxi. 13; Ezek. xx. 12.

Verse 18. *Let them be confounded*] They shall be
confounded. These words are to be understood as
simple predictions, rather than prayers.

Verse 19. *The gate of the children of the people*] I
suppose the most public gate is meant; that through
which there was the greatest thoroughfare.

Verse 20. *Ye kings of Judah, and all Judah*] This
last clause is wanting in eight of Kennicott's and De
Rossi's MSS., in the Arabic, and some copies of the
Septuagint.

Verse 21. *Take heed to yourselves and bear no
burden*] From this and the following verses we find
the ruin of the Jews attributed to the breach of the
Sabbath; as this led to a neglect of sacrifice, the or-

ⁿChap. vii. 24, 26; xi. 10.—^oChap. xxii. 4.—^pChap. xxxii.
44; xxxiii. 13.—^qZech. vii. 7.—^rZech. vii. 7.—^sPsa. cvii.
22; cxvi. 17.—^tChap. xxi. 14; xlii. 27; Lam. iv. 11; Amos i.
4, 7, 10, 12; ii. 2, 5.—^u2 Kings xxv. 9; chap. lii. 13.

dinances of religion, and all public worship, so it ne-
cessarily brought with it all immorality. This *breach*
of the Sabbath was that which let in upon them all the
waters of God's wrath.

Verse 24. *If ye diligently hearken unto me*] So we
find that though their destruction was positively threat-
ened, yet still there was an unexpressed proviso that,
if they did return to the Lord, the calamities should
be averted, and a succession of princes would have
been continued on the throne of David, ver. 25, 26.

Verse 27. *But if ye will not hearken*] Then their
sin lay at their own door. How fully were they
warned; and how basely did they reject the counsel of
God against themselves!

CHAPTER XVIII.

*The type of the potter's vessel, and its signification, 1-10. The inhabitants of Judah and Jerusalem ex-
horted to repentance, 11; but on their refusal, (which is represented to be as unnatural as if a man should
prefer the snowy Lebanon or barren rock to a fruitful plain, or other waters to the cool stream of the foun-
tain,) their destruction is predicted, 12-17. In consequence of these plain reproofs and warnings of Jere-
miah, a conspiracy is formed against him, 18. This leads him to appeal to God for his integrity, 19, 20:
who puts a most dreadful curse in the mouth of his prophet, strongly indicative of the terrible fate of his
enemies, 21-23.*

A. M. cir. 3396.
B. C. cir. 608.
Ol. XLIII. 1.
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 9.

THE word which came to
Jeremiah from the LORD,
saying,

2 Arise, and go down to the
potter's house, and there I will cause thee to
hear my words.

3 Then I went down to the potter's house,
and, behold, he wrought a work on the
^a wheels.

4 And the vessel ^b that he made of clay was
marred in the hand of the potter: so he ^c made
it again another vessel, as seemed good to the
potter to make it.

^a Or, frames or seats.—^b Or, that he made was marred,
as clay in the hand of the potter.—^c Heb. returned and
made.

NOTES ON CHAP. XVIII.

Verse 1. *The word which came to Jeremiah*] This
discourse is supposed to have been delivered some time
in the reign of Jehoiakim, probably within the first
three years.

Verse 2. *Go down to the potter's house*] By this
similitude God shows the absolute state of dependence
on himself in which he has placed mankind. They
are as clay in the hands of the potter; and in reference
to every thing *here below*, he can shape their destinies
as he pleases. Again; though while under the pro-
vidential care of God they may go *morally astray*, and
pervert themselves, yet they can be reclaimed by the
almighty and all-wise Operator, and become such ves-
sels as *seemeth good for him to make*. In considering
this parable we must take heed that in running paral-
lels we do not *destroy the free agency* of man, nor *dis-
grace the goodness and supremacy* of God.

Verse 3. *He wrought a work on the wheels.*] *לְהַאֲבִימָא*
al haabnayim, upon the stones, the potter's
wheel being usually made of such; the spindle of the
moving stone being placed on a stone below, on which
it turned, and supported the stone above, on which the
vessel was manufactured, and which alone had a rota-
tory motion. The potter's wheel in the present day
seems to differ very little from that which was in use
between two and three thousand years ago.

Verse 4. *The vessel—was marred in the hands of
the potter*] It did not stand in the working; it got out
of shape; or some gravel or small stone having been
incorporated with the mass of clay, made a breach in
that part where it was found, so that the potter was
obliged to knead up the clay afresh, place it on the
wheel, and form it anew; and then it was *such a ves-
sel as seemed good to the potter* to make it.

Verse 6. *Cannot I do with you as this potter?*] Have
I not a right to do with a people whom I have
created as reason and justice may require? If they
do not answer my intentions, may I not reject and
destroy them; and act as this potter, make a new vessel
out of that which at first did not succeed in his hands?

It is generally supposed that St. Paul has made a
very different use of this similitude from that mentioned
above. See Rom. ix. 20, &c. His words are, "Hath

5 Then the word of the LORD
came to me, saying,

6 O house of Israel, ^a cannot I
do with you as this potter? saith
the LORD. Behold, ^b as the clay is in the
potter's hand, so *are* ye in mine hand, O house
of Israel.

7 At what instant I shall speak concerning
a nation, and concerning a kingdom, to ^c pluck
up, and to pull down, and to destroy it;

8 ^d If that nation, against whom I have pro-
nounced, turn from their evil, ^e I will repent of
the evil that I thought to do unto them.

^d Isa. xlv. 9; Wisd. xv. 7; Rom. ix. 20, 21.—^e Isa. lxi. 8.
(Chap. i. 10.—^c Ezek. xviii. 21; xxxiii. 11.—^b Chap. xxvi. 3;
Jonah iii. 10.

not the potter power over the clay, of the same lump
to make one vessel unto honour, and another unto dis-
honour?" To this every sensible and pious man will
answer, *Undoubtedly he has*. But would any potter
make an exceedingly fair and good vessel on purpose
to dash it to pieces when he had done? Surely no!
And would, or could, the God of infinite perfection and
love make millions of immortal souls on purpose for
eternal perdition, as the horrible decree of reprobation
states? No! This is a lie against all the attributes
of God. But does not the text state that he can, out
of the same lump, the same mass of human nature,
make one vessel to honour, and another to dishonour?
Yes. But the text does not say, what the horrible
decree says, that he makes one part, and indeed the
greater, for eternal perdition. But what then is the
meaning of the text? Why evidently this: As out of
the same mass of clay a potter may make a *flagon* for
the table and a certain utensil for the chamber, the
one for a more honourable, the other for a less honour-
able use, though both equally necessary to the owner;
so God, out of the same *flesh and blood*, may make the
tiller of the field and the *prophet of the Most High*;
the one in a more honourable, the other in a less
honourable employ; yet both equally necessary in the
world, and equally capable of bringing glory to God in
their respective places. But if the vessel be marred
in his hand, under his providential and gracious deal-
ings, he may reject it as he did the *Jews*, and make
another vessel, such as he is pleased with, of the *Gentiles*;
yet even these *marred vessels*, the *reprobate
Jews*, are not finally rejected; for all Israel shall be
saved in (through) the Lord, *i. e.*, Jesus Christ. And
should the *Gentiles* act as the *Jews* have done, then
they also shall be cut off, and God will call his Church
by another name. See on Rom. ix. 22, and below.

Verses 7-10. At what instant I shall speak con-
cerning a nation, &c.—If that nation, against whom,
&c.—And at what instant, &c.—If it do evil, &c.]
These verses contain what may be called *God's decree*
by which the whole of his conduct towards man is
regulated. If he purpose destruction against an offend-
ing person, if that person repent and turn to God, he
shall *live* and not *die*.

A. M. cir. 3396.
B. C. cir. 608.
Ol. XLIII. 1.
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman.,
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A. M. cir. 3396.
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Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 9.

9 And at what instant I shall speak concerning a nation, and concerning a kingdom, to build and to plant it;

10 If it do evil in my sight, that it obey not my voice, then I will repent of the good, wherewith I said I would benefit them.

11 Now therefore go to, speak to the men of Judah, and to the inhabitants of Jerusalem, saying, Thus saith the LORD; Behold, I frame evil against you, and devise a device against you: ¹return ye now, every one from his evil way, and make your ways and your doings good.

12 And they said, ^kThere is no hope: but we will walk after our own devices, and we will every one do the imagination of his evil heart.

13 Therefore thus saith the LORD; ^lAsk ye now among the heathen, who hath heard such things: the virgin of Israel hath done ^ma very horrible thing.

14 Will a man leave ⁿthe snow of Lebanon which cometh from the rock of the field? or shall the cold flowing waters that come from another place be forsaken?

15 Because my people hath forgotten ^ome, they have burned incense to ^pvanity, and they have caused them to stumble in their ways from the ^qancient paths, to walk in paths, in a way not cast up;

16 To make their land ^rdesolate, and a perpetual ^shissing; every one that passeth thereby shall be astonished, and wag his head.

¹² Kings xxvii. 13; chap. vii. 3; xxv. 5; xxvi. 13; xxxv. 15. ^k Chap. ii. 25.—^l Chap. ii. 10; 1 Cor. v. 1.—^m Chap. v. 30. ⁿ Or, my fields for a rock, or for the snow of Lebanon? shall the running waters be forsaken for the strange cold waters? ^o Chap. ii. 13, 32; iii. 21; xiii. 25; xvii. 13.—^p Chap. x. 15; xvi. 19. ^q Chap. vi. 16.—^r Chap. xix. 8; xlix. 13; l. 13.

If he purpose peace and salvation to him that walketh uprightly, if he turn from God to the world and sin, he shall die and not live.

Verse 12. *There is no hope*] See chap. ii. 25.

Verse 13. *The virgin of Israel*] Instead of ישראל Yisrael, three of Kennicott's and De Rossi's MSS., with the Alexandrian copy of the Septuagint, have ירושלם Yerushalem, Jerusalem.

Verse 14. *Will a man leave the snow of Lebanon*] Lebanon was the highest mountain in Judea. Would any man in his senses abandon a *farm* that was always watered by the melted snows of Lebanon, and take a *barren rock* in its place? How stupid therefore and absurd are my people, who abandon the everlasting God for the worship of idols!

Verse 16. *A perpetual hissing*] שריקת sherekoth, a shrieking, hissing; an expression of contempt.

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(20)

17 'I will scatter them' as with an east wind before the enemy; ^vI will show them the back, and not the face, in the day of their calamity.

18 Then said they, ^wCome, and let us devise devices against Jeremiah; ^xfor the law shall not perish from the priest, nor counsel from the wise, nor the word from the prophet. Come, and let us smite him ^ywith the tongue, and let us not give heed to any of his words.

19 Give heed to me, O LORD, and hearken to the voice of them that contend with me.

20 ^zShall evil be recompensed for good? for ^athey have digged a pit for my soul. Remember that I stood before thee to speak good for them, and to turn away thy wrath from them.

21 Therefore ^bdeliver up their children to the famine, and ^cpour out their blood by the force of the sword; and let their wives be bereaved of their children, and *be* widows; and let their men be put to death; *let* their young men *be* slain by the sword in battle.

22 Let a cry be heard from their houses, when thou shalt bring a troop suddenly upon them: for ^dthey have digged a pit to take me, and hid snares for my feet.

23 Yet, LORD, thou knowest all their counsel against me ^eto slay me: ^fforgive not their iniquity, neither blot out their sin from thy sight, but let them be overthrown before thee, deal *thus* with them in the time of thine anger

¹ 1 Kings ix. 8; Lam. ii. 15; Mic. vi. 16.—² Chap. xiii. 24 ³ Psa. xlviii. 7.—⁴ See chap. ii. 37.—⁵ Chap. xi. 19.—⁶ Lev x. 11; Mal. ii. 7; John vii. 48, 49.—⁷ Or, for the tongue. ⁸ Psa. cix. 4, 5.—⁹ Psa. xxxv. 7; lvii. 6; ver. 22.—¹⁰ Psa. cix. 9, 10.—¹¹ Heb. pour them out.—¹² Ver. 20.—¹³ Heb. for death. ¹⁴ Psa. xxxv. 4; cix. 14; chap. xi. 20; xv. 15.

Verse 17. *I will scatter them as with an east wind*] It is the property of this wind, almost every where, to parch up, blast, and destroy grain and trees, and even cattle and men suffer from it. Hence the old metrical proverb:—

"When the wind blows from the east,
'Tis good for neither man nor beast."

Verse 18. *Come, and let us devise devices*] Let us form a conspiracy against him, accuse him of being a *false prophet*, and a contradictor of the words of God. for God has promised us protection, and *he* says we shall be destroyed, and that God will forsake his people.

Let us smite him with the tongue] On the tongue; so it should be rendered. Lying and false testimony are punished in the eastern countries, to the present day, by smiting the person on the mouth with a strong piece of leather like the sole of a shoe. Sometimes

a bodkin is run through the tongue. Blasphemy, calumny, and cursing of parents, are usually punished in that way among the Chinese.

Verse 20. *They have digged a pit for my soul.*] For my life; this they wish to take away.

Stood before thee to speak good for them] I was their continual intercessor.

Verse 21. *Therefore deliver up their children*] The execrations in these verses should be considered as simply *prophetic declarations* of the judgments which God was about to pour out on them.

If we consider them in their *grammatical* meaning, then they are not directions to us, to whom our Law-giver has said, "Love your enemies."

CHAPTER XIX.

By the significant type of breaking a potter's vessel, Jeremiah is directed to predict the utter desolation of Judah and Jerusalem, 1-15. The prophets taught frequently by symbolic actions as well as by words.

A. M. cir. 3397.
B. C. cir. 607.
Ol. XLIII. 2.
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 10.
THUS saith the LORD, Go and get a potter's earthen bottle, and take of the ancients of the people, and of the ancients of the priests;

2 And go forth unto ^a the valley of the son of Hinnom, which *is* by the entry of ^b the east gate, and proclaim there the words that I shall tell thee,

3 ^c And say, Hear ye the word of the LORD, O kings of Judah, and inhabitants of Jerusalem; Thus saith the LORD of hosts, the God of Israel: Behold, I will bring evil upon this place, the which whosoever heareth, his ears shall ^d tingle.

4 Because they ^e have forsaken me, and have estranged this place, and have burned incense in it unto other gods, whom neither they nor their fathers have known, nor the kings of Judah, and have filled this place with ^f the blood of innocents;

5 ^g They have built also the high places of Baal, to burn their sons with fire for burnt-offerings unto Baal, ^h which I commanded not, nor spake *it*, neither came *it* into my mind:

¹ Josh. xv. 8; 2 Kings xxii. 10; chap. vii. 31. — ² Heb. *the son gate*. — Chap. xvii. 20. — ³ 1 Sam. iii. 11; 2 Kings xxi. 12. — ⁴ Deut. xxviii. 20; Isa. lxx. 11; chap. ii. 13, 17, 19; xv. 6; xvii. 13. — ⁵ 2 Kings xxi. 16; chap. ii. 34. — ⁶ Chap. vii. 31, 32; xxxii. 35.

NOTES ON CHAP. XIX.

Verse 1. *Go and get a potter's earthen bottle*] This discourse was also delivered some time in the reign of *Jehoiakim*. Under the type of breaking a potter's earthen bottle or jug, Jeremiah shows his enemies that the word of the Lord should stand, that Jerusalem should be taken and sacked, and they all carried into captivity.

Ancients of the priests] The chiefs of the twenty-four classes which David had established. See 1 Chron. xxiv. 4.

Verse 4. *Estranged this place*] Ye have devoted

6 Therefore, behold, the days come, saith the LORD, that this place shall no more be called Tophet, nor ¹ The valley of the son of Hinnom, but The valley of slaughter.

7 And I will make void the counsel of Judah and Jerusalem in this place; ^k and I will cause them to fall by the sword before their enemies, and by the hands of them that seek their lives: and their ^l carcasses will I give to be meat for the fowls of the heaven, and for the beasts of the earth.

8 And I will make this city ^m desolate, and a hissing: every one that passeth thereby shall be astonished and hiss because of all the plagues thereof.

9 And I will cause them to eat the ⁿ flesh of their sons and the flesh of their daughters, and they shall eat every one the flesh of his friend in the siege and straitness, wherewith their enemies, and they that seek their lives, shall straiten them.

10 ^o Then shalt thou break the bottle in the sight of the men that go with thee,

¹ Lev. xviii. 21. — Josh. xv. 8. — ² Lev. xxvi. 17; Deut. xxviii. 25. — ³ Psa. lxxix. 2; chap. vii. 33; xvi. 4; xxxiv. 20. — ⁴ Chap. xviii. 16; xlix. 13; l. 13. — ⁵ Lev. xxvi. 29; Deut. xxviii. 53; Isa. ix. 20; Lam. iv. 10. — ⁶ So chap. li. 63, 64.

my temple to a widely different purpose from that for which it was erected.

Verse 5. *Offerings unto Baal*] A general name for all the popular idols; Baal, Moloch, Ashtaroth, &c.

Verse 7. *I will make void the counsel of Judah*] Probably this refers to some determination made to proclaim themselves *independent*, and pay no more tribute to the Chaldeans.

To be meat for the fowls] See on chap. vii. 33.

Verse 9. *I will cause them to eat the flesh of their sons*] This was literally fulfilled when Jerusalem was

A. M. cir. 3397.
B. C. cir. 607.
Ol. XLIII. 2.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 10.

11 And shalt say unto them,
Thus saith the LORD of hosts;
Even so will I break this people
and this city, as one breaketh
a potter's vessel, that cannot ^a be made whole
again: and they shall ^r bury them in Tophet,
till there be no place to bury.

12 Thus will I do unto this place, saith the
LORD, and to the inhabitants thereof, and
even make this city as Tophet:

13 And the houses of Jerusalem, and the
houses of the kings of Judah, shall be defiled
^a as the place of Tophet, because of all the
houses upon whose ^t roofs they have burned

^p Psa. ii. 9; Isa. xxx. 14; Lam. iv. 2.—^u Heb. be healed.
^r Chap. vii. 32.—² Kings xxiii. 10.

besieged by the Romans. This also the prophet might
have had in view.

Verse 11. *Even so will I break this people and this
city*] The breaking of the bottle was the symbolical re-
presentation of the destruction of the city and of the state.

[That cannot be made whole again] This seems to
refer rather to the final destruction of Jerusalem by the
Romans, than to what was done by the Chaldeans.
Jerusalem was healed after 70 years: but nearly 1800
years have elapsed since Jerusalem was taken and
destroyed by the Romans; and it was then so broken,
that it could not be made whole again.

incense unto all the host
of heaven, and ^a have poured
out drink-offerings unto other
gods.

A. M. cir. 3397.
B. C. cir. 607.
Ol. XLIII. 2.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 10.

14 Then came Jeremiah from Tophet, whi-
ther the LORD had sent him to prophesy;
and he stood in ^v the court of the LORD's house,
and said to all the people,

15 Thus saith the LORD of hosts, the God
of Israel; Behold, I will bring upon this city
and upon all her towns all the evil that I have
pronounced against it, because ^w they have
hardened their necks, that they might not hear
my words.

² Kings xxiii. 12; chap. xxxii. 29; Zeph. i. 5.—^u Chap. vii. 18.
^v See 2 Chron. xx. 5.—^w Chap. vii. 26; xvii. 23.

Verse 12. *And even make this city as Tophet*] A
place of slaughter and destruction.

Verse 14. *Then came Jeremiah from Tophet*] He
had probably gone to the valley of Hinnom, and there
repeated the discourse which he had a little before de-
livered to the chief priests and elders.

Verse 15. *Because they have hardened their necks*]
A metaphor taken from unruly and unbroken oxen,
who resist the yoke, break and run away with their
gears. So this people had broken and destroyed the
yoke of the law.

CHAPTER XX.

Jeremiah, on account of his prophesying evil concerning Judah and Jerusalem, is beaten and imprisoned by Pashur, chief governor of the temple, 1, 2. On the following day the prophet is released, who denounces the awful judgments of God which should fall upon the governor and all his house, as well as upon the whole land of Judah, in the approaching Babylonish captivity, 3-6. Jeremiah then bitterly complains of the reproaches continually heaped upon him by his enemies; and, in his haste, resolves to speak no more in the name of Jehovah; but the word of the Lord is in his heart as a burning flame, so that he is not able to forbear, 7-10. The prophet professes his trust in God, whom he praises for his late deliverance, 11-13. The remaining verses, which appear to be out of their place, contain Jeremiah's regret that he was ever born to a life of so much sorrow and trouble, 14-18. This complaint resembles that of Job; only it is milder, and more dolorous. This excites our pity, that our horror. Both are highly poetical, and embellished with every circumstance that can heighten the colouring. But such circumstances are not always to be too literally understood or explained. We must often make allowances for the strong figures of eastern poetry.

A. M. cir. 3397.
B. C. cir. 607.
Ol. XLIII. 2.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 10.

NOW Pashur the son of ^a Im-
mur the priest, who was
also chief governor in the house
of the LORD, heard that Jeremiah
prophesied these things.

2 Then Pashur smote Jeremiah the prophet,

^a 1 Chronicles,

and put him in the stocks that
were in the high gate of Benja-
min, which was by the house of
the LORD.

A. M. cir. 3397.
B. C. cir. 607.
Ol. XLIII. 2.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 10.

3 And it came to pass on the morrow, that
Pashur brought forth Jeremiah out of the

chap. xxiv. 14.

NOTES ON CHAP. XX.

Verse 1. *Pashur—chief governor*] Pashur was
probably one of the chief priests of the twenty-four
classes.

Verse 2. *Put him in the stocks*] Probably such a
place near the gate as we term the lock-up, the coal-
hole; or it may mean a sort of dungeon.

Verse 3. *The Lord hath not called thy name Pashur*]

A. M. cir. 3397.
B. C. cir. 607.
Ol. XLIII. 2.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 10.

stocks. Then said Jeremiah unto him, The LORD hath not called thy name Pashur, but ^b Magor-missabib.

4 For thus saith the LORD, Behold, I will make thee a terror to thyself, and to all thy friends: and they shall fall by the sword of their enemies, and thine eyes shall behold it: and I will give all Judah into the hand of the king of Babylon, and he shall carry them captive unto Babylon, and shall slay them with the sword.

5 Moreover I ^c will deliver all the strength of this city, and all the labours thereof, and all the precious things thereof, and all the treasures of the kings of Judah will I give into the hand of their enemies, which shall spoil them, and take them, and carry them to Babylon.

6 And thou, Pashur, and all that dwell in thine house, shall go into captivity: and thou shalt come to Babylon, and there thou shalt die, and shalt be buried there, thou, and all thy friends, to whom thou hast ^d prophesied lies.

7 O LORD, thou hast deceived me, and I was ^e deceived: ^f thou art stronger than I, and hast prevailed: ^g I am in derision daily, every one mocketh me.

^b That is, *fear round about*; Psa. xxxi. 13; ver. 10; chap. vi. 25; xli. 5; xlix. 29. — ^c 2 Kings xx. 17; xxiv. 12-16; xxv. 13, &c.; chap. iii. 24. — ^d Chap. xiv. 13, 14; xxviii. 15; xxix. 21. — ^e Or, *enticed*. — ^f Chap. i. 6, 7. — ^g Lam. iii. 14. — ^h Ch. vi. 7. — ⁱ Job xxxii. 18, 19; Psa. xxxix. 3.

—Security on all sides. This name thou hast had, but not by Divine appointment.

But *Magor-missabib*—Fear on every side. This name hath God given thee; because, in the course of his providence, thou shalt be placed in the circumstances signified by it: *thou shalt be a terror to thyself*.

Verse 6. *And thou, Pashur—shall go into captivity*] Thou shalt suffer for the false prophecies which thou hast delivered, and for thy insults to my prophet.

Verse 7. *O Lord, thou hast deceived me*] Thou hast promised me protection; and, lo! I am now delivered into the hands of my enemies. These words were probably spoken when Pashur smote him, and put him in prison.

I think our translation of this passage is very exceptionable. My old Bible reads, *Thou hast said I was a terror to myself*; and *I was laid aside*. The original word is פִּתְּיָתָנִי *pittithani*, thou hast persuaded me, i. e., to go and prophesy to this people. I went, faithfully declared thy message, and now I am likely to perish by their cruelty. As the root פָּתַח *pathah* signifies to persuade and allure, as well as to deceive, the above must be its meaning in this place. Taken as in our Version, it is highly irreverent. It is used in the same

8 For since I spake, I cried out, ^h I cried violence and spoil; because the word of the LORD was made a reproach unto me, and a derision, daily.

9 Then I said, I will not make mention of him, nor speak any more in his name. But *his word* was in mine heart as a ⁱ burning fire shut up in my bones, and I was weary with forbearing, and ^k I could not stay.

10 ^l For I heard the defaming of many, fear on every side. Report, *say they*, and we will report it. ^m All ⁿ my familiars watched for my halting, *saying*, Peradventure he will be enticed, and we shall prevail against him, and we shall take our revenge on him.

11 But ^o the LORD is with me as a mighty terrible one: therefore my persecutors shall stumble, and they shall not ^p prevail: they shall be greatly ashamed; for they shall not prosper: *their* ^q everlasting confusion shall never be forgotten.

12 But, O LORD of hosts, that ^r triest the righteous, and seest the reins and the heart, ^s let me see thy vengeance on them: for unto thee have I opened my cause.

13 Sing unto the LORD, praise ye the LORD:

^t Job xxxii. 18; Acts xviii. 5. — ^u Psa. xxxi. 13. — ^v Heb. *every man of my power*. — ^w Job xix. 19; Psa. xli. 9; lv. 13, 14; Luke xi. 53, 54. — ^x Chap. i. 8, 19. — ^y Chap. xv. 20; xvii. 18. — ^z Chap. xxii. 40. — ^{aa} Chap. xi. 20; xvii. 10. — ^{ab} Psa. liv. 7; lix. 10.

sense here as in Gen. ix. 27: *God shall enlarge (persuade, margin) Japheth; and he shall dwell in the tents of Shem*.

Verse 8. *I cried violence and spoil*] This was the burden of the message thou didst give me.

Verse 9. *I will not make mention of him*. I will renounce the prophetic office, and return to my house.

As a burning fire shut up in my bones] He felt stings of conscience for the hasty and disobedient resolution he had formed; he felt ashamed of his own weakness, that did not confide in the promise and strength of God; and God's word was in him as a strongly raging fire, and he was obliged to deliver it, in order to get rid of the tortures which he felt from suppressing the solemn message which God had given. It is as dangerous to refuse to go when called, as it is to run without a call. On this subject, see on chap. i. 6.

Verse 10. *Report—and we will report it*.] Let us spread calumnies against him every where; or let us spread reports of dangers coming upon him, that we may intimidate him, and cause him to desist.

Verse 11. *But the Lord is with me as a mighty terrible one*] Thus was he, by his strong confidence

A. M. cir. 3397.
B. C. cir. 607.
Ol. XLIII. 2.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 10.

A. M. cir. 3398.
B. C. cir. 606.
Ol. XLIII. 3.
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 11.

for 'he hath delivered the soul
of the poor from the hand of evil
doers.

14 ^u Cursed be the day wherein
I was born: let not the day wherein my mother
bare me be blessed.

15 Cursed be the man who brought tidings
to my father, saying, A man child-is born
unto thee; making him very glad.

16 And let that man be as the cities which

*Psa. xxxv. 9, 10; cix. 30, 31.—^u Job iii. 3; chap. xv. 10.
^v Gen. xix. 25.

in the strong God, delivered from all his fears, and
enabled to go on comfortably with his work.

Verse 13. *Sing unto the Lord*] He was so com-
pletely delivered from all fear, that although he remained
in the same circumstances, yet he exults in the Divine
protection, and does not fear the face of any adversary.

Verse 14. *Cursed be the day wherein I was born*]
If we take these words *literally*, and suppose them to
be in their proper place, they are utterly inconsistent
with that state of confidence in which he exulted a few
minutes before. If they are the language of Jeremiah,
they must have been spoken on a prior occasion, when,
probably he had given way to a passionate hastiness.
They might well comport with the state he was in ver.
9. I really believe these verses have got out of their
proper place, which I conjecture to be between the
eighth and *ninth* verses. There they will come in very
properly; and might have been a part of his complaint
in those moments when he had purposed to flee from
God as did Jonah, and prophesy no more in his name.

the LORD ^v overthrew, and repent-
ed not: and let him ^w hear the
cry in the morning, and the
shouting at noontide;

17 ^x Because he slew me not from the womb
or that my mother might have been my grave
and her womb to be always great *with me*.

18 ^y Wherefore came I forth out of the
womb to ^z see labour and sorrow, that my
days should be consumed with shame?

* Chap. xviii. 22.—^x Job iii. 10, 11.—^y Job iii. 20.—^z Lam.
iii. 1.

Transpositions in this prophet are frequent; therefore
place these *five* verses after the *eighth*, and let the
chapter end with the *thirteenth*, and the whole will form
a piece of exquisite poetry; where the state of *despair*,
and the *hasty resolutions* he had formed while under its
influence, and the state of *confidence* to which he was
raised by the succouring influence of God, will appear
to be both illustrative of each other, and are touched
with a delicacy and fervour which even a cold heart
must admire. See Job iii. 3, and the notes there. The
two passages are very similar.

Verse 15. *A man child is born*] *Borun is to thee*
a knabe child.—Old MS. Bible. This is the old
English word for *man* or *servant*; and is so used by
Wiclif, Rev. xii. 5.

Verse 16. *And let him hear the cry*] Let him be
in continual alarms.

Verse 18. *Wherefore came I forth*] It would have
been well had I never been born, as I have neither com-
fort in my life, nor comfort in my work

CHAPTER XXI.

Nebuchadnezzar being come up against Jerusalem, Zedekiah sends Pashur and Zephaniah to the prophet to request him to intercede with God in behalf of his people, 1, 2. But he is declared to be against Jerusalem, and the whole land of Judah; and the only mitigation of their punishment must proceed from their surrendering to the king of Babylon, 3-10. Prophecy concerning the house of the king of Judah, 11, 12. Notwithstanding the amazing fortifications round about Jerusalem, in which the people vainly trust, the Lord will most assuredly visit them for their iniquities; the city shall be taken by the Chaldeans, 13, 14.

A. M. cir. 3415.
B. C. cir. 589.
Ol. XLVII. 4.
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 28.

THE word which came unto
Jeremiah from the LORD,
when king Zedekiah sent unto
him ^a Pashur the son of Mel-

chiah, and ^b Zephaniah the son
of Maaseiah the priest, saying,
2 ^c Inquire, I pray thee, of
the LORD for us; (for Nebuchad-

A. M. cir. 3415.
B. C. cir. 589.
Ol. XLVII. 4.
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 28.

* Chap. xxxviii. 1.—^a 2 Kings xxv. 18; chap. xxix. 25; xxxvii. 3.

* Chap. xxxvii. 3, 7.

NOTES ON CHAP. XXI.

Verse 1. *The word which came unto Jeremiah*]
The chapters in the remaining parts of this prophecy
seem strangely *interchanged*. This subject has been
mentioned in the *introduction*, and some *tables* given;
and to these the critical reader is requested to refer.
The discourse here was delivered about the *ninth* year
of the reign of Zedekiah. This chapter, observes Dr.
Blayney, contains the first of those prophecies which
were delivered by Jeremiah, *subsequent* to the revolt

of Zedekiah, and the breaking out of the war there-
upon; and which are continued on to the *taking* of
Jerusalem, related in chap. xxix., in the following or-
der.—ch. xxi., xxxiv., xxxvii., xxxii., xxxiii., xxxviii.,
xxxix.

Pashur the son of Melchiah] There can be little
doubt that this Pashur was a different person from
him who was called the son of *Immur* in the preceding
chapter.

Verse 2. *Inquire, I pray thee*] See whether God

A. M. cir. 3415.
B. C. cir. 589.
Ol. XLVII. 4.
Tarquini Prisci.
R. Roman.
cir. annum 28.

rezzar king of Babylon maketh war against us; if so be that the LORD will deal with us according to all his wondrous works, that he may go up from us.

3 Then said Jeremiah unto them, Thus shall ye say to Zedekiah:

4 Thus saith the LORD God of Israel: Behold, I will turn back the weapons of war that are in your hands, wherewith ye fight against the king of Babylon, and against the Chaldeans, which besiege you without the walls, and I will assemble them into the midst of this city.

5 And I myself will fight against you with an outstretched hand and with a strong arm, even in anger, and in fury, and in great wrath.

6 And I will smite the inhabitants of this city, both man and beast: they shall die of a great pestilence.

7 And afterward, saith the LORD, I will deliver Zedekiah king of Judah, and his servants, and the people, and such as are left in this city from the pestilence, from the sword, and from the famine, into the hand of Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon, and into the hand of their enemies, and into the hand of those that seek their life: and he shall smite them with the edge of the sword; he shall not spare them, neither have pity, nor have mercy.

^d Isa. xlii. 4. — ^e Exod. vi. 6. — ^f Chap. xxxvii. 17; xxxix. 5; lii. 9. — ^g Deut. xxiii. 50; 2 Chron. xxxvi. 17. — ^h Deut. xxx. 19. — ⁱ Chap. xxxviii. 2, 17, 18. — ^k Chap. xxxix. 18; xlv. 1. — ^l Lev. xvii. 10; chap. xlv. 11; Amos ix. 4. — ^m Chap. xxxviii. 3.

intends to deliver us into or out of the hand of the Chaldeans.

Verse 4. *I will turn back the weapons*] Every attempt you make to repel the Chaldeans shall be unsuccessful.

I will assemble them into the midst of this city.] I will deliver the city into their hands.

Verse 6. *They shall die of a great pestilence.*] The sword may appear to be that of man, though I have given the Chaldeans their commission; but the pestilence shall appear to be the immediate act of God.

Verse 7. *Nebuchadrezzar*] This name is spelt as above in twenty-six places of this book; and in ten places it is spelt *Nebuchadnezzar*, which is the common orthography. The difference is only a *resh* for a *nun*; but the MSS. are various on this point. It is the same person who is intended by both names; and here all the Versions, except the Arabic, which omits the name, have it in the usual form.

Verse 8. *Behold, I set before you the way of life, and the way of death.*] Meaning escape or destruction

8 And unto this people thou shalt say, Thus saith the LORD; Behold, I set before you the way of life, and the way of death.

9 He that abideth in this city shall die by the sword, and by the famine, and by the pestilence: but he that goeth out, and falleth to the Chaldeans that besiege you, he shall live, and his life shall be unto him for a prey.

10 For I have set my face against this city for evil, and not for good, saith the LORD: it shall be given into the hand of the king of Babylon, and he shall burn it with fire.

11 And touching the house of the king of Judah, say, Hear ye the word of the LORD;

12 O house of David, thus saith the LORD; Execute judgment in the morning, and deliver him that is spoiled out of the hand of the oppressor, lest my fury go out like fire, and burn that none can quench it, because of the evil of your doings.

13 Behold, I am against thee, O inhabitant of the valley, and rock of the plain, saith the LORD; which say, Who shall come down against us? or who shall enter into our habitations?

14 But I will punish you according to the fruit of your doings, saith the LORD: and I will kindle a fire in the forest thereof, and it shall devour all things round about it.

ⁿ Chap. xxxiv. 2, 22; xxxvii. 10; xxxviii. 18, 23; lii. 13. — ^o Chap. xxii. 3; Zech. vii. 9. — ^p Heb. Judge. — ^q Psa. ci. 8. — ^r Ezek. xlii. 8. — ^s Heb. inhabitress. — ^t Chap. xlix. 4. — ^u Heb. rest upon. — ^v Prov. i. 31; Isa. iii. 10, 11. — ^w 2 Chron. xxxv. 19; chap. lii. 13.

in the present instance. This is explained in the next verse.

Verse 10. *He shall burn it with fire.*] What a heavy message to all; and especially to them who had any fear of God, or reverence for the temple and its sacred services!

Verse 12. *Execute judgment in the morning*] Probably the time for dispensing judgment was the morning, when the people were going to their work; but the words may mean, Do justice promptly, do not delay. Let justice be administered as soon as required.

Verse 13. *O inhabitant of the valley, and rock of the plain*] Dr. Blayney translates: "O thou inhabitant of the levelled hollow of a rock." With all his explanation I cannot see the good sense of this translation. Jerusalem itself, though partly on two hills, was also extended in the valley; and Zion, the city of David, was properly a rock, strongly fortified both by nature and art; and by its ancient possessors, the Jebusites, was deemed impregnable.

Who shall come down against us?] Probably the

words of those *courtiers* who had persuaded Zedekiah to rebel against the king of Babylon.

Verse 14. *I will kindle a fire in the forest thereof*] I will send destruction into its centre, that shall spread

to every part of the *circumference*, and so consume the whole.

The beginning of the *third-fourth* chapter should follow here. See the arrangement on ver. 1

CHAPTER XXII.

This section of prophecy, extending to the end of the eighth verse of the next chapter, is addressed to the king of Judah and his people. It enjoins on them the practice of justice and equity, as they would hope to prosper, 1-4; but threatens them, in case of disobedience, with utter destruction, 5-9. The captivity of Shallum, the son of Josiah, is declared to be irreversible, 10-12; and the miserable and unlamented end of Jeconiah, contemptuously called Coniah, is foretold, 13-19. His family is threatened with the like captivity, and his seed declared to be for ever excluded from the throne, 20-30.

A. M. cir. 3406.
B. C. cir. 598.
Ol. cir. XLV. 3.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 19.

THUS saith the LORD; Go down to the house of the king of Judah, and speak there this word,

2 And say, ^a Hear the word of the LORD, O king of Judah, that sittest upon the throne of David, thou, and thy servants, and thy people that enter in by these gates:

3 Thus saith the LORD; ^b Execute ye judgment and righteousness, and deliver the spoiled out of the hand of the oppressor: and ^c do no wrong, do no violence to the stranger, the fatherless, nor the widow, neither shed innocent blood in this place.

4 For if ye do this thing indeed, ^d then shall there enter in by the gates of this house kings sitting ^e upon the throne of David, riding in chariots and on horses, he, and his servants, and his people.

5 But if ye will not hear these words, ^f I swear by myself, saith the LORD, that this house shall become a desolation.

^a Chap. xvii. 20. — ^b Chap. xxi. 12. — ^c See ver. 17. — ^d Ch. xvii. 25. — ^e Heb. for David upon his throne. — ^f Heb. vi. 13, 17. ^g Isa. xxxvii. 24.

NOTES ON CHAP. XXII.

Verse 1. *Go down to the house of the king of Judah, and speak there this word*] This is supposed by *Dahler* to have been published in the first year of the reign of Zedekiah.

Verse 2. *O king of Judah—thou, and thy servants*] His ministers are here addressed, as chiefly governing the nation; and who had counselled Zedekiah to rebel.

Verse 6. *Thou art Gilead unto me, and the head of Lebanon*] Perhaps in allusion, says *Dahler*, to the oaks of Gilead, and the cedars of Mount Lebanon, of which the palace was constructed. Lebanon was the highest mountain in Israel, and Gilead the richest and most fertile part of the country; and were, therefore, proper emblems of the reigning family. Though thou art the richest and most powerful, I, who raised thee up, can bring thee down and make thee a wilderness.

6 For thus saith the LORD unto the king's house of Judah; Thou art Gilead unto me, and the head of Lebanon: yet surely I will make thee a wilderness, and cities which are not inhabited.

7 And I will prepare destroyers against thee, every one with his weapons: and they shall cut down ^g thy choice cedars, ^h and cast them into the fire.

8 And many nations shall pass by this city, and they shall say every man to his neighbour, ⁱ Wherefore hath the LORD done thus unto this great city?

9 Then they shall answer, ^k Because they have forsaken the covenant of the LORD their God, and worshipped other gods, and served them.

10 Weep ye not for ^l the dead, neither bemoan him: but weep sore for him ^m that goeth away: for he shall return no more, nor see his native country.

^h Chap. xxi. 14. — ⁱ Deut. xxix. 24, 25; 1 Kings ix. 8, 9. ^k 2 Kings xxii. 17; 2 Chron. xxxiv. 25. — ^l 2 Kings xxii. 20. ^m Ver. 11.

Verse 7. *They shall cut down thy choice cedars*] The destruction of the country is expressed under the symbol of the destruction of a fine forest; a multitude of fellers come against it, each with his axe; and, there being no resistance, every tree is soon felled to the earth. "These destroyers," God says, "I have prepared, קִידָּשְׁתִּי *kiddashti*. I have sanctified.—consecrated. to this work. They have their commission from me."

Verse 8. *Many nations shall pass*] These words seem borrowed from Deut. xxix. 22, &c.

Verse 10. *Weep ye not for the dead*] Josiah, dead in consequence of the wound he had received at Megiddo, in a battle with Pharaoh-necho, king of Egypt; but he died in peace with God.

But weep sore for him that goeth away] Namely, Jehoahaz, the son of Josiah, called below *Shallum*, whom Pharaoh-necho had carried captive into Egypt

A. M. cir. 3406.
B. C. cir. 598.
Ol. cir. XLV. 3.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 19.

11 For thus saith the LORD touching ^aShallum the son of Josiah king of Judah, which reigned instead of Josiah his father, ^owhich went forth out of this place; He shall not return thither any more:

12 But he shall die in the place whither they have led him captive, and shall see this land no more.

13 ^pWo unto him that buildeth his house by unrighteousness, and his chambers by wrong; ^qthat useth his neighbour's service without wages, and giveth him not for his work;

14 That saith, I will build me a wide house and ^rlarge chambers, and cutteth him out ^swindows; and it is ceiled with cedar, and painted with vermilion.

^a See 1 Chron. iii. 15, with 2 Kings xxiii. 30.—^o 2 Kings xxiii. 34.—^p 2 Kings xxiii. 35; ver. 18.—^q Lev. xix. 13; Deut. xxiv. 14, 15; Mic. iii. 10; Hab. ii. 9; James v. 4.

from which it was prophesied he should never return, 2 Kings xxiii. 30–34. He was called *Shallum* before he ascended the throne, and *Jehohaz* afterwards; so his brother *Eliakim* changed his name to *Jehoiakim*, and *Mattaniah* to *Zedekiah*.

Verse 13. *Wo unto him that buildeth his house*] These evils, charged against *Jehoiakim*, are nowhere else *circumstantially* related. We learn from 2 Kings xxiii. 35–37, that he taxed his subjects heavily, to give to Pharaoh-necho, king of Egypt: “He exacted the silver and gold of the people of the land, and did that which was evil in the sight of the Lord.” The *mode* of taxation is here intimated; he took the *wages of the hirelings*, and caused the *people to work without wages* in his own buildings, &c.

Verse 15. *Shalt thou reign, &c.*] Dost thou think thou art a great king, because thou dwellest in a splendid palace!

Verse 18. *They shall not lament for him*, saying, *Ah my brother!*] These words were no doubt the burden of some *funeral dirge*. *Alas! a brother*, who was our *lord* or *governor*, is gone. *Alas, our sister!* his *queen*, who has lost her *glory* in losing her husband. הוֹי הוֹדָה *hoi hodah* is feminine, and must refer to the *glory of the queen*.

The mournings in the east, and lamentations for the dead, are loud, vehement, and distressing. For a *child* or a *parent* grief is expressed in a variety of impassioned sentences, each ending with a *burden* like that in the text, “Ah my child!” “Ah my mother!” as the prophet in this place: הוֹי אָחִי *hoi achi*, “Ah my brother!” הוֹי אָחוּת *hoi achuth*, “Ah sister!” הוֹי אָדוֹן *hoi adon*, “Ah lord!” הוֹי הוֹדָה *hoi hodah*, “Ah the glory.”

Mr. Ward, in his *Manners and Customs of the Hindoos*, gives two examples of lamentation; one of a *mother* for the death of her *son*, one of a *daughter* for

15 Shalt thou reign, because thou closest *thyself* in cedar? ^tdid not thy father eat and drink, and do judgment and justice, and then *it was* well with him?

16 He judged the cause of the poor and needy; then *it was* well with him: was not this to know me? saith the LORD.

17 ^vBut thine eyes and thine heart *are* not but for thy covetousness, and for to shed innocent blood, and for oppression, and for ^wviolence, to do it.

18 Therefore thus saith the LORD concerning *Jehoiakim* the son of *Josiah* king of Judah; ^xThey shall not lament for him, saying, ^yAh my brother! or, Ah sister! they shall not lament for him, saying, Ah lord! or, Ah his glory!

^t Heb. *thorough-aired*.—^o Or, *my windows*.—² Kings xxiii. 25.—^u Psa. cxxviii. 2; Isa. iii. 10.—^v Ezek. xix. 6.—^w Or, *incursion*.—^x Chap. xvi. 4, 6.—^y See 1 Kings xiii. 30.

her departed *mother*. “When a woman,” says he, “is overwhelmed with grief for the death of her child, she utters her grief in some such language as the following:—

Ah, my Hureedas, where is he gone?—‘Ah my child, my child!’

My golden image, Hureedas, who has taken!—‘Ah my child, my child!’

I nourished and reared him, where is he gone?—‘Ah my child, my child!’

Take me with thee.—‘Ah my child, my child!’

He played round me, like a golden top.—‘Ah my child, my child!’

Like his face I never saw one.—‘Ah my child, my child!’

The infant continually cried, *Ma, Ma!*—‘Ah my child, my child!’

Ah my child, crying, *Ma!* come into my lap.—‘Ah my child, my child!’

Who shall now drink milk?—‘Ah my child, my child!’

Who shall now stay in my lap?—‘Ah my child, my child!’

Our support is gone!—‘Ah my child, my child!’

“The lamentations for a mother are in some such strains as these:—

Mother! where is she gone?—‘Ah my mother, my mother!’

You are gone, but what have you left for me?—‘Ah my mother, my mother!’

Whom shall I now call mother, mother?—‘Ah my mother, my mother!’

Where shall I find such a mother?—‘Ah my mother, my mother!’”

From the above we may conclude that the funeral lamentations, to which the prophet refers, generally

A. M. cir. 3406.
B. C. cir. 598.
Ol. cir. XLV. 3.
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 19.

19 ^a He shall be buried with the burial of an ass, drawn and cast forth beyond the gates of Jerusalem.

20 Go up to Lebanon, and cry; and lift up thy voice in Bashan, and cry from the passages: for all thy lovers are destroyed.

21 I spake unto thee in thy ^a prosperity; but thou saidst, I will not hear. ^b This *hath been* thy manner from thy youth, that thou obeyedst not my voice.

22 The wind shall eat up all ^c thy pastors, and ^d thy lovers shall go into captivity: surely then shalt thou be ashamed and confounded for all thy wickedness.

23 O ^e inhabitant of Lebanon, that makest thy nest in the cedars, how gracious shalt thou be when pangs come upon thee, ^f the pain as of a woman in travail!

24 As I live, saith the LORD, ^g though Coniah the son of Jehoiakim king of Judah ^h were the signet upon my right hand, yet would I pluck thee thence;

^a 2 Chron. xxxvi. 6; chap. xxxvi. 30. — ^b Heb. *prosperities*.
^c Chap. iii. 25; vii. 23, &c. — ^d Chap. xxiii. 1. — ^e Ver. 20.
^f Heb. *inhabitant*. — ^g Chap. vi. 24. — ^h See 2 Kings xxiv. 6, 8; 1 Chron. iii. 16; chap. xxxvii. 1. — ⁱ Cant. viii. 6.

ended in this way, in each of the verses or interrogatories.

There is another intimation of this ancient and universal custom in 1 Kings xiii. 30, where the *old prophet*, who had deceived the *man of God*, and who was afterwards slain by a lion, is represented as mourning over him, and saying, הוי אחי *hoi achi*, "Alas, my brother!" this being the *burden* of the lamentation which he had used on this occasion. Similar instances may be seen in other places, Jer. xxx. 7; Ezek. vi. 11; Joel i. 15; and particularly Amos v. 16, 17, and Rev. xviii. 10–19.

Verse 19. *With the burial of an ass*] Cast out, and left unburied, or buried without any funeral solemnities, and without such lamentations as the above.

Verse 20. *Go up to Lebanon*] Probably *Anti-Libanus*, which, together with *Bashan* and *Abarim*, which we here translate *passages*, were on the way by which the captives should be led out of their own country.

Verse 21. *I spake unto thee in thy prosperity*] In all states and circumstances I warned thee by my prophets; and thou wilt only be *ashamed* of thy conduct when thou shalt be stripped of all thy excellencies, and reduced to poverty and disgrace, ver. 22.

25 And I will give thee into the hand of them that seek thy life, and into the hand of *them* whose face thou fearest, even into the hand of Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon, and into the hand of the Chaldeans.

26 ⁱ And I will cast thee out, and thy mother that bare thee, into another country, where ye were not born; and there shall ye die.

27 But to the land whereunto they ^k desire to return, thither shall they not return.

28 Is this man Coniah a despised broken idol? *is he* ^l a vessel wherein is no pleasure? wherefore are they cast out, he and his seed, and are cast into a land which they know not?

29 ^m O earth, earth, earth, hear the word of the LORD.

30 Thus saith the LORD, Write ye this man ⁿ childless, a man *that* shall not prosper in his days: for no man of his seed shall prosper, ^o sitting upon the throne of David, and ruling any more in Judah.

ⁱ 2 Kings xxiv. 15; 2 Chron. xxxvi. 10. — ^k Heb. *lift up their mind*; chap. xlv. 14. — ^l Psa. xxxi. 12; chap. xlviii. 38; Hos. viii. 8. — ^m Deut. xxii. 1; Isa. i. 2; xxxiv. 1; Mic. i. 2. — ⁿ See 1 Chron. iii. 16, 17; Matt. i. 12. — ^o Chap. xxxvi. 30.

Verse 22. *The wind shall eat up all thy pastors*] A blast from God's mouth shall carry off thy kings, princes, prophets, and priests.

Verse 23. *How gracious shalt thou be*] A strong irony.

Verse 24. *Though Coniah*] Called *Jeconiah*, probably on ascending the throne. See on ver. 10.

The signet upon my right hand] The most precious seal, ring, or armlet. Though dearer to me than the most splendid gem to its possessor.

Verse 26. *I will cast thee out, and thy mother*] See all this fulfilled, 2 Kings xxiv. 12, 13. All were carried by Nebuchadnezzar into captivity together.

Verse 28. *Is this man Coniah a despised broken idol?*] These are probably the exclamations of the people, when they heard those solemn denunciations against their king and their country.

Verse 29. *O earth*] These are the words of the prophet in reply: O land! unhappy land! desolated land! Hear the judgment of the Lord!

Verse 30. *Write ye this man childless*] Though he had seven sons, 1 Chron. iii. 17, yet, having no successor, he is to be entered on the genealogical tables as one without children, for none of his posterity ever sat on the throne of David.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Sequel of the discourse which commenced in the preceding chapter. The prophet denounces vengeance against the pastors of Israel who have scattered and destroyed the flock of the Lord, 1, 2. He concludes with gracious promises of deliverance from the Babylonish captivity, and of better times under the Messiah, when the converts to Christianity, who are the true Israel of God, shadowed forth by the old dispensation, shall be delivered, by the glorious light of the Gospel, from worse than Chaldean bondage, from the captivity of sin and death. But this prophecy will not have its fullest accomplishment till that period arrives which is fixed in the Divine counsel for the restoration of Israel and Judah from their various dispersions, of which their deliverance from the Chaldean domination was a type; when Jesus the Christ, the righteous Branch, the Root and Offspring of David, and the only legitimate Heir to the throne, shall take unto himself his great power, and reign gloriously over the whole house of Jacob, 3-8. At the ninth verse a new discourse commences. Jeremiah expresses his horror at the great wickedness of the priests and prophets of Judah, and declares that the Divine vengeance is hanging over them. He exhorts the people not to listen to their false promises, 9-22; and predicts the utter ruin that shall fall upon all pretenders to inspiration, 23-32, as well as upon all scoffers at true prophecy, 33-40.

A. M. cir. 3406.
B. C. cir. 598.
Ol. cir. XLV. 3.
Tarquinius Prisci.
R. Roman.
cir. annum 19.

WO ^a be unto the pastors that
destroy and scatter the
sheep of my pasture! saith the
LORD.

2 Therefore thus saith the LORD God of Israel against the pastors that feed my people; Ye have scattered my flock, and driven them away, and have not visited them: ^b behold, I will visit upon you the evil of your doings, saith the LORD.

3 And ^c I will gather the remnant of my flock out of all countries whither I have driven

^a Chap. x. 21; xxiii. 22; Ezek. xxxiv. 2. — ^b Exod. xxxiii. 34.
^c Chap. xxxiii. 37; Ezek. xxxiv. 13, &c. — ^d Chap. iii. 15; Ezek. xxxiv. 23, &c.

NOTES ON CHAP. XXIII.

Verse 1. *Wo be unto the pastors*] There shall a curse fall on the kings, princes, priests, and prophets; who, by their vicious conduct and example, have brought desolation upon the people.

Verse 2. *Ye have scattered my flock*] The bad government both in Church and State was a principal cause of the people's profligacy.

Verse 5. *I will raise unto David a righteous Branch*] As there has been no age, from the Babylonish captivity to the destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans, in which such a state of prosperity existed, and no king or governor who could answer at all to the character here given, the passage has been understood to refer to our blessed Lord, Jesus Christ, who was a branch out of the stem of Jesse; a righteous king; by the power of his Spirit and influence of his religion reigning, prospering, and executing judgment and justice in the earth.

Verse 6. *In his days Judah shall be saved*] The real Jew is not one who has his circumcision in the flesh, but in the spirit. The real Israel are true believers in Christ Jesus; and the genuine Jerusalem is the Church of the first-born, and made free, with all her children, from the bondage of sin, Satan, death, and hell. All these exist only in the days of the Messiah. All that went before were the types or signifiers of these glorious Gospel excellencies.

them, and will bring them again to their folds; and they shall be fruitful and increase.

4 And I will set up ^d shepherds over them which shall feed them: and they shall fear no more, nor be dismayed, neither shall they be lacking, saith the LORD.

5 Behold, ^e the days come, saith the LORD, that I will raise unto David a righteous Branch, and a King shall reign and prosper, ^f and shall execute judgment and justice in the earth.

6 ^g In his days Judah shall be saved, and

^a Isa. iv. 2; xi. 1; xl. 10, 11; chap. xxxiii. 14, 15, 16; Dan. ix. 24; Zech. iii. 8; vi. 12; John i. 15. — ^b Psa. lxxii. 2; Isa. xxxiii. 1, 18; ix. 7. — ^c Deut. xxxiii. 28; Zech. xiv. 11.

And this is his name whereby he shall be called, THE LORD OUR RIGHTEOUSNESS.] I shall give the Hebrew text of this important passage: יהוה צדקנו אשר יקרא שמו *Yehovah tsidkeni, which the Septuagint translate as follows, Kai τούτο το ὄνομα αὐτοῦ ὃ καλεῖται αὐτὸν Κε-ριος, Ἰωσεδεκ,* "And this is his name which the Lord shall call him, Josedek."

Dahler translates the text thus:—

Et voici le nom dont on l'appellera.

L'Eternel, Auteur de notre félicité.

"And this is the name by which he shall be called; The Lord, the Author of our happiness."

Dr. Blayney seems to follow the Septuagint; he translates thus, "And this is the name by which Jehovah shall call him. OUR RIGHTEOUSNESS."

In my old MS. Bible, the first English translation ever made, it is thus:—*And this is the name that they shall call him: our righteous Lord.*

Coverdale's, the first complete English translation of the Scriptures ever printed, (1535,) has given it thus:—*And this is the name that they shall call him: even the Lord our righteous Maker.*

Mattheus (1549) and *Becke* (1549) follow *Coverdale* literally; but our present translation of the clause is borrowed from *Cardnarden*, (Rouen, 1566,) "Even the Lord our righteousness."

A. M. cir. 3406.
B. C. cir. 598.
Ol. cir. XLV. 3.
Tarquinius Prisci.
R. Roman.
cir. annum 19.

A. M. cir. 3406.
B. C. en. 598.
Ol. cir. XLV. 3.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.
cir. annum 19.

Israel ^h shall dwell safely: and
ⁱ this is his name whereby he
shall be called, ^k THE LORD
OUR RIGHTEOUSNESS.

7 Therefore, behold, ^l the days come, saith
the LORD, that they shall no more say, The
LORD liveth, which brought up the children of
Israel out of the land of Egypt;

8 But, The LORD liveth, which brought up
and which led the seed of the house of Israel
out of the north country, ^m and from all coun-
tries whither I have driven them; and they
shall dwell in their own land.

A. M. cir. 3399.
B. C. cir. 605.
Ol. XLIII. 4.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.
cir. annum 12.

9 Mine heart within me is
broken because of the prophets;
ⁿ all my bones shake; I am like
a drunken man, and like a man

whom wine hath overcome, because of the
LORD, and because of the words of his holiness.

^h Chap. xxxiii. 37.—^j Chap. xxxiii. 16; 1 Cor. i. 30.—^k Heb.
Jehovah-tsidkenu.—^l Chap. xvi. 14, 15.—^m Isa. xlii. 5, 6; ver.
3.—ⁿ See Heb. iii. 16.—^o Chap. v. 7, 8; ix. 2.—^p Hos. iv.
2, 3.—^q Or, cursing.—^r Chap. ix. 10; xii. 4.—^s Or, vio-
lence.

Dr. Blayney thus accounts for his translation:—
“Literally, according to the Hebrew idiom,—‘And this
is his name by which Jehovah shall call, Our Righte-
ousness;’ a phrase exactly the same as, ‘And Jehovah
shall call him so;’ which implies that God would make
him such as he called him, that is, *our Righteousness*,
or the author and means of our salvation and accept-
ance. So that by the same metonymy Christ is said
to ‘have been made of God unto us wisdom, and righte-
ousness, and sanctification, and redemption,’ 1 Cor.
i. 30.

“I doubt not that some persons will be offended with
me for depriving them, by this translation, of a favourite
argument for proving the Divinity of our Saviour from
the Old Testament. But I cannot help it; I have done
it with no ill design, but purely because I think, and
am morally sure, that the text, as it stands, will not
properly admit of any other construction. The *Septuagint*
have so translated before me, in an age when there
could not possibly be any bias or prejudice either
for or *against* the fore-mentioned doctrine, a doctrine
which draws its *decisive* proofs from the New Testa-
ment only.”

Dahler paraphrases,—“This Prince shall be sur-
named by his people, ‘The Lord, the author of our
happiness.’ The people shall feel themselves happy
under him; and shall express their gratitude to him.”

I am satisfied that both the *translation* from *Card-
narden* downwards, and the *meaning* put on these
words, are incorrect. I prefer the translation of *Blay-
ney* to all others; and that it speaks any thing about
the *imputed* righteousness of Christ, cannot possibly
be proved by any man who understands the original
text. As to those who put the *sense* of their *creed*
upon the words, they must be content to stand out of
the list of Hebrew critics. I believe *Jesus* to be Je-

10 For ^a the land is full of
adulterers; for ^b because of
^c swearing the land mourneth;
^d the pleasant places of the wil-
derness are dried up, and their ^e course is evil,
and their force is not right.

11 For ^f both prophet and priest are profane;
yea, ^g in my house have I found their wicked-
ness, saith the LORD.

12 ^h Wherefore their way shall be unto them
as slippery ways in the darkness: they shall
be driven on, and fall therein: for I ⁱ will
bring evil upon them, *even* the year of their
visitation, saith the LORD.

13 And I have seen ^j folly ^k in the prophets
of Samaria; ^l they prophesied in Baal, and
^m caused my people Israel to err.

14 I have seen also in the prophets of
Jerusalem ⁿ a horrible thing: ^o they commit

^a Chap. vi. 13; viii. 10; Zeph. iii. 4.—^b Chap. vii. 30; xi. 15,
xxxii. 34; Ezek. viii. 11; xxiii. 39.—^c Psa. xxxv. 6; Prov. iv.
19; chap. xiii. 16.—^d Chap. xi. 23.—^e Or, an absurd thing.
^f Heb. unsavoury.—^g Chap. ii. 8.—^h Isa. ix. 16.—ⁱ Or, fil-
thiness.—^j Chap. xxix. 23.

hovah; but I doubt much whether this text calls him
so. No doctrine so vitally important should be rested
on an interpretation so dubious and unsupported by the
text. That all our righteousness, holiness, and good-
ness, as well as the whole of our salvation, come *by*
HIM, *from* HIM, and *through* HIM, is fully evident from
the Scriptures; but this is not one of the passages that
support this most important truth. See on chap. xxxiii.

Verse 7. *The Lord liveth which brought up*] See
on chap. xvi. 14, 15.

Verse 9. *Mine heart within me is broken because of
the prophets*] The first word of this clause is לַנְּבִיִּים
lannebiim, which we incorporate with the whole clause,
and translate, “Because of the prophets.” But as a
new prophecy begins here, it is evident that the word
is the *title* to this prophecy; and is thus distinguished
both by *Blayney* and *Dahler*, CONCERNING THE PRO-
PHETS. This discourse was delivered probably in the
reign of Jehoiahim.

All my bones shake] He was terrified even by his
own message, and shocked at the profanity of the false
prophets.

Verse 10. *The land is full of adulterers*] Of idol-
aters. Of persons who *break their faith* to ME, as an
impure wife does to her husband.

The pleasant places of the wilderness are dried up]
He speaks here, most probably, in reference to *dearth*.
Profane oaths, false swearing, evil courses, violence,
&c., had provoked God to send this among other judg-
ments; see ver. 19.

Verse 11. *In my house*] They had even introduced
idolatry into the Temple of God!

Verse 13. *I have seen folly in the prophets of Sa-
maria*] This was not to be wondered at, for their re-
ligion was a system of corruption.

Verse 14. *I have seen also in the prophets of Jeru-*

A. M. cir. 3399.
B. C. cir. 605.
Ol. XLIII. 4.
Tarquinius Priscus,
R. Roman,
cir. annum 12.

adultery, and ^d walk in lies : they ^e strengthen also the hands of evil doers, that none doth return from his wickedness : they are all of them unto me as ^f Sodom, and the inhabitants thereof as Gomorrah.

15 Therefore thus saith the LORD of hosts concerning the prophets ; Behold, I will feed them with ^g wormwood, and make them drink the water of gall : for from the prophets of Jerusalem is ^h profaneness gone forth into all the land.

16 Thus saith the LORD of hosts, Hearken not unto the words of the prophets that prophesy unto you : they make you vain : ⁱ they speak a vision of their own heart, and not out of the mouth of the LORD.

17 They say still unto them that despise me, The LORD hath said, ^k Ye shall have peace ; and they say unto every one that walketh after the ^l imagination of his own heart, ^m No evil shall come upon you.

18 For ⁿ who hath stood in the ^o counsel of the LORD, and hath perceived and heard his word ? who hath marked his word, and heard it ?

19 Behold, a ^p whirlwind of the LORD is gone forth in fury, even a grievous whirlwind :

^d Ver. 26.—^e Ezek. xiii. 23.—^f Deut. xxxii. 32 ; Isa. i. 9, 10.—^g Chap. viii. 14 ; ix. 15.—^h Or, *hypocrisy*.—ⁱ Chap. xiv. 14 ; ver. 21.—^k Chap. vi. 11 ; viii. 11 ; Ezek. xiii. 10 ; Zech. x. 2.—^l Or, *stubbornness* ; chap. xiii. 10.—^m Mic. iii. 11.

salem] That is, the prophets of Jerusalem, while professing a pure faith, have followed the ways, and become as corrupt as the prophets of Samaria.

They are all of them unto me as Sodom] Incurrible, brutish sinners, who will as surely be destroyed as Sodom and Gomorrah were.

Verse 16. Hearken not unto the words of the prophets] That is, of those who promise you safety, without requiring you to forsake your sins and turn unto the Lord ; see ver. 17.

Verse 18. Who hath stood in the counsel of the Lord] Who of them has ever received a word of prophecy from me ? My word is not in them.

Verse 19. Behold, a whirlwind] The simoom : the hot pestilential wind blowing from the south, frequently mentioned or referred to in the sacred writings ; see ver. 10.

Verse 20. In the latter days ye shall consider it] I give you warning : and this punishment which I now threaten shall surely take place ; a short time will determine it : ye shall not escape.

Verse 21. I have not sent these prophets, yet they ran] Not to save souls, but to profit themselves.

I have not spoken to them, yet they prophesied.] They never received the word at my mouth ; yet they went, publishing their own deceits, and pretending them

it shall fall grievously upon the head of the wicked.

20 The ^a anger of the LORD shall not return until he have executed, and till he have performed the thoughts of his heart : ^b in the latter days ye shall consider it perfectly.

21 ^c I have not sent these prophets, yet they ran : I have not spoken to them, yet they prophesied.

22 But if they had ^d stood in my counsel, and had caused my people to hear my words, then they should have ^e turned them from their evil way, and from the evil of their doings.

23 Am I a God at hand, saith the LORD, and not a God afar off ?

24 Can any ^f hide himself in secret places that I shall not see him ? saith the LORD. ^g Do not I fill heaven and earth ? saith the LORD.

25 I have heard what the prophets said, that prophesy lies in my name, saying, I have dreamed, I have dreamed.

26 How long shall *this* be in the heart of the prophets that prophesy lies ? yea, *they are* prophets of the deceit of their own heart ;

27 Which think to cause my people to forget my name by their dreams which they tell

^a Job xv. 8 ; 1 Cor. ii. 16.—^b Or, *secret*.—^c Chap. xxv. 32 ; xxx. 23.—^d Chap. xxx. 24.—^e Gen. xlix. 1.—^f Chap. xiv. 14 ; xxvii. 15 ; xxix. 9.—^g Ver. 18.—^h Job xxv. 5.—ⁱ Psal. cxxxix. 7, &c. ; Amos ix. 2, 3.—^j 1 Kings viii. 27 ; Psal. cxxxix. 7.

to be revelations from God. The churches which have legal emoluments are ever in danger of being overrun and ruined by worldly and self-interested priests.

Verse 23. Am I a God at hand,—and not a God afar off ?] You act as if you thought I could not see you ! Am I not omnipresent ? Do not I fill the heavens and the earth ? ver. 24.

Verse 27. By their dreams] Dreams were anciently reputed as a species of inspiration ; see Num. xii. 6 ; 1 Sam. xxviii. 6 ; Joel iii. 1 ; Dan. vii. 1. In the Book of Genesis we find many examples ; and although many mistook the workings of their own vain imaginations in sleep for revelations from God, yet he has often revealed himself in this way : but such dreams were easily distinguished from the others. They were always such as had no connexion with the gratification of the flesh ; they were such as contained warnings against sin, and excitements to holiness ; they were always consecutive—well connected, with a proper beginning and ending ; such as possessed the intellect more than the imagination. Of such dreams the Lord says, (ver. 28 :) The prophet that hath a dream, let him tell a dream—permit him to show what he has thus received from the Lord : but let him tell it as a dream, and speak my word faithfully, lest he may have been deceived.

A. M. cir. 3399.
B. C. cir. 605.
Ol. XLIII. 4.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 12.

every man to his neighbour, * as their fathers have forgotten my name for Baal.

28 The prophet ^y that hath a dream, let him tell a dream; and he that hath my word, let him speak my word faithfully. What is the chaff to the wheat? saith the LORD.

29 Is not my word like as a fire? saith the LORD; and like a hammer that breaketh the rock in pieces?

30 Therefore, behold, * I am against the prophets, saith the LORD, that steal my words every one from his neighbour.

31 Behold, I am against the prophets, saith the LORD, * that use their tongues, and say, He saith.

Judg. iii. 7; viii. 33, 34.—^yHeb. with whom is.—^{}Deut. xviii. 20; chap. xiv. 14, 15.

Verse 28. What is the chaff to the wheat? saith the Lord.] Do not mingle these equivocal matters with positive revelations. Do not consider a dream, even from a prophet, as that positive inspiration which my prophets receive when their reason, judgment, and spiritual feelings are all in full and in regular exercise. Mix none of your own devices with my doctrines.

Verse 29. Is not my word like as a fire? It enlightens, warms, and penetrates every part. When it is communicated to the true prophet, it is like a fire shut up in his bones; he cannot retain it, he must publish it: and when published, it is like a hammer that breaks the rock in pieces; it is ever accompanied by a Divine power, that causes both sinner and saint to feel its weight and importance.

In the original words there is something singular: *הלאו כה דברי כח* *halo koh debari kaesh*, "Is not thus my word like fire?" I suspect, with Dr. Blayney, that *coh*, thus, was formerly written *coch* *coach*, strength or power; and so it was understood by the Targumist: "Are not all my words strong, like fire?" and probably the author of the Epistle to the Hebrews read it thus, and had it in view when he wrote: "For the word of God is quick and powerful, and sharper than any two-edged sword," Heb. iv. 12. This admitted, the text would read, "Is not my word powerful, like fire?" or, "Is not the power of my word like fire?" But however we understand the words, let us take heed lest we think, as some have thought and affirmed, that the sacred writings are quite sufficient of themselves to enlighten, convince, and convert the soul, and that there is no need of the Holy Spirit. Fire itself must be applied by an agent in order to produce its effects; and surely the hammer cannot break the rock in pieces, unless wielded by an able workman. And it is God's Spirit alone that can thus apply it; for we find it frequently read and frequently spoken, without producing any salutary effects. And by this very thing the true preachers of the word of God may be distinguished

32 Behold, I am against them that prophesy false dreams, saith the LORD, and do tell them, and cause my people to err by their lies, and by ^b their lightness; yet I sent them not, nor commanded them: therefore they shall not profit this people at all, saith the LORD.

33 And when this people, or the prophet, or a priest, shall ask thee, saying, What is ^c the burden of the LORD? thou shalt then say unto them, What burden? ^d I will even forsake you, saith the LORD.

34 And as for the prophet, and the priest, and the people, that shall say, The burden of the LORD, I will even ^e punish that man and his house.

^aOr, that smooth their tongues.—^bZeph. iii. 4.—^cMal. i. 1.
^dVer. 39.—^eHeb. visit upon.

from the false, non-commissioned ones; those who run, though they are not sent, ver. 21. The word of him who has his commission from heaven shall be as a fire and as a hammer; sinners shall be convinced and converted to God by it. But the others, though they steal the word from their neighbour—borrow or pilfer a good sermon, yet they do not profit the people at all, because God did not send them, ver. 32; for the power of God does not in their ministry accompany the word.

There may be an allusion to the practice in some mining countries, of roasting stones containing ore, before they are subjected to the hammer, in order to pulverize them. In Cornwall I have seen them roast the tin stones in the fire, before they placed them under the action of the hammers in the stamp mill. The fire separated the arsenic from the ore, and then they were easily reduced to powder by the hammers of the mill; afterwards, washing the mass with water, the grains of tin sank to the bottom, while the lighter parts went off with the water, and thus the metal was procured clean and pure. If this be the allusion, it is very appropriate.

Verse 30. I am against the prophets.] Three cases are mentioned here which excited God's disapprobation: 1. The prophets who stole the word from their neighbour; who associated with the true prophets, got some intelligence from them, and then went and published it as a revelation which themselves had received, ver. 30. 2. The prophets who used their tongues; *הלקהים לשונם* *hallokechim leshonam*, who lick or smooth with their tongues—gave their own counsels as Divine revelations, flattering them in their sins, and promising peace, when God had not spoken; and prefaced them, "Thus saith the Lord," ver. 31. 3. The prophets who made up false stories, which they termed prophecies, revealed to them in dreams; and thus caused the people to err, ver. 32.

Verse 33. What is the burden of the Lord? The word *כחש* *massa*, here used, signifies burden, oracle, prophetic discourse; and is used by almost every prophet.

A. M. cir. 3399.
B. C. cir. 605.
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R. Roman.,
cir. annum 12.

35 Thus shall ye say every one to his neighbour, and every one to his brother, What hath the LORD answered? and, What hath the LORD spoken?

36 And the burden of the LORD shall ye mention no more: for every man's word shall be his burden; for ye have perverted the words of the living God, of the LORD of hosts our God.

37 Thus shalt thou say to the prophet, What hath the LORD answered thee? and, What hath the LORD spoken?

38 But since ye say, The burden of the

(Hos. iv. 6.—g Ver. 33.

But the persons in the text appear to have been mockers. "Where is this burden of the Lord?"—"What is the burden now?" To this insolent question the prophet answers in the following verses.

I will even forsake you] I will punish the prophet, the priest, and the people, that speak thus, ver. 34. Here are burdens.

Verse 36. *Every man's word shall be his burden*] Ye say that all God's messages are burdens, and to you they shall be such: whereas, had you used them as you ought, they would have been blessings to you.

For ye have perverted the words of the living God] And thus have sinned against your own souls.

LORD; therefore thus saith the LORD; Because ye say this word, The burden of the LORD, and I have sent unto you, saying, Ye shall not say, The burden of the LORD;

39 Therefore, behold, I, even I, ^f will utterly forget you, and ^g I will forsake you, and the city that I gave you and your fathers, and cast you out of my presence:

40 And I will bring ^h an everlasting reproach upon you, and a perpetual shame, which shall not be forgotten.

^h Chap. xx. 11.

Verse 39. *I will utterly forget you, and I will forsake you and the city*] Dr. Blayney translates:—*I will both take you up altogether, and will cast you off together with the city.* Ye are a burden to me: but I will take you up, and then cast you off. I will do with you as a man weary with his burden will do; cast it off his shoulders, and bear it no more.

Verse 40. *I will bring an everlasting reproach upon you*] And this reproach of having rebelled against so good a God, and rejected so powerful a Saviour, follows them to this day through all their dispersions, in every part of the habitable earth. The word of the LORD cannot fail.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Under the emblem of the good and bad figs is represented the fate of the Jews already gone into captivity with Jeconiah, and of those that remained still in their own country with Zedekiah. It is likewise intimated that God would deal kindly with the former, but that his wrath would still pursue the latter, 1-10

A. M. 3406.
B. C. 598.
Ol. XLV. 3.
Anno
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman., 19.

THE LORD showed me, and, behold, two baskets of figs were set before the temple of the LORD, after that Nebuchadrezzar

^b king of Babylon had carried away captive ^c Jeconiah the son of Jehoiakim king of Judah,

and the princes of Judah, with the carpenters and smiths from Jerusalem, and had brought them to Babylon.

A. M. 3406.
B. C. 598.
Ol. XLV. 3.
Anno
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman., 19.

2 One basket *had* very good figs, *even* like the figs *that are* first ripe; and the other basket

^a ADONIS VII. 1. 4: VII. 1.—^b 2 KINGS XXIV. 12, &c ;

² Chron. XXXVI. 10.—^c See chap. XXII. 24, &c ; XXIV. 2.

NOTES ON CHAP. XXIV.

Verse 1. *The Lord showed me, and, behold, two baskets of figs*] Besides the transposition of whole chapters in this book, there is not unfrequently a transposition of verses, and parts of verses. Of this we have an instance in the verse before us; the first clause of which should be the last. Thus:—

"After that Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon had carried away captive Jeconiah, the son of Jehoiakim king of Judah, with the carpenters and smiths from Jerusalem, and had brought them to Babylon, the Lord showed me, and, behold, two baskets of figs were set before the temple of the Lord."

Verse 2. "One basket *had* very good figs, *even* like

the figs *that are* first ripe; and the other basket *had* very naughty figs, which could not be eaten, they were so bad."

This arrangement restores these verses to a better sense, by restoring the natural connexion.

This prophecy was undoubtedly delivered in the first year of the reign of Zedekiah.

Under the type of *good and bad figs*, God represents the state of the persons who had already been carried captives into Babylon, with their king Jeconiah, compared with the state of those who should be carried away with Zedekiah. Those already carried away, being the choice of the people, are represented by the *good figs*: those now remaining, and soon to be carried into captivity

A. M. 3406. *had* very naughty figs, which
B. C. 598. could not be eaten, ^dthey were
Ol. XLV. 3. Anno
Tarquini Prisci, so bad.
R. Roman., 19.

3 Then said the LORD unto me, What seest thou, Jeremiah? And I said, Figs; the good figs, very good; and the evil, very evil, that cannot be eaten, they are so evil.

4 Again the word of the Lord came unto me, saying,

5 Thus saith the LORD, the God of Israel; Like these good figs, so will I acknowledge ^ethem that are carried away captive of Judah, whom I have sent out of this place into the land of the Chaldeans for *their* good.

6 For I will set mine eyes upon them for good, and ^fI will bring them again to this land: and ^gI will build them, and not pull *them* down; and I will plant them, and not pluck *them* up.

^d Heb. for badness. — ^e Heb. the captivity. — ^f Chap. xii. 15; xxxix. 10. — ^g Chap. xxxii. 41; xxxiii. 7; xlii. 10. — ^h Deut. xxx. 6; chap. xxxii. 39; Ezek. xi. 19; xxvii. 26, 27. — ⁱ Chap. xxx. 22; xxxi. 33; xxxii. 38. — ^k Chap. xxix. 13.

ity, are represented by the *bad figs*, that were good for nothing. The state also of the former in their captivity was vastly preferable to the state of those who were now about to be delivered into the hand of the king of Babylon. The latter would be treated as *double rebels*; the former, being the most respectable of the inhabitants, were treated well; and even in captivity, a marked distinction would be made between them, God ordering it so. But the prophet sufficiently explains his own meaning.

Set before the temple]—As an offering of the first-fruits of that kind.

Verse 2. *Very good figs*] Or, figs of the early sort. The fig-trees in Palestine, says Dr. Shaw, produce fruit thrice each year. The first sort, called *boccere*, those here mentioned, come to perfection about the middle or end of June. The second sort, called *kermex*, or summer fig, is seldom ripe before August. And the third, which is called the *winter* fig, which is larger, and of a darker complexion than the preceding, hangs all the winter on the tree, ripening even when the leaves are shed, and is fit for gathering in the beginning of spring.

Could not be eaten] The *winter* fig,—then in its crude or unripe state; the spring not being yet come.

7 And I will give them ^ha heart to know me, that I *am* the LORD: and they shall be ⁱmy people, and I will be their God: for they shall return unto me ^kwith their whole heart.

8 And as the evil ^lfigs, which cannot be eaten, they are so evil; surely thus saith the LORD, So will I give Zedekiah the king of Judah, and his princes, and the residue of Jerusalem, that remain in this land, and ^mthem that dwell in the land of Egypt:

9 And I will deliver them ⁿto ^obe removed into all the kingdoms of the earth for *their* hurt, ^pto be a reproach and a proverb, a taunt ^qand a curse, in all places whither I shall drive them.

10 And I will send the sword, the famine, and the pestilence, among them, till they be consumed from off the land that I gave unto them and to their fathers.

^l Chap. xxix. 17. — ^m See chap. xliii., xliv. — ⁿ Heb. for removing, or vocation. — ^o Deut. xxviii. 25, 37; 1 Kings ix. 7; 2 Chron. vii. 20; chap. xv. 4; xxix. 18; xxxiv. 17. — ^p Psal. xlv. 13, 14. — ^q Chap. xxix. 18, 22.

Verse 5. *Like these good figs, so will I acknowledge*] Those already carried away into captivity, I esteem as far more excellent than those who still remain in the land. They have not sinned so deeply, and they are now penitent; and, therefore, *I will set mine eyes upon them for good*, ver. 6. I will watch over them by an especial providence, and they shall be restored to their own land.

Verse 7. *They shall be my people*] I will renew my covenant with them, for *they will return to me with their whole heart*.

Verse 8. *So will I give Zedekiah*] I will treat these as they deserve. They shall be carried into captivity, and scattered through all nations. Multitudes of those never returned to Judea; the others returned at the end of seventy years.

Verse 10. *I will send the sword*] Many of them fell by sword and famine in the war with the Chaldeans, and many more by such means afterwards. The first received their captivity as a correction, and turned to God; the latter still hardened their hearts more and more, and probably very many of them never returned: perhaps they are now amalgamated with heathen nations. Lord, how long!

CHAPTER XXV.

This chapter contains a summary of the judgments denounced by Jeremiah against Judah, Babylon, and many other nations. It begins with reproving the Jews for disobeying the calls of God to repentance, 1-7: on which account their captivity, with that of other neighbouring nations, during seventy years, is foretold, 8-11. At the expiration of that period, (computing from the invasion of Nebuchadnezzar in the fourth year of Jehoiakim, to the famous edict of the first year of Cyrus,) an end was to be put to the Babylonian empire, 12-14. All this is again declared by the emblem of that cup of wrath which the prophet, as it

should seem in a vision, tendered to all the nations which he enumerates, 15-29. And for farther confirmation, it is a third time repeated in a very beautiful and elevated strain of poetry, 30-38. The talent of diversifying the ideas, images, and language, even when the subject is the same, or nearly so, appears no where in such perfection as among the sacred poets.

A. M. 3397.
B. C. 607.
Ol. XLIII. 2.

Anno
Tarquinii Prisci,
R. Roman., 10.

THE word that came to Jeremiah concerning all the people of Judah ^a in the fourth year of Jehoiakim the son of Josiah

king of Judah, that was the first year of Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon

2 The which Jeremiah the prophet spake unto all the people of Judah, and to all the inhabitants of Jerusalem, saying,

3 ^b From the thirteenth year of Josiah the son of Amon king of Judah, even unto this day, that is the three and twentieth year, the word of the LORD hath come unto me, and I have spoken unto you, rising early and speaking; ^c but ye have not hearkened.

4 And the LORD hath sent unto you all his servants the prophets, ^d rising early and sending them; but ye have not hearkened, nor inclined your ear to hear.

5 They said, ^e Turn ye again now every one from his evil way, and from the evil of your doings, and dwell in the land that the LORD hath given unto you and to your fathers for ever and ever:

6 And go not after other gods to serve them,

and to worship them, and provoke me not to anger with the works of your hands; and I will do you no hurt.

7 Yet ye have not hearkened unto me, saith the LORD; that ye might ^f provoke me to anger with the works of your hands to your own hurt

8 Therefore thus saith the LORD of hosts, Because ye have not heard my words,

9 Behold, I will send and take ^g all the families of the north, saith the LORD, and Nebuchadrezzar the king of Babylon, ^h my servant, and will bring them against this land, and against the inhabitants thereof, and against all these nations round about, and will utterly destroy them, and ⁱ make them an astonishment, and a hissing, and perpetual desolations.

10 Moreover ^k I will take from them the ^l voice of mirth, and the voice of gladness, the voice of the bridegroom, and the voice of the bride, ^m the sound of the millstones, and the light of the candle.

11 And this whole land shall be a desolation, and an astonishment; and these nations shall serve the king of Babylon seventy years.

^a Chap. xxxvi. 1.—^b Chap. i. 2.—^c Chap. vii. 13; xi. 7, 8, 10; xiii. 10, 11; xvi. 12; xvii. 23; xviii. 12; xix. 15; xxii. 21. ^d Chap. vii. 13, 25. xxvi. 5; xxix. 19.—^e 2 KINGS xvii. 13. chap. xviii. 11; xxxv. 15; Jonah iii. 8.—^f Deut. xxxii. 21; chap. vii. 19; xxxii. 30.

^g Chap. i. 15.—^h Chap. xxvii. 6; xlii. 10; see Isa. xlv. 23; xlv. 1; chap. xl. 2.—ⁱ Chap. xxvii. 16.—^k Heb. *I will cause to perish from them*—^l Isa. xxiv. 7. chap. vii. 34; xvi. 9; Ezek. xxvi. 13; Hos. ii. 11; Rev. xviii. 23.—^m Eccles. xii. 4.

NOTES ON CHAP. XXV.

Verse 1. *The word that came to Jeremiah—in the fourth year*] This prophecy, we see, was delivered in the fourth year of Jehoiakim, and the chapter that contains it is utterly out of its place. It should be between chapters xxxv. and xxxvi.

The defeat of the Egyptians by Nebuchadnezzar at Carchemish, and the subsequent taking of Jerusalem, occurred in this year, viz., the fourth year of Jehoiakim.

The first year of Nebuchadrezzar] This king was associated with his father two years before the death of the latter. The Jews reckon his reign from this time, and this was the first of those two years; but the Chaldeans date the commencement of his reign two years later, viz., at the death of his father.

Verse 7. *That ye might provoke*] Ye would not hearken; but chose to provoke me with anger.

Verse 9. *Behold, I will send*] At this time Nebuchadrezzar had not invaded the land, according to this Version; but the Hebrew may be translated, "Behold I am sending, and have taken all the families;" that is, all the allies of the king of Babylon.

Instead of *veel*, "and to Nebuchadrezzar," as in the common Hebrew Bible, seven MSS. of Kennicott's and De Rossi's, and one of my own, have *veeth*, "AND Nebuchadrezzar," which is undoubtedly the true reading.

Verse 10. *I will take from them*] See chap. vii. 34, and xvi. 9.

The sound of the mill-stones, and the light of the candle.] These two are conjoined, because they generally ground the corn before day, by the light of the candle. Sir J. Chardin has remarked, that every where in the morning may be heard the noise of the mills; for they generally grind every day just as much as is necessary for the day's consumption. Where then the noise of the mill is not heard, nor the light of the candle seen, there must be desolation; because these things are heard and seen in every inhabited country.

Verse 11. *Shall serve the king of Babylon seventy years.*] As this prophecy was delivered in the fourth year of Jehoiakim, and in the first of Nebuchadrezzar, and began to be accomplished in the same year, (for then Nebuchadnezzar invaded Judea, and took Jerusa-

A. M. 3397.
B. C. 607.
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R. Roman., 10.

12 And it shall come to pass, when seventy years are accomplished, that I will ^apunish the king of Babylon, and that nation, saith the LORD, for their iniquity, and the land of the Chaldeans, ^band will make it perpetual desolations.

13 And I will bring upon that land all my words which I have pronounced against it, even all that is written in this book, which Jeremiah hath prophesied against all the nations.

14 ^aFor many nations ^rand great kings shall ^sserve themselves of them also: ^tand I will recompense them according to their deeds, and according to the works of their own hands.

15 For thus saith the LORD God of Israel unto me; Take the ^uwine cup of this fury at my hand, and cause all the nations, to whom I send thee, to drink it.

16 And ^vthey shall drink, and be moved, and be mad, because of the sword that I will send among them.

17 Then took I the cup at the LORD's hand,

^a 2 Chron. xxxvi. 21, 22; Ezra i. 1; chap. xxix. 10; Dan. ix. 2; 2 Kings xxiv. 1.—^b Heb. *wait upon*.—^c Isa. xlii. 19; xiv. 23; xxi. 1, &c.; xlvii. 1; chap. l. 3, 13, 23, 39, 40, 45; li. 25, 26. ^d Chap. l. 9; li. 27, 28.—^e Chap. l. 41; li. 27.—^f Chap. xxvii. 7.—^g Chap. l. 29; li. 6, 24.—^h Job xxi. 20; Psa. lxxv. 8; Isa. li. 17; Rev. xiv. 10.—ⁱ Chap. li. 7; Ezek. xxxiii. 34; Nah. iii. 11.—^j Ver. 9, 11.—^k Chap. xxiv. 9.

lem,) *seventy* years from this time will reach down to the first year of Cyrus, when he made his proclamation for the restoration of the Jews, and the rebuilding of Jerusalem. See the note on Isa. xlii. 19, where the subject is farther considered in relation to the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, and the city of Babylon.

Verse 12. *And that nation*] הרגו הַגּוֹי הַזֶּה *haggoi hahu*. Dr. Blayney contends that this should be translated *this nation*, and that הרגו הַזֶּה *hahu* is the substantive pronoun used in the genitive case. It is certainly more clear and definite to read, "I will punish the king of Babylon, and his nation."

Will make it perpetual desolations] See the note on Isa. xlii. 19, where the fulfilment of this prophecy is distinctly marked.

Verse 14. *Many nations and great kings*] The Medes and the Persians, under Cyrus; and several princes, his vassals or allies.

Verse 15. *Take the wine cup of this fury*] For an ample illustration of this passage and simile, see the note on Isa. li. 21.

Verse 17. *Then took I the cup—and made all the nations to drink*] This cup of God's wrath is merely symbolical, and simply means that the prophet should declare to all these people that they shall fall under the Chaldean yoke, and that this is a punishment inflicted on them by God for their iniquities. "Then I

and made all the nations to drink, unto whom the LORD had sent me:

18 *To wit*, Jerusalem, and the cities of Judah, and the kings thereof, and the princes thereof, to make them ^aa desolation, an astonishment, a hissing, and ^ba curse; as it is this day;

19 ^cPharaoh king of Egypt, and his servants, and his princes, and all his people;

20 And all ^dthe mingled people, and all the kings of ^ethe land of Uz, ^fand all the kings of the land of the Philistines, and Ashkelon, and Azzah, and Ekron, and ^gthe remnant of Ashdod,

21 ^hEdom, and ⁱMoab, and the children of ^jAmmon,

22 And all the kings of ^kTyrus, and all the kings of Zidon, and the kings of the ^lisles which are beyond the ^msea,

23 ⁿDedan, and Tema, and Buz, and all ^othat are in the utmost corners,

24 And ^pall the kings of Arabia, and all the kings of the ^qmingled people that dwell in the desert,

^r Chap. xvi. 2, 25.—^s Ver. 24.—^t Job i. 1.—^u Chap. xlvii. 1, 5, 7.—^v See Isa. xx. 1.—^w Chap. xlix. 7, &c.—^x Chap. xlviii. 1.—^y Chap. xlix. 1.—^z Chap. xlvii. 4.—^a *Or, region by the sea side*.—^b Chap. xlix. 23.—^c Chap. xlix. 8.—^d Heb. *cut off into corners, or having the corners of the hair polled*; chap. ix. 26; xlix. 32.—^e 2 Chron. ix. 14.—^f See ver. 20; chap. xlix. 31; l. 3; Ezek. xxx. 5.

took the cup;" I declared publicly the tribulation that God was about to bring on Jerusalem, the cities of Judah, and all the nations.

Verse 19. *Pharaoh king of Egypt*] This was *Pharaoh-necho*, who was the principal cause of instigating the neighbouring nations to form a league against the Chaldeans.

Verse 20. *All the mingled people*] The strangers and foreigners; Abyssinians and others who had settled in Egypt.

Land of Uz] A part of Arabia near to Idumea. See on Job i. 1.

Verse 22. *Tyrus and—Zidon*] The most ancient of all the cities of the Phœnicians.

Kings of the isles which are beyond the sea.] As the Mediterranean Sea is most probably meant, and the Phœnicians had numerous colonies on its coasts, I prefer the marginal reading, *the kings of the region by the sea side*.

Verse 23. *Dedan*] Was son of Abraham, by Keturah, Gen. xxv. 3.

Tema] Was one of the sons of Ishmael, in the north of Arabia, Gen. xxxvi. 15.

Buz] Brother of Uz, descendants of Nahor, brother of Abraham, settled in Arabia Deserta, Gen. xxii. 21.

Verse 24. *The mingled people*] Probably the *Scenite Arabians*.

A. M. 3397.
B. C. 607.
Ol. XLIII. 2.
Anno
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman., 10.

A. M. 3397.
B. C. 607.
Ol. XLIII. 2.
Anno
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman., 10.

25 And all the kings of Zimri,
and all the kings of ° Elam, and
all the kings of the Medes,
26 ^p And all the kings of the
north, far and near, one with another, and all
the kingdoms of the world, which *are* upon
the face of the earth: ^q and the king of She-
shach shall drink after them.

27 Therefore thou shalt say unto them,
Thus saith the LORD of hosts, the God of
Israel; ^r Drink ye, and ^s be drunken, and spue,
and fall, and rise no more, because of the
sword which I will send among you.

28 And it shall be, if they refuse to take the
cup at thine hand to drink, then shalt thou
say unto them, Thus saith the LORD of hosts;
Ye shall certainly drink.

29 For, lo, ^t I begin to bring evil on the
city ^u which ^v is called by my name, and should
ye be utterly unpunished? Ye shall not be
unpunished: for ^w I will call for a sword upon
all the inhabitants of the earth, saith the LORD
of hosts.

30 Therefore prophesy thou against them
all these words, and say unto them, The LORD
shall ^x roar from on high, and utter his voice
from ^y his holy habitation; he shall mightily
roar upon ^z his habitation; he shall give ^a a
shout, as they that tread *the grapes*, against
all the inhabitants of the earth.

31 A noise shall come *even* to the ends of

¹ Chap. xlix. 34. — ² Chap. i. 9. — ³ Chap. li. 41. — ⁴ Hab.
ii. 16. — ⁵ Isa. li. 21; lxiii. 6. — ⁶ Prov. xi. 31; chap. xlix. 12;
Ezek. ix. 6; Obad. 16; Luke xxiii. 31; 1 Pet. iv. 17. — ⁷ Heb.
upon which my name is called. — ⁸ Dan. ix. 18, 19. — ⁹ Ezek.
xxxviii. 21. — ¹⁰ Isa. xlii. 13; Joel iii. 16; Amos i. 2. — ¹¹ Psa.
xi. 4; chap. xvii. 12. — ¹² 1 Kings ix. 3; Psa. cxxxii. 14.
¹³ Isa. xvi. 9; chap. xlviii. 33.

Verse 25. *Zimri*] Descendants of Abraham, by
Keturaa, Gen. xxv. 2, 6.

Elam] Called Elymais by the Greeks, was on the
south frontier of Media, to the north of Susiana, not
far from Babylon.

Verse 26. *The kings of the north, far and near*] *The first* may mean Syria; the latter, the Hyrcanians
and Bactrians.

And the king of Sheshach shall drink after them.] *Sheshach* was an ancient king of Babylon, who was
deified after his death. Here it means either *Babylon*,
or *Nebuchadnezzar* the king of it. After it has been
the occasion of ruin to so many other nations, Babylon
itself shall be destroyed by the *Medo-Persians*.

Verse 27. *Be drunken, and spue*] Why did we not
use the word *vomit*, less offensive than the other, and
yet of the same signification?

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the earth; for the LORD hath ^b a
controversy with the nations, ^c he
will plead with all flesh; he will
give them *that are* wicked to the
sword, saith the LORD.

32 Thus saith the LORD of hosts, Behold,
evil shall go forth from nation to nation, and
^d a great whirlwind shall be raised up from
the coasts of the earth.

33 ^e And the slain of the LORD shall be at
that day from *one* end of the earth even unto
the *other* end of the earth: they shall not be
^f lamented, ^g neither gathered, nor buried;
they shall be dung upon the ground.

34 ^h Howl, ye shepherds, and cry; and
wallow yourselves in the *ashes*, ye principal
of the flock: for ⁱ the days of your slaughter
and of your dispersions are accomplished;
and ye shall fall like ^k a pleasant vessel.

35 And ^l the shepherds shall have no way to
flee, nor the principal of the flock to escape.

36 A voice of the cry of the shepherds, and
a howling of the principal of the flock, *shall*
be heard: for the LORD hath spoiled their
pasture.

37 And the peaceable habitations are cut
down because of the fierce anger of the LORD.

38 He hath forsaken ^m his covert, as the
lion: for their land is ⁿ desolate because of
the fierceness of the oppressor, and because
of his fierce anger.

¹ Hos. iv. 1; Mic. vi. 2. — ² Isa. lxvi. 16; Joel iii. 2.
³ Chap. xxiii. 19; xxx. 23. — ⁴ Isa. lxvi. 16. — ⁵ Chap. xvi. 4,
6. — ⁶ Psa. lxxxix. 3; chap. viii. 2; Rev. xi. 9. — ⁷ Chap. iv.
8; vi. 26. — ⁸ Heb. *your days for slaughter*. — ⁹ Heb. *a vessel*
of desire. — ¹⁰ Heb. *flight shall perish from the shepherds, and escap-*
ing from, &c.; Amos ii. 14. — ¹¹ Psa. lxxxvi. 2. — ¹² Heb.
a desolation.

Verse 29. *The city which is called by my name*] *Jerusalem*, which should be *first* given up to destruc-
tion.

Verse 32. *Evil shall go forth from nation to nation*] *One* nation after another shall fall before the Chaldeans.

Verse 33. *From one end of the earth*] From one
end of the *land* to the other. All *Palestine* shall be
desolated by it.

Verse 34. *Howl, ye shepherds*] Ye kings and chiefs
of the people.

Ye shall fall like a pleasant vessel.] As a fall will
break and utterly ruin a precious vessel of crystal,
agate, &c., so your overthrow will be to you irrepar-
able ruin.

Verse 38. *As the lion*] Leaving the banks of Jor-
dan when overflowed, and coming with ravening fierce-
ness to the campaign country.

(21*)

CHAPTER XXVI.

Jeremiah, by the command of God, goes into the court of the Lord's house; and foretells the destruction of the temple and city, if not prevented by the speedy repentance of the people, 1-7. By this unwelcome prophecy his life was in great danger; although saved by the influence of Ahikam, the son of Shaphan, who makes a masterly defence for the prophet, 8-18. Urijah is condemned, but escapes to Egypt; whence he is brought back by Jehoiakim, and slain, 20-23. Ahikam befriends Jeremiah, 24.

A. M. 3394.
B. C. 610.
OL. XLII. 3.
Anno
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman., 7.

IN the beginning of the reign of Jehoiakim the son of Josiah king of Judah came this word from the LORD, saying,

2 Thus saith the LORD; Stand in ^a the court of the LORD's house, and speak unto all the cities of Judah, which come to worship in the LORD's house, ^b all the words that I command thee to speak unto them; ^c diminish not a word:

3 ^d If so be they will hearken, and turn every man from his evil way, that I may ^e repent me of the evil, which I purpose to do unto them, because of the evil of their doings.

4 And thou shalt say unto them, Thus saith the LORD; ^f If ye will not hearken to me to walk in my law, which I have set before you,

5 To hearken to the words of my servants the prophets, ^g whom I sent unto you, both rising up early, and sending *them*, but ye have not hearkened;

6 Then will I make this house like ^h Shiloh, and will make this city ⁱ a curse to all the nations of the earth.

7 So the priests and the prophets and all the people heard Jeremiah speaking these words in the house of the LORD.

8 Now it came to pass, when Jeremiah had made an end of speaking all that the LORD had commanded *him* to speak unto all the

people, that the priests and the prophets and all the people took him, saying, Thou shalt surely die.

9 Why hast thou prophesied in the name of the LORD, saying, This house shall be like Shiloh, and this city shall be desolate without an inhabitant? And all the people were gathered against Jeremiah in the house of the LORD.

10 When the princes of Judah heard these things, then they came up from the king's house unto the house of the LORD, and sat down ^k in the entry of the new gate of the LORD's house.

11 Then spake the priests and the prophets unto the princes and to all the people, saying, ^l This man is worthy to die; ^m for he hath prophesied against this city, as ye have heard with your ears.

12 Then spake Jeremiah unto all the princes and to all the people, saying, The LORD sent me to prophesy against this house and against this city all the words that ye have heard.

13 Therefore now ⁿ amend your ways and your doings, and obey the voice of the LORD your God; and the LORD will ^o repent him of the evil that he hath pronounced against you.

14 As for me, behold, ^p I am in your hand: do with me ^q as seemeth good and meet unto you.

^a Chap. xix. 14.—^b Ezek. iii. 10; Matt. xxviii. 20.—^c Acts xx. 27.—^d Chap. xxxvi. 3.—^e Chap. xviii. 8; Jonah iii. 8, 9.
^f Lev. xxvi. 14, &c.; Deut. xxviii. 15.—^g Chap. vii. 13, 25; xi. 7; xxv. 3, 4.—^h 1 Sam. ix. 10, 11; Psa. lxxviii. 60; chap.

vii. 12, 14.—ⁱ Isa. lxx. 15; chap. xxiv. 9.—^j Or, at the door.
^k Heb. The judgment of death is for this man.—^l Chap. xxxviii. 4.—^m Chap. vii. 3.—ⁿ Ver. 3, 19.—^o Chap. xxxviii. 5.—^p Heb. as it is good and right in your eyes.

NOTES ON CHAP. XXVI.

Verse 1. *In the beginning of the reign of Jehoiakim*] As this prophecy must have been delivered in the first or second year of the reign of Jehoiakim, it is totally out of its place here. Dr. Blayney puts it before chap. xxxvi.; and Dr. Dahler immediately after chap. ix., and before chap. xlv.

Verse 4. *If ye will not hearken*] This and several of the following verses are nearly the same with those in chap. vii. 13, &c., where see the notes.

Verse 8. *And all the people*] That were in company with the priests and the prophets

Verse 10. *The princes of Judah*] The king's court; his cabinet counsellors.

Verse 12. *The Lord sent me to prophesy*] My commission is from him, and my words are his own. I sought not this painful office. I did not run before I was sent.

Verse 13. *Therefore now amend your ways*] If ye wish to escape the judgment which I have predicted, turn to God, and iniquity shall not be your ruin.

Verse 14. *As for me, behold, I am in your hand*] I am the messenger of God; you may do with me

A. M. 3394. 15 But know ye for certain, B. C. 610. that if ye put me to death, ye shall Ol. XLII. 3. surely feed innocent blood upon Anno Tarquini Prisci, yourselves, and upon this city, R. Roman., 7. and upon the inhabitants thereof: for of a truth the LORD hath sent me unto you to speak all these words in your ears.

16 Then said the princes and all the people unto the priests and to the prophets; This man is not worthy to die: for he hath spoken to us in the name of the LORD our God.

17 Then rose up certain of the elders of the land, and spake to all the assembly of the people, saying,

18 Micah the Morasthite prophesied in the days of Hezekiah king of Judah, and spake to all the people of Judah, saying, Thus saith the LORD of hosts; Zion shall be ploughed like a field, and Jerusalem shall become heaps, and the mountain of the house as the high places of a forest.

19 Did Hezekiah king of Judah and all Judah put him at all to death? did he not fear the LORD, and besought the LORD, and the LORD repented him of the evil which

See Acts v. 34, &c. — Mic. i. 1. — Mic. iii. 12. — 2 Chron. xxxii. 26. — Heb. the face of the LORD.

what you please; but if you slay me, you will bring innocent blood upon yourselves.

Verse 16. *This man is not worthy to die*] The whole court acquitted him.

Verse 17. *Certain of the elders*] This is really a fine defence, and the argument was perfectly conclusive. Some think that it was Ahikam who undertook the prophet's defence.

Verse 18. *Micah the Morasthite*] The same as stands among the prophets. Now all these prophesied as hard things against the land as Jeremiah has done; yet they were not put to death, for the people saw that they were sent of God.

Verse 20. *Urijah—who prophesied*] The process against Jeremiah is finished at the nineteenth verse; and the case of Urijah is next brought on, for he was also to be tried for his life; but hearing of it he fled to Egypt. He was however condemned in his absence; and the king sent to Egypt, and brought him

he had pronounced against them?

* Thus might we procure great evil against our souls.

20 And there was also a man that prophesied in the name of the LORD, Urijah the son of Shemaiah of Kirjath-jearim, who prophesied against this city and against this land according to all the words of Jeremiah:

21 And when Jehoiakim the king, with all his mighty men, and all the princes, heard his words, the king sought to put him to death: but when Urijah heard it, he was afraid, and fled, and went into Egypt;

22 And Jehoiakim the king sent men into Egypt, namely, Elnathan the son of Achbor, and certain men with him into Egypt.

23 And they fetched forth Urijah out of Egypt, and brought him unto Jehoiakim the king; who slew him with the sword, and cast his dead body into the graves of the common people.

24 Nevertheless the hand of Ahikam the son of Shaphan was with Jeremiah, that they should not give him into the hand of the people to put him to death.

Exod. xxii. 14; 2 Sam. xiv. 16 — Acts v. 39. — Heb. sons of the people — 2 Kings xxi. 12, 14; chap. xxxix. 14

thence and slew him, and caused him to have an ignominious burial, ver. 21–23.

Verse 24. *The hand of Ahikam—was with Jeremiah*] And it was probably by his influence that Jeremiah did not share the same fate with Urijah. The Ahikam mentioned here was probably the father of Gedaliah, who, after the capture of Jerusalem, was appointed governor of the country by Nebuchadnezzar, chap. xl. 5. Of the Prophet Urijah, whether he was true or false, we know nothing but what we learn from this place.

That they should not give him into the hand of the people] Though acquitted in the supreme court, he was not out of danger; there was a popular prejudice against him, and it is likely that Ahikam was obliged to conceal him, that they might not put him to death. The genuine ministers of God have no favour to expect from those who are his enemies.

CHAPTER XXVII.

Ambassadors being come from several neighbouring nations to solicit the king of Judah to join in a confederacy against the king of Babylon, Jeremiah is commanded to put bands and yokes upon his neck, (the emblems of subjection and slavery,) and to send them afterwards by those ambassadors to their respective princes; intimating by this significant type that God had decreed their subjection to the Babylonian empire, and that it was their wisdom to submit. It is farther declared that all the conquered nations shall remain in subjection to the Chaldeans during the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, and those of his son and grandson,

even till the arrival of that period in which the Babylonians shall have filled up the measure of their iniquities; and that then the mighty Chaldean monarchy itself, for a certain period the paramount power of the habitable globe, shall be visited with a dreadful storm of Divine wrath, through the violence of which it shall be dashed to pieces like a potter's vessel, the fragments falling into the hands of many nations and great kings, 1-11. Zedekiah, particularly, is admonished not to join in the revolt against Nebuchadnezzar, and warned against trusting to the suggestions of false prophets, 11-18. The chapter concludes with foretelling that what still remained of the sacred vessels of the temple should be carried to Babylon, and not restored till after the destruction of the Chaldean empire, 19-23.

A. M. 3409.
B. C. 595.
Ol. XLVI. 2.
Anno
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman., 22.

IN the beginning of the reign of Jehoiakim the son of Josiah a king of Judah came this word unto Jeremiah from the LORD,

saying,

2 Thus ^bsaith the LORD to me; Make thee bonds and yokes, ^cand put them upon thy neck,

3 And send them to the king of Edom, and to the king of Moab, and to the king of the Ammonites, and to the king of Tyrus, and to the king of Zidon, by the hand of the messengers which come to Jerusalem unto Zedekiah king of Judah;

4 And command them ^dto say unto their masters, Thus saith the LORD of hosts, the God of Israel; Thus shall ye say unto your masters;

5 ^eI have made the earth, the man and the beast that are upon the ground, by my great power and by my outstretched arm, and ^fhave given it unto whom it seemed meet unto me.

^a See ver. 3, 12, 19, 20; chap. xxviii. 1.—^b Or, *hath the LORD said*.—^c Chap. xxviii. 10, 12; so Ezek. iv. 1; xii. 3; xiv. 3, &c.—^d Or, concerning their masters, saying.—^e Psa. cxv. 15; cxlvi. 6; Isa. xlv. 12.

NOTES ON CHAP. XXVII.

Verse 1. *In the beginning of the reign of Jehoiakim*]

It is most evident that this prophecy was delivered about the fourth year of ZEDEKIAH, and not Jehoiakim, as in the text. See chap. xxviii. 1. Three of Kenicott's MSS. (one in the text, a second in the margin, and the third upon a rasure) have *Zedekiah*; so likewise have the Syriac and the Arabic. Houbigant, Louth, Blayney, Dahler, and others declare for this reading against that in the present text. And it is clear from the third and twelfth verses, where *Zedekiah* is expressly mentioned, that this is the true reading.

Verse 2. *Make thee bonds and yokes*] Probably yokes with straps, by which they were attached to the neck. This was a symbolical action, to show that the several kings mentioned below should be brought under the dominion of the Chaldeans.

Verse 5. *I have made the earth*] I am the Creator and Governor of all things, and I dispose of the several kingdoms of the world as seemeth best to me.

Verse 6. *And now have I given*] These kingdoms are at my sovereign disposal; and at present, for the punishment of their rulers and people, I shall give

6 ^gAnd now have I given all these lands into the hand of Nebuchadnezzar, the king of Babylon, ^hmy servant; and ⁱthe beasts of the field have I given him also to serve him.

7 ^kAnd all nations shall serve him, and his son, and his son's son, ^luntil the very time of his land come: ^mand then many nations and great kings shall serve themselves of him.

8 And it shall come to pass, that the nation and kingdom which will not serve the same Nebuchadnezzar the king of Babylon, and that will not put their neck under the yoke of the king of Babylon, that nation will I punish, saith the LORD, with the sword, and with the famine, and with the pestilence, until I have consumed them by his hand.

9 Therefore hearken not ye to your prophets, nor to your diviners, nor to your ⁿdreamers, nor to your enchanters, nor to your sorcerers, which speak unto you, saying, Ye shall not serve the king of Babylon:

^f Psa. cxv. 16; Dan. iv. 17, 25, 32.—^g Chap. xxviii. 14. ^h Chap. xxv. 9; xliii. 10; Ezek. xxix. 18, 20.—ⁱ Chap. xxviii. 14; Dan. ii. 38.—^j 2 Chron. xxxvi. 20.—^k Chap. xxv. 12, l. 27; Dan. v. 26.—^l Chap. xxv. 14.—^m Heb. *dreams*.

them into the hands of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon.

Verse 7. *And all nations shall serve him*, (Nebuchadnezzar,) and his son, (Evil-merodach, chap. lii. 31,) and his son's son, (Belshazzar, Dan. v. 11.) All which was literally fulfilled.

Verse 9. *Therefore hearken not ye to your prophets*] Who pretend to have a revelation from heaven.

Nor to your diviners] קסמים *kosemeychem*, from קסם *kasam*, to presage or prognosticate. Persons who guessed at futurity by certain signs in the animate or inanimate creation.

Nor to your dreamers] חלמתים *chalomotheychem*, from חלם *chalam*, to break in pieces; hence חלום *chalom*, a dream, because it consists of broken fragments. Dream-interpreters, who, from these broken shreds, patch up a meaning by their own interpolations.

Nor to your enchanters] עוֹנֵינִים *onenychem*, from עָנַן *anan*, a cloud—cloud-mongers. Diviners by the flight, colour, density, rarity, and shape of clouds.

Nor to your sorcerers] כַּשְׁפִּיִּים *cashshapheychem*, from כָּשַׁף *kashaph*, to discover; the discoverers, the finders out of hidden things, stolen goods, &c. Persons also who use incantations, and either by spells or

A. M. 3409.
B. C. 595.
Ol. XLVI. 2.
Anno
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman., 22.

A. M. 3409.
B. C. 595.
Ol. XLVI. 2.
Anno
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman., 22.

10 ° For they prophesy a lie unto you, to ^premove you far from your land; and that I should drive you out, and ye should perish.

11 But the nations that bring their neck under the yoke of the king of Babylon, and serve him, those will I let remain still in their own land, saith the LORD; and they shall till it, and dwell therein.

12 I spake also to ^aZedekiah king of Judah according to all these words, saying, Bring your necks under the yoke of the king of Babylon, and serve him and his people, and live.

13 ^rWhy will ye die, thou and thy people, by the sword, by the famine, and by the pestilence, as the LORD hath spoken against the nation that will not serve the king of Babylon?

14 Therefore hearken not unto the words of the prophets that speak unto you, saying, Ye shall not serve the king of Babylon: for they prophesy ^aa lie unto you.

15 For I have not sent them, saith the LORD, yet they prophesy ^aa lie in my name; that I may drive you out, and that ye might perish, ye, and the prophets that prophesy unto you.

16 Also I spake to the priests and to all this people, saying, Thus saith the LORD; Hearken not to the words of your prophets that prophesy unto you, saying, Behold, ^uthe vessels

^c Ver. 14. — ^p Chap. xxvii. 31; Deut. xxviii. 25; Ezek. xii. 3. — ^a Chap. xxviii. 1; xxxviii. 17. — ^r Ezek. xxviii. 31. — ^u Chap. xiv. 14; xxvii. 21; xxix. 8, 9. — ^t Heb. in a lie, or lyingly. — ² Chron. xxxvi. 7, 10; chap. xxviii. 3. Dan.

drugs pretend to find out mysteries, or produce supernatural effects. Every nation in the world had persons who pretended to find out hidden things, or foretell future events; and such were gladly encouraged by the ignorant multitude; and many of them were mere apes of the prophets of God. Man knows that he is *short-sighted*, feels pain at the uncertainty of futurity, and wishes to have his doubts resolved by such persons as the above, to put an end to his uncertainty.

Verse 13. *Why will ye die?* If ye resist the king of Babylon, to whom I have given a commission against you, ye shall be destroyed by the sword and by famine; but if ye submit, ye shall escape all these evils.

Verse 16. *The vessels of the Lord's house* Which had been carried away by Nebuchadnezzar under the reigns of Jehoiakim and Jeconiah, 2 Chron. xxxvi. 7–10.

Shall now shortly be brought again This is a lie. They shall not be restored till I bring them up, ver. 22,

of the LORD's house shall now shortly be brought again from Babylon: for they prophesy a lie unto you.

A. M. 3409.
B. C. 595.
Ol. XLVI. 2.
Anno
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman., 22.

17 Hearken not unto them; serve the king of Babylon, and live: wherefore should this city be laid waste?

18 But if they *be* prophets, and if the word of the LORD be with them, let them now make intercession to the LORD of hosts, that the vessels which are left in the house of the LORD, and in the house of the king of Judah, and at Jerusalem, go not to Babylon.

19 For thus saith the LORD of hosts ^vconcerning the pillars, and concerning the sea, and concerning the bases, and concerning the residue of the vessels that remain in this city,

20 Which Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon took not, when he carried away ^wcaptive Jeconiah the son of Jehoiakim king of Judah from Jerusalem to Babylon, and all the nobles of Judah and Jerusalem;

21 Yea, thus saith the LORD of hosts, the God of Israel, concerning the vessels that remain in the house of the LORD, and in the house of the king of Judah and of Jerusalem;

22 They shall be ^xcarried to Babylon, and there shall they be until the day that I ^yvisit them, saith the LORD; then ^zwill I bring them up, and restore them to this place.

i. 2. — ² Kings xxv. 13, &c.; chap. lii. 17, 20, 21. — ^a 2 Kings xxiv. 14, 15; chap. xxiv. 1. — ² Kings xxv. 13; 2 Chron. xxxvi. 18. — ² Chron. xxxvi. 21; chap. xxix. 10; xxxii. 5. ^z Ezra i. 7; vii. 19.

which was after the captivity, when they were sent back by Cyrus, the Lord inclining his heart to do it, Ezra i. 7, and vii. 19.

Verse 19. *Concerning the pillars* Two brazen columns placed by Solomon in the pronaos or portico of the temple, *eighteen* cubits high, and *twelve* in circumference, 1 Kings vii. 15–22; Jer. lii. 11.

The sea The brazen sea, *ten* cubits in diameter, and *thirty* in circumference. It contained water for different washings in the Divine worship, and was supported on *twelve* brazen oxen. Perhaps these are what are called the *bases* here. See the parallel places in the margin, and the notes on them.

Verse 22. *They shall be carried to Babylon* Far from those already taken being brought back, those which now remain shall be carried thither, unless ye submit to the Chaldeans. They did not submit, and the prophecy was literally fulfilled; see chap. lii. 17–23; 2 Kings xxv. 13, and the other places in the margin.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

One of those pretended prophets spoken of in the preceding chapter, having contradicted and opposed Jeremiah, receives an awful declaration that, as a proof to the people of his having spoken without commission, he should die in the then current year; which accordingly came to pass in the seventh month, 1-17.

A. M. 3409.
B. C. 595.
OL XLVI. 2.
Anno
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman., 22.

AND ^a it came to pass the same year, in the beginning of the reign of Zedekiah king of Judah, in the fourth year, and in the fifth month, that Hananiah the son of Azur the prophet, which was of Gibeon, spake unto me in the house of the LORD, in the presence of the priests and of all the people, saying,

2 Thus speaketh the LORD of hosts, the God of Israel, saying, I have broken ^b the yoke of the king of Babylon.

3 ^c Within ^d two full years will I bring again into this place all the vessels of the LORD's house, that Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon took away from this place, and carried them to Babylon:

4 And I will bring again to this place Jeconiah the son of Jehoiakim king of Judah, with all the ^e captives of Judah, that went into Babylon, saith the LORD: for I will break the yoke of the king of Babylon.

5 Then the prophet Jeremiah said unto the prophet Hananiah in the presence of the priests, and in the presence of all the people that stood in the house of the LORD,

6 Even the prophet Jeremiah said, ^f Amen:

^a Chap. xxvii. 1.—^b Chap. xxvii. 12.—^c Chap. xxvii. 16.
^d Heb. two years of days.

NOTES ON CHAP. XXVIII.

Verse 1. *And it came to pass the same year—the fifth month*] Which commenced with the first new moon of August, according to our calendar. This verse gives the precise date of the prophecy in the preceding chapter; and proves that Zedekiah, not Jehoiakim, is the name that should be read in the first verse of that chapter.

Hananiah the son of Azur the prophet] One who called himself a prophet; who pretended to be in commerce with the Lord, and to receive revelations from him. He was probably a priest; for he was of Gibeon, a sacerdotal city in the tribe of Benjamin.

Verse 2. *Thus speaketh the Lord*] What awful impudence! when he knew in his conscience that God had given him no such commission.

Verse 3. *Within two full years*] Time sufficient for the Chaldeans to destroy the city, and carry away the rest of the sacred vessels; but he did not live to see the end of this short period.

Verse 6. *Amen; the Lord do so*] O that it might be according to thy word! May the people find this to be true!

the LORD do so: the LORD perform thy words which thou hast prophesied, to bring again the vessels of the LORD's house, and all that is carried away captive, from Babylon into this place.

7 Nevertheless hear thou now this word that I speak in thine ears, and in the ears of all the people;

8 The prophets that have been before me and before thee of old prophesied both against many countries, and against great kingdoms, of war, and of evil, and of pestilence.

9 ^g The prophet which prophesieth of peace, when the word of the prophet shall come to pass, then shall the prophet be known, that the LORD hath truly sent him.

10 Then Hananiah the prophet took the ^h yoke from off the prophet Jeremiah's neck, and brake it.

11 And Hananiah spake in the presence of all the people, saying, Thus saith the LORD; Even so will I break the yoke of Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon ⁱ from the neck of all nations within the space of two full years. And the prophet Jeremiah went his way.

^e Heb. captivity.—^f 1 Kings i. 36.—^g Deut. xviii. 22.—^h Ch. xxvii. 2.—ⁱ Chap. xxvii. 7.

Verse 8. *The prophets that have been before me*] Namely, Joel, Amos, Hosea, Micah, Zephaniah, Nahum, Habakkuk, and others; all of whom denounced similar evils against a corrupt people.

Verse 9. *When the word of the prophet shall come to pass*] Here is the criterion. He is a true prophet who specifies things that he says shall happen, and also fixes the time of the event; and the things do happen, and in that time.

You say that Nebuchadnezzar shall not overthrow this city; and that in two years from this time, not only the sacred vessels already taken away shall be restored, but also that Jeconiah and all the Jewish captives shall be restored, and the Babylonish yoke broken, see verses 2, 3, 4. Now I say that Nebuchadnezzar will come this year, and destroy this city, and lead away the rest of the people into captivity, and the rest of the sacred vessels; and that there will be no restoration of any kind till seventy years from this time.

Verse 10. *Then Hananiah—took the yoke—and brake it.*] ^a He endeavoured by this symbolical act to persuade them of the truth of his prediction.

A. M. 3409.
B. C. 595.
Ol. XLVI. 2. came unto Jeremiah the prophet,
Anno
Tarquini Prisci, (after that Hananiah the prophet
R. Roman., 22. had broken the yoke from off

the neck of the prophet Jeremiah,) saying,

13 Go and tell Hananiah, saying, Thus saith the LORD; Thou hast broken the yokes of wood; but thou shalt make for them yokes of iron.

14 For thus saith the LORD of hosts, the God of Israel; * I have put a yoke of iron upon the neck of all these nations, that they may serve Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon;

and they shall serve him: and
A. M. 3409.
B. C. 595.
Ol. XLVI. 2. I have given him the beasts of
Anno
Tarquini Prisci, the field also.
R. Roman., 22.

15 Then said the prophet Jeremiah unto Hananiah the prophet, Hear now, Hananiah; The LORD hath not sent thee; but^m thou makest this people to trust in a lie.

16 Therefore thus saith the LORD; Behold, I will cast thee from off the face of the earth: this year thou shalt die, because thou hast taughtⁿ rebellion^o against the LORD.

17 So Hananiah the prophet died the same year in the seventh month.

* Deut. xxviii. 48; chap. xxvii. 4, 7.—¹ Chap. xxvii. 6.
^m Chap. xxix. 31; Ezek. xiii. 22.

ⁿ Deuteronomy xiii. 5; chapter xxix. 32.—^o Hebrew, revolt.

Verse 13. *Yokes of iron.*] Instead of Nebuchadnezzar's yoke being broken, this captivity shall be more severe than the preceding. All these nations shall have a yoke of iron on their neck. He shall subdue them, and take all their property, even the beasts of the field.

Verse 15. *Hear now, Hananiah; the Lord hath not sent thee*] This was a bold speech in the presence of those priests and people who were prejudiced in favour of this false prophet, who prophesied to them smooth things. In such cases men wish to be deceived.

Verse 16. *This year thou shalt die*] By this shall the people know who is the true prophet. Thou hast

taught rebellion against the Lord, and God will cut thee off; and this shall take place, not within seventy years, or two years, but in this very year, and within two months from this time.

Verse 17. *So Hananiah—died the same year in the seventh month.*] The prophecy was delivered in the fifth month, (ver. 1,) and Hananiah died in the seventh month. And thus God, in mercy, gave him about two months, in which he might prepare to meet his Judge. Here, then, the true prophet was demonstrated, and the false prophet detected. The death of Hananiah, thus predicted, was God's seal to the words of his prophet; and must have gained his other predictions great credit among the people.

CHAPTER XXIX.

This chapter contains the substance of two letters sent by the prophet to the captives in Babylon. In the first he recommends to them patience and composure under their present circumstances, which were to endure for seventy years, 1–14: in which, however, they should fare better than their brethren who remained behind, 15–19. But, finding little credit given to this message, on account of the suggestions of the false prophets, Ahab the son of Kolaiah, and Zedekiah, the son of Maaseiah, who flattered them with the hopes of a speedy end to their captivity, he sends a second, in which he denounces heavy judgments against those false prophets that deceived them, 20–23; as he did afterwards against Shemariah the Nehelamite, who had sent a letter of complaint against Jeremiah, in consequence of his message, 24–32.

A. M. cir. 3407.
B. C. cir. 597.
Ol. cir. XLV. 4. NOW these are the words of
Tarquini Prisci, the letter that Jeremiah the
R. Roman., prophet sent from Jerusalem unto
cir. annum 20. the residue of the^a elders which
were carried away captives, and to the priests,
and to the prophets, and to all the people

whom Nebuchadnezzar had^b carried away captive from Jerusalem to Babylon;

2 (After that^c Jeconiah the king and the queen, and the^d eunuchs, the princes of Judah and Jerusalem, and the car-

A. M. cir. 3407.
B. C. cir. 597.
Ol. cir. XLV. 4.
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 20.

^a Ezra x. 14. —^b 2 Kings xxv. 21. —^c 2 Kings xxiv.

12, &c.; chap. xxv. 26; xxviii. 4. —^d Or, chamberlains.

NOTES ON CHAP. XXIX.

Verse 1. *Now these are the words of the letter*] This transaction took place in the first or second year of Zedekiah. It appears that the prophet had been informed that the Jews who had already been carried into captivity had, through the instigations of false prophets,

been led to believe that they were to be brought out of their captivity speedily. Jeremiah, fearing that this delusion might induce them to take some hasty steps, ill comporting with their present state, wrote a letter to them, which he entrusted to an embassy which Zedekiah had sent on some political concerns to Nebu-

A. M. cir. 3407.
B. C. cir. 597.
Ol. cir. XLV. 4.
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 20.

penters, and the smiths, were departed from Jerusalem;) 3 By the hand of Elasah the son of Shaphan, and Gemariah the son of Hilkiah, (whom Zedekiah king of Judah sent unto Babylon to Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon) saying,

4 Thus saith the LORD of hosts, the God of Israel, unto all that are carried away captives, whom I have caused to be carried away from Jerusalem unto Babylon;

5 ° Build ye houses, and dwell in them, and plant gardens, and eat the fruit of them;

6 Take ye wives, and beget sons and daughters; and take wives for your sons, and give your daughters to husbands, that they may bear sons and daughters; that ye may be increased there, and not diminished.

7 And seek the peace of the city whither I have caused you to be carried away captives, and pray unto the LORD for it: for in the peace thereof shall ye have peace.

8 For thus saith the LORD of hosts, the God of Israel; Let not your prophets and your diviners, that be in the midst of you, deceive you, neither hearken to your

dreams which ye cause to be dreamed.

9 ^b For they prophesy ⁱ falsely unto you in my name: I have not sent them, saith the LORD.

10 For thus saith the LORD, That after ^k seventy years be accomplished at Babylon I will visit you, and perform my good word toward you, in causing you to return to this place.

11 For I know the thoughts that I think toward you, saith the LORD, thoughts of peace, and not of evil, to give you an ^l expect ed end.

12 Then shall ye ^m call upon me, and ye shall go and pray unto me, and I will hearken unto you.

13 And ⁿ ye shall seek me, and find me, when ye shall search for me ^o with all your heart.

14 And ^p I will be found of you, saith the LORD: and I will turn away your captivity, and ^q I will gather you from all the nations, and from all the places whither I have driven you, saith the LORD; and I will bring you again into the place whence I caused you to be carried away captive.

A. M. cir. 3407.
B. C. cir. 597.
Ol. cir. XLV. 4.
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 20.

* Ver. 28.—f Ezra vi. 10; 1 Mac. xii. 11; 1 Tim. ii. 2. g Chap. xiv. 14; xxiii. 21; xxvii. 14, 15; Eph. v. 6.—h Ver. 31. i Heb. m' a' l' r'. j 2 Chron. xxxvi. 21, 22; Ezra i. 1; chap. xxv. 12; xxvii. 22; Dan. ix. 2.

^l Heb. end and expectation.—^m Dan. ix. 3, &c.—ⁿ Lev. xxvi. 39, 40, &c.; Deut. xxx. 1, &c.—^o Chap. xxiv. 7.—^p Deut. iv. 7; Psa. xxxii. 6; xlv. 1; Isa. lv. 6.—^q Chap. xxxiii. 3, 8; xxx. 3; xxiii. 37.

chadnezzar. The letter was directed to the elders, priests, prophets, and people who had been carried away captives to Babylon.

Verse 4. *Thus saith the Lord of hosts*] This was the commencement of the letter.

Verse 5. *Build ye houses*] Prepare for a long continuance in your present captivity. Provide yourselves with the necessities of life, and multiply in the land, that ye may become a powerful people.

Verse 7. *Seek the peace of the city*] Endeavour to promote, as far as you can, the prosperity of the places in which ye sojourn. Let no disaffection appear in word or act. Nothing can be more reasonable than this. Wherever a man lives and has his nourishment and support, that is his country as long as he resides in it. If things go well with that country, his interest is promoted by the general prosperity, he lives at comparative ease, and has the necessities of life cheaper; and unless he is in a state of cruel servitude, which does not appear to have been the case with those Israelites to whom the prophet writes, (those of the first captivity,) they must be nearly, if not altogether, in as good a state as if they had been in the country that gave them birth. And in this case they were much better off than their brethren now in Judea, who had to contend with famine and war, and scarcely any thing before them but God's curse and extermination.

Verse 8. *Neither hearken to your dreams*] Rather, dreamers; for it appears there was a class of such persons, who not only had acquired a facility of dreaming themselves, but who undertook to interpret the dreams of others.

Verse 10. *For thus saith the Lord*] It has been supposed that a very serious transposition of verses has taken place here; and it has been proposed to read after ver. 9 the sixteenth to the nineteenth inclusive; then the tenth, and on to the fourteenth inclusive; then the twentieth, the fifteenth, the twenty-first, and the rest regularly to the end.

That after seventy years be accomplished] לפי מלאת *lephi meloth*, "at the mouth of the accomplishment," or "fill to the mouth." Seventy years is the measure which must be filled;—fill this to the brim;—complete this measure, and then you shall be visited and released. The whole seventy must be completed; expect no enlargement before that time.

Verse 11. *Thoughts of peace*] Here God gives them to understand, 1. That his love was moved towards them. 2. That he would perform his good word, his promises often repeated, to them. 3. That for the fulfilment of these they must pray, seek, and search. 4. That he would hearken, and they should find him; provided, 5. They sought him with their whole heart, ver. 10-13.

Verse 14. *I will gather you from all the nations*] A

A. M. cir. 3407.
B. C. cir. 597.
Ol. cir. XLV. 4.
Targum Pricci.
R. Roman.
cir. annum 20.

15 Because ye have said, The LORD hath raised us up prophets in Babylon;

16 *Know* that thus saith the LORD of the king that sitteth upon the throne of David, and of all the people that dwelleth in this city, and of your brethren that are not gone forth with you into captivity;

17 Thus saith the LORD of hosts; Behold, I will send upon them the sword, the famine, and the pestilence, and will make them like vile figs, that cannot be eaten, they are so evil.

18 And I will persecute them with the sword, with the famine, and with the pestilence, and will deliver them to be removed to all the kingdoms of the earth, to be a curse, and an astonishment, and a hissing, and a reproach, among all the nations whither I have driven them:

19 Because they have not hearkened to my words, saith the LORD, which I sent unto them by my servants the prophets, rising up early and sending them; but ye would not hear, saith the LORD.

20 Hear ye therefore the word of the LORD, all ye of the captivity, whom I have

^a Chap. xxiv. 10.—^b Chap. xxiv. 8.—^c Deut. xxviii. 25; 2 Chron. xxix. 8; chap. xv. 4; xxiv. 9. xxxiv. 17.—^d Heb. for a curse.—^e Chap. xxvi. 6; chap. xlii. 18

quotation from Deut. xxx. 3, and see also Deut. iv. 7.

Verse 15. *Because ye have said*] The Septuagint very properly insert this verse between the twentieth and the twenty-first, and thus the connexion here is not disturbed, and the connexion below completed.

Verse 17. *Behold, I will send upon them the sword*] Do not envy the state of Zedekiah who sits on the throne of David, nor that of the people who are now in the land whence ye have been carried captive, (ver. 16.) for "I will send the sword, the pestilence, and the famine upon them;" and afterwards shall cause them to be carried into a miserable captivity in all nations, (ver. 18;) but ye see the worst of your own case, and you have God's promise of enlargement when the proper time is come. The reader will not forget that the prophet is addressing the captives in Babylon.

Verse 20. *Hear ye therefore the word*] Dr. Blayney thinks there were two letters written by the prophet to the captives in Babylon, and that the first ends with this verse. That having heard, on the return of the embassy, (Elasah and Gemariah, whom Zedekiah had sent to Babylon, and to whom the prophet entrusted the above letter, ver. 3,) that the captives had not received his advices favourably, because they were deceived by false prophets among them, who promised them a speedier deliverance, he therefore wrote a second

sent from Jerusalem to Babylon:

21 Thus saith the LORD of hosts, the God of Israel, of Ahab the son of Kolaiah, and of Zedekiah the son of Maaseiah, which prophesy a lie unto you in my name; Behold, I will deliver them into the hand of Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon; and he shall slay them before your eyes;

22 And of them shall be taken up a curse by all the captivity of Judah which are in Babylon, saying, The LORD make thee like Zedekiah, and like Ahab, whom the king of Babylon roasted in the fire;

23 Because they have committed villany in Israel, and have committed adultery with their neighbours' wives, and have spoken lying words in my name, which I have not commanded them; even I know, and am a Witness, saith the LORD.

24 Thus shalt thou also speak to Shemaiah the Nehelamite, saying,

25 Thus speaketh the LORD of hosts, the God of Israel, saying, Because thou hast sent letters in thy name unto all the people that are at Jerusalem, and to Zephaniah the son

A. M. cir. 3407.
B. C. cir. 597.
Ol. cir. XLV. 4.
Targum Pricci.
R. Roman.
cir. annum 20.

^a Chap. xxv. 4; xxxii. 33.—^b See Gen. xlviii. 20; Isa. lxx. 15.—^c Dan. iii. 6.—^d Chap. xxiii. 14.—^e Or, dreamer. ^{b2} Kings xxv. 18; chap. xxi. 1.

letter, beginning with the fifteenth verse, and going on with the twenty-first, &c., in which he denounces God's judgments on three of the chief of those, Ahab, Zedekiah, and Shemaiah

Verse 21. *He shall slay them before your eyes.*] Nebuchadnezzar would be led by political reasons to punish these pretended prophets, as their predictions tended to make his Israelitish subjects uneasy and disaffected, and might excite them to rebellion. He therefore slew them; two of them, it appears, he burnt alive, viz., Ahab and Zedekiah, who are supposed by the rabbins to be the two elders who endeavoured to seduce Susanna, see ver. 23. *Burning alive* was a Chaldean punishment, Dan. iii. 6, and Amos ii. 1. From them other nations borrowed it.

Verse 23. *Have committed adultery with their neighbours' wives*] This is supposed to refer to the case of Susanna. See above.

Verse 24. *Speak to Shemaiah*] Zephaniah was the second priest, sagan, or chief priest's deputy, and Seraiah, high priest, when Jerusalem was taken. See chap. lii. 24. Shemaiah directs his letter to the former, and tells him that God had appointed him to supply the place of the high priest, who was probably then absent. His name was either Azariah or Seraiah his son, but called Jehoiada from the remarkable zeal and courage of that pontiff. See the passages in the margin.—Dodd. After the taking of Jerusalem, Zepha-

A. M. cir. 3407.
B. C. cir. 597.
Ol. cir. XLV. 4.
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 20.

of Maaseiah the priest, and to all the priests, saying,

26 The LORD hath made thee priest in the stead of Jehoiada

the priest, that ye should be officers in the house of the LORD, for every man that is mad, and maketh himself a prophet, that thou shouldest put him in prison, and in the stocks.

27 Now therefore why hast thou not reproved Jeremiah of Anathoth, which maketh himself a prophet to you?

28 For therefore he sent unto us in Babylon, saying, This captivity is long: build ye houses, and dwell in them; and plant gardens, and eat the fruit of them.

29 And Zephaniah the priest read this letter

Chap. xx. 1.—2 Kings ix. 11; Acts xxvi. 24.—Chap. xx. 2.

niah was put to death by Nebuchadnezzar at Riblah; see chap. xxxvii. 3. The history of Jehoiada may be seen 2 Kings xi. 3, &c.

Verse 26. For every man that is mad, and maketh himself a prophet] Mad, מְשֻׁגָּג meshugga, in ecstatic rapture; such as appeared in the prophets, whether true or false, when under the influence, the one of God, the other of a demon. See 2 Kings ix. 11; Hos. ix. 7.

Verse 32. I will punish Shemaiah] 1. He shall

in the ears of Jeremiah the prophet.

30 Then came the word of the LORD unto Jeremiah, saying,

31 Send to all them of the captivity, saying, Thus saith the LORD concerning Shemaiah the Nehelamite; Because that Shemaiah hath prophesied unto you, and I sent him not, and he caused you to trust in a lie:

32 Therefore thus saith the LORD; Behold I will punish Shemaiah the Nehelamite, and his seed: he shall not have a man to dwell among this people: neither shall he behold the good that I will do for my people, saith the LORD; because he hath taught rebellion against the LORD.

Ver. 5.—Chap. xxviii. 15.—Chap. xxviii. 16.—Heb. revolt.

have no posterity to succeed him. 2. His family, i. e., relations, &c., shall not be found among those whom I shall bring back from captivity. 3. Nor shall he himself see the good that I shall do for my people. And all this shall come upon him and his because he hath taught rebellion against the Lord. He excited the people to reject Jeremiah, and to receive the lying words of the false prophets; and these led them to rebel.

CHAPTER XXX.

This and the following chapter must relate to a still future restoration of the posterity of Jacob from their several dispersions, as no deliverance hitherto afforded them comes up to the terms of it; for, after the return from Babylon, they were again enslaved by the Greeks and Romans, contrary to the prediction in the eighth verse; in every papistical country they have laboured under great civil disabilities, and in some of them have been horribly persecuted; upon the ancient people has this mystic Babylon very heavily laid her yoke; and in no place in the world are they at present their own masters; so that this prophecy remains to be fulfilled in the reign of David, i. e., the Messiah; the type, according to the general structure of the prophetic writings, being put for the antitype. The prophecy opens by an easy transition from the temporal deliverance spoken of before, and describes the mighty revolutions that shall precede the restoration of the descendants of Israel, 1–9, who are encouraged to trust in the promises of God, 10, 11. They are, however, to expect corrections; which shall have a happy issue in a future period, 12–17. The great blessings of Messiah's reign are enumerated, 18–22; and the wicked and impenitent declared to have no share in them, 23, 24.

A. M. cir. 3417
B. C. cir. 587.
Ol. XLVIII. 2.
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 30.

THE word that came to Jeremiah from the LORD, saying,

2 Thus speaketh the LORD God of Israel, saying, Write thee all

the words that I have spoken unto thee in a book.

3 For, lo, the days come, saith the LORD, that I will bring again

A. M. cir. 3417
B. C. cir. 587.
Ol. XLVIII. 2.
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 30.

Ver. 18; chap. xxxii. 44;

Ezek. xxxix. 25; Amos ix. 14, 15.

NOTES ON CHAP. XXX.

Verse 1. The word that came to Jeremiah from the Lord] This prophecy was delivered about a year after the taking of Jerusalem; so Dahler. Dr. Blayney supposes it and the following chapter to refer to the

future restoration of both Jews and Israelites in the times of the Gospel; though also touching at the restoration from the Babylonish captivity, at the end of seventy years. Supposing these two chapters to be penned after the taking of Jerusalem, which appears

A. M. cir. 3417. the captivity of my people Israel
B. C. cir. 587. and Judah, saith the LORD: ^band
Ol. XLVIII. 2. I will cause them to return to
Tarquini Prisci, the land that I gave to their fa-
R. Roman., thers, and they shall possess it.
cir. annum 30.

4 And these *are* the words that the LORD spake concerning Israel and concerning Judah.

5 For thus saith the LORD; We have heard a voice of trembling, ^cof fear, and not of peace.

6 Ask ye now, and see whether ^da man doth travail with child? wherefore do I see every man with his hands on his loins, ^eas a woman in travail, and all faces are turned into paleness?

7 ^fAlas! for that day *is* great, ^gso that none *is* like it: it *is* even the time of Jacob's trouble; but he shall be saved out of it.

8 For it shall come to pass in that day, saith the LORD of hosts, *that* I will break his yoke from off thy neck, and will burst thy bonds, and

strangers shall no more serve themselves of him.

9 But they shall serve the LORD their God, and ^hDavid their King, whom I will ⁱraise up unto them.

10 Therefore ^kfear thou not, O my servant Jacob, saith the LORD; neither be dismayed, O Israel: for, lo, I will save thee from afar, and thy seed ^lfrom the land of their captivity; and Jacob shall return, and shall be in rest, and be quiet, and none shall make *him* afraid.

11 For I *am* with thee, saith the LORD, to save thee: ^mthough I make a full end of all nations whither I have scattered thee, ⁿyet will I not make a full end of thee: but I will correct thee ^oin measure, and will not leave thee altogether unpunished.

12 For thus saith the LORD, ^pThy bruise *is* incurable, and thy wound *is* grievous.

^b Chap. xvi. 15. — Or, there *is* fear, and not peace. — ^c Heb. *a male*. — Chap. ist. 31; vi. 24. — ^d Joel ii. 11, 31; Amos v. 18; Zeph. i. 14, &c. — ^e Dan. xii. 1. — ^f Isa. lv. 3, 1; Ezek. xxxiv. 24; xxxvii. 24; Hos. iii. 5.

^g Luke i. 69; Acts ii. 30; xiii. 23. — ^h Isa. xli. 13; xliii. 5; xlv. 2; chap. xlv. 27, 28. — ⁱ Chap. iii. 18. — ^j Amos ix. 8. — ^k Chap. iv. 27. — ^l Psal. vi. 1; Isa. xxvii. 8; chap. x. 24; xlv. 28. — ^m 2 Chron. xxxvi. 16, chap. xv. 18.

the most natural, they will refer to the same events, *one* captivity shadowing forth *another*, and *one* restoration being the type or pledge of the second.

Verse 2. *Write thee all the words that I have spoken unto thee in a book.*] The book here recommended I believe to be the *thirtieth* and *thirty-first* chapters; for among the Hebrews any portion of writing, in which the subject was *finished*, however small, was termed סֵפֶר *sepher*, a book, a treatise or discourse.

Verse 3. *The days come*] *First*, After the conclusion of the *seventy* years. *Secondly*, Under the *Messiah*.

That I will bring again the captivity of Israel] The *ten tribes*, led captive by the king of Assyria, and dispersed among the *nations*.

And Judah] The people carried into *Babylon* at *two different times*; first, under *Jeconiah*, and, secondly, under *Zedekiah*, by *Nebuchadnezzar*.

Verse 5. *We have heard a voice of trembling*] This may refer to the state and feelings of the people during the war which Cyrus carried on against the Babylonians. *Trembling* and *terror* would no doubt affect them, and put an end to *peace* and all prosperity; as they could not tell what would be the issue of the struggle, and whether their state would be better or worse should their present masters fall in the conflict. This is well described in the next verse, where *men* are represented as being, through pain and anguish, like *women in travail*. See the same comparison Isa. xiii. 6–8.

Verse 7. *Alas! for that day is great*] When the Medes and Persians, with all their forces shall come on the Chaldeans, it will be the *day of Jacob's trouble*—trial, dismay, and uncertainty; but *he shall be delivered out of it*—the Chaldean empire shall fall, but

the Jews shall be delivered by Cyrus. Jerusalem shall be destroyed by the Romans, but the *Israel of God* shall be delivered from its ruin. Not one that had embraced Christianity perished in the sackage of that city.

Verse 8. *I will break his yoke*] That is, the yoke of *Nebuchadnezzar*.

Of him.] Of *Jacob*, (ver. 7.), viz., the then captive Jews.

Verse 9. *But they shall serve the Lord their God, and David their King*] This must refer to the *times of the Messiah*; and hence the Chaldee has, “They shall obey the Lord their God, וְשָׁמְעוּ לַיהוָה אֱלֹהֵיהֶם וְלַדָּוִד מֶלֶךְהֵם וְיַעֲשִׂיתָ מֵעַן לִמְשִׁיחָא בַר דָּוִד, and they shall obey the Messiah, the Son of David.” This is a very remarkable version; and shows that it was a version, not according to the *letter*, but according to their *doctrine* and their *expectation*. *David* was long since dead; and none of his descendants ever reigned over them after the Babylonish captivity, nor have they since been a *regal nation*. *Zerubbabel*, under the Persians, and the *Asmoneans*, can be no exception to this. They have been *no nation* since; they are no nation now; and it is only in the *latter days* that they can expect to be a *nation*, and that must be a *Christian nation*.

Christ is promised under the name of his progenitor, *David*, Isa. lv. 3, 4; Ezek. xxxiv. 23, 24, xxxvii. 24, 25; Hos. iii. 5.

Verse 11. *Though I make a full end of all nations*] Though the Persians destroy the nations whom they vanquish, yet they shall not destroy *thee*.

Verse 12. *Thy bruise is incurable*] אִנּוּשׁ *anush*, desperate, not incurable; for the cure is promised in ver. 17, *I will restore health unto thee, and I will heal thee of thy wounds*.

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13 *There is none to plead thy cause, ^a that thou mayest be bound up: ^r thou hast no healing medicines.*

14 *All thy lovers have forgotten thee; they seek thee not; for I have wounded thee with the wound ^e of an enemy, with the chastisement ^u of a cruel one, for the multitude of thine iniquity; ^v because thy sins were increased.*

15 *Why ^w criest thou for thine affliction? thy sorrow is incurable for the multitude of thine iniquity: because thy sins were increased, I have done these things unto thee.*

16 *Therefore all they that devour thee ^x shall be devoured; and all thine adversaries, every one of them shall go into captivity; and they that spoil thee shall be a spoil, and all that prey upon thee will I give for a prey.*

17 *For I will restore health unto thee, and I will heal thee of thy wounds, saith the Lord; because they called thee an Outcast, saying, This is Zion, whom no man seeketh after.*

18 *Thus saith the Lord; Behold, ^z I will bring again the captivity of Jacob's tents, and ^a have mercy on his dwelling-places; and the city shall be builded upon her own ^b heap, and*

the palace shall remain after the manner thereof.

19 *And ^c out of them shall proceed thanksgiving and the voice of them that make merry: ^d and I will multiply them, and they shall not be few; I will also glorify them, and they shall not be small.*

20 *Their children also shall be ^e as aforetime, and their congregation shall be established before me, and I will punish all that oppress them.*

21 *And their nobles shall be of themselves, ^f and their governor shall proceed from the midst of them: and I will ^g cause him to draw near, and he shall approach unto me: for who is this that engaged his heart to approach unto me? saith the Lord.*

22 *And ye shall be ^h my people, and I will be your God.*

23 *Behold, the ⁱ whirlwind of the Lord goeth forth with fury, a ^k continuing whirlwind: it shall ^l fall with pain upon the head of the wicked.*

24 *The fierce anger of the Lord shall not return, until he have done it, and until he have performed the intents of his heart: ^m in the latter days ye shall consider it.*

^a Heb. for binding up, or pressing. — Chap. viii. 22. — Lam. i. 2. — Job xiii. 24; xvi. 9; xix. 11. — Job xxx. 21. — Chap. v. 6. — Chap. xv. 18. — Exod. xxiii. 22; Isa. xxxiii. 1; xl. 11; chap. x. 25. — Chap. xxxiii. 6. — ^r Ver. 3; chap. xxxiii. 7, 11. — Psa. cii. 13. — ^s Or, little hill.

Verse 13. *There is none to plead thy cause*] All thy friends and allies have forsaken thee.

Verse 15. *Thy sorrow is incurable*] אָנֹשָׁ *anush desperate*. See ver. 12.

Verse 16. *They that devour thee*] The Chaldeans, Shall be devoured] By the Medes and Persians.

All that prey upon thee will I give for a prey.] The Assyrians were destroyed by the Babylonians; the Babylonians, by the Medes and Persians; the Egyptians and Persians were destroyed by the Greeks, under Alexander. All these nations are now extinct; but the Jews, as a distinct people, still exist.

Verse 18. *The city shall be builded upon her own heap*] Be re-edified from its own ruins. See the book of Nehemiah, *passim*.

And the palace shall remain] Meaning, the king's house shall be restored; or, more probably, the temple shall be rebuilt; which was true, for after the Babylonish captivity it was rebuilt by Nehemiah, &c. By the tents, distinguished from the dwelling-places of Jacob, we may understand all the minor dispersions of the Jews, as well as those numerous synagogues found in large cities.

Verse 19. *I will multiply them*] They shall be very numerous; even where at present they have but tents.

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^c Isa. xxxv. 10; li. 11; chap. xxxi. 4, 12, 13; xxxiii. 10, 11. ^d Zech. x. 8. — ^e Isa. i. 26. — ^f Gen. xlix. 10. — ^g Num. xvi. 5. ^h Chap. xxiv. 7; xxxi. 1, 33; xxxii. 38; Ezek. xl. 20; xxxvi. 28; xxxvii. 27. — Chap. xxxiii. 19, 20; xxv. 32. — ⁱ Heb. cutting. ^j Or, remain. — ^k Gen. xlix. 1.

I will also glorify them] I will put honour upon them every where, so that they shall be no longer contemptible. This will be a very great change, for they are now despised all over the earth.

Verse 20. *Their children also*] They shall have the education of their own children as formerly.

And their congregation] Their religious assemblies.

Shall be established] Being, in the latter days, incorporated with those "who serve the Lord their God, and worship the Messiah, the son of David."

Verse 21. *Their nobles shall be of themselves*] Strangers shall not rule over them; and—

Their governor shall proceed from the midst of them] Both Nehemiah and Zerubbabel, their nobles and governors after the return from Babylon, were Jews.

Verse 22. *Ye shall be my people*] The old covenant shall be renewed.

Verse 23. *The whirlwind of the Lord*] A grievous tempest of desolation,—

Shall fall with pain upon the head of the wicked.] On Nebuchadnezzar and the Chaldeans.

Verse 24. *In the latter days ye shall consider it.*] By the latter days the Gospel dispensation is generally meant; and that restoration which is the principal topic

in this and the succeeding chapter refers to this time. Had the Jews properly considered this subject, they would long ere this have been brought into the liberty of the Gospel, and saved from the maledictions under which they now groan. Why do not the Jews read their own prophets more conscientiously?

CHAPTER XXXI.

This chapter continues the subject of the preceding in a beautiful vision represented at a distant period. God is introduced expressing his continual regard for Israel, and promising to restore them to their land and liberty, 1-5. Immediately heralds appear, proclaiming on Mount Ephraim the arrival of the great year of jubilee, and summoning the people to gather unto Zion, 6. Upon which God resumes the speech; and makes such gracious promises both of leading them tenderly by the way, and making them happy in their own land, that all the nations of the world are called upon to consider with deep attention this great salvation, 7-14. The scene is then diversified by a very happy invention. Rachel, the mother of Joseph and Benjamin, is represented as risen from her tomb, in a city of Benjamin near Jerusalem, looking about for her children, and bitterly lamenting their fate, as none of them are to be seen in the land of their fathers, 15. But she is consoled with the assurance that they are not lost, and that they shall in due time be restored, 16, 17. To this another tender and beautiful scene immediately succeeds. Ephraim, (often put for the TEN tribes,) comes in view. He laments his past errors, and expresses the most earnest desires of reconciliation; upon which God, as a tender parent, immediately forgives him, 18-20. The virgin of Israel is then directed to prepare for returning home, 21, 22; and the vision closes with a promise of abundant peace and security to Israel and Judah in the latter days, 23-26. The blessed condition of Israel under the Messiah's reign is then beautifully contrasted with their afflicted state during the general dispersion, 27, 28. In the remaining part of the chapter the promises to the posterity of Jacob of the impartial administration of justice, increasing peace and prosperity, the universal diffusion of righteousness, and stability in their own land after a general restoration in Gospel times, are repeated, enlarged on, and illustrated by a variety of beautiful figures, 29-40.

A. M. cir. 3417.
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AT ^a the same time, saith the LORD, ^b will I be the God of all the families of Israel, and they shall be my people.

^a Chap. xxx. 24.

2 Thus saith the LORD, The people *which were left of the sword found grace in the wilderness; even Israel,*

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B. C. cir. 587.
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R. Roman.
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^b Chap. xxx. 22.

NOTES ON CHAP. XXXI.

Dr. Blayney has introduced this and the preceding chapter with the following excellent observations:—

“There are many prophecies,” says he, “in various parts of the Old Testament, which announce the future restoration of Israel to their own land, and the complete re-establishment of both their civil and religious constitution in the latter days, meaning the times of the Gospel dispensation. These two chapters contain a prophecy of this kind; which must necessarily be referred to these times, because it points out circumstances which certainly were not fulfilled at the return of the Jews from the Babylonish captivity, nor have hitherto had their completion. For the people who returned from Babylon were the people of Judah only, who had been carried away captive by Nebuchadnezzar; but here it is foretold, that not only should the captivity of Judah be restored, but the captivity of Israel also, meaning those ten tribes which were carried away before, by Shalmaneser king of Assyria; and who still remain in their several dispersions, having never returned, in a national capacity at least, to their own land, whatever some few individuals have done. But the terms of the prophecy entitle us to expect, not an obscure and partial, but a complete and universal restoration; when God will manifest himself, as formerly, the God and Patron of all the families of Israel, and not of a few only. Again it is promised

that, after this restoration, they should no more fall under the dominion of foreigners, but be governed by princes and magistrates of their own nation, independently of any but God, and David their king. But this was not the case with the Jews who returned from Babylon. They then indeed had a leader, Zerubbabel, one of their own nation, and also of the family of David; but both the nation and their leader continued still in a state of vassalage, and the most servile dependence upon the Persian monarchy. And when the Grecian monarchy succeeded, they changed their masters only, but not their condition; till at length under the Asmonean princes they had for a while an independent government of their own, but without any title to the name of David. At last they fell under the Roman yoke; since which time their situation has been such as not to afford the least ground to pretend that the promised restoration has yet taken place. It remains therefore to be brought about in future under the reign of the Messiah, emphatically distinguished by the name of David; when every particular circumstance predicted concerning it will no doubt be verified by a distinct and unequivocal accomplishment. There is no particular date annexed to this prophecy, whereby to ascertain the precise time of its delivery. But it may not unreasonably be presumed to have followed immediately after the preceding one, in which the restoration of the people from their Babylonish captivity is in

A. M. cir. 3417. when ^c I went to cause him to
B. C. cir. 587. rest.
Ol. XLVIII. 2.
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 30. 3 The LORD hath appeared
d of old unto me, saying, Yea,

^c Num. x. 33; Deut. i. 33; Psa. xcv. 11; Isa. lxiii. 14.—^d Heb. *from afar*.—^e Mal. i. 2.

direct terms foretold. From hence the transition is natural and easy to the more glorious and general restoration which was to take place in a more distant period, and was designed for the ultimate object of the national hopes and expectations. Both events are frequently thus connected together in the prophetic writings; and perhaps with this design, that when that which was nearest at hand should be accomplished, it might afford the clearest, and strongest, and most satisfactory kind of evidence that the latter, how remote soever its period, would in like manner be brought about by the interposition of Providence in its due season. But though this prophecy relates wholly to one single subject, it seems naturally to divide itself into three distinct parts. The first part, after a short preface, in which the prophet is required to commit to writing the matters revealed to him, commences with representing, in a style of awe and energy, the consternation and distress which, in some future day of visitation, should fall upon all nations, preparatory to the scene of Jacob's deliverance, ver. 5-9. Israel is encouraged to confide in the Divine assurance of restoration and protection, ver. 10, 11. He is prepared previously to expect a severe chastisement for the multitude of his sins; but consoled with the prospect of a happy termination, ver. 12-17. This is followed by an enumeration at large of the blessings and privileges to which the Jews should be restored upon their re-admission into God's favour, ver. 18-22. Again, however, it is declared that the anger of JEHOVAH would not subside till his purposed vengeance against the wicked should have been fully executed; and then, but not till then, an entire reconciliation would take place between him and all the families of Israel, ver. 23, chap. xxxi. 1. The second part of this prophecy begins chap. xxxi. 2, and is marked by a sudden transition to a distant period of time, represented in a vision, and embellished with a variety of beautiful scenes and images. God announces the renewal of his ancient love for Israel; and promises, in consequence thereof, a speedy restoration of their former privileges and happiness, ver. 2-5. 'Already the heralds have proclaimed on Mount Ephraim the arrival of the joyful day; they summon the people to re-assemble once more in Zion; and promulge by special command the glad tidings of salvation which God had accomplished for them. God himself declares his readiness to conduct home the remnant of Israel from all parts of their dispersion, to compassionate and relieve their infirmities, and to provide them with all necessary accommodations by the way, ver. 6-9. The news is carried into distant lands; and the nations are summoned to attend to the display of God's power and goodness in rescuing his people from their stronger enemies, and in supplying them after their return with all manner of good things to the full extent of their wants and desires, ver. 10-14. Here the scene changes;

* I have loved thee with ^f an everlasting love: therefore ^g with loving-kindness have I ^h drawn thee.

^f Rom. xi. 28, 29.—^g Or, *have I extended loving-kindness unto thee*.—^h Hos. xi. 4.

and two new personages are successively introduced, in order to diversify the same subject, and to impress it more strongly. Rachel first; who is represented as just risen from the grave, and bitterly bewailing the loss of her children; for whom she anxiously looks about, but none are to be seen. Her tears are dried up; and she is consoled with the assurance that they are not lost for ever, but shall in time be brought back to their ancient borders, ver. 15-17. Ephraim comes next. He laments his past undutifulness with great contrition and penitence, and professes an earnest desire of amendment. These symptoms of returning duty are no sooner discerned in him, than God acknowledges him once more as a darling child, and resolves with mercy to receive him, ver. 18-20. The virgin of Israel is then earnestly exhorted to hasten the preparations for their return; and encouraged with having the prospect of a signal miracle wrought in her favour, ver. 21, 22. And the vision closes at last with a promise that the Divine blessing should again rest upon the land of Judah; and that the men of Judah should once more dwell there, cultivating it according to the simplicity of ancient institutions, and fully discharged from every want, ver. 23-26. In the third part, by way of appendix to the vision, the following gracious promises are specifically annexed: That God would in time to come supply all the deficiencies of Israel and Judah; and would be as diligent to restore as he had ever been to destroy them; and would not any more visit the offences of the fathers upon the children, ver. 27-30. That he would make with them a better covenant than he had made with their forefathers, ver. 31-34. That they should continue his people by an ordinance as firm and as lasting as that of the heavens, ver. 35-37. And that Jerusalem should again be built, enlarged in its extent, and secure from future desolation, ver. 38-40."

Verse 1. *At the same time*] This discourse was delivered at the same time with the former; and with that, constitutes the *Book* which God ordered the prophet to write.

Will I be the God of all the families of Israel] I shall bring back the *ten tribes*, as well as their brethren the *Jews*. The restoration of the *Israelites* is the principal subject of this chapter.

Verse 2. *The people which were left of the sword*] Those of the *ten tribes* that had escaped death by the sword of the Assyrians.

Found grace in the wilderness] The place of their exile; a wilderness, compared to their own land.—*Dahler*. See Isa. xl. 3.

Verse 3. *I have loved thee with an everlasting love*] וְאָהַבְתִּי עִמָּךְ אֶהְיֶה לְךָ וְאָהַבְתִּי עִמָּךְ *veahabath olan ahabthich*, "and with the old love I have loved thee." "Also, with a love of long standing have I loved thee."—*Blayney*. "But I love thee always."—*Dahler*. I still bear to

A. M. cir. 3417.
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4 Again, ' I will build thee, and thou shalt be built, O virgin of Israel: thou shalt again be adorned with thy ^k tabrets, ^l and shalt go forth in the dances of them that make merry.

5 ^m Thou shalt yet plant vines upon the mountains of Samaria: the planters shall plant, and shall ⁿ eat *them* as common things.

6 For there shall be a day, *that* the watchmen upon the mount Ephraim shall cry, ^o Arise ye, and let us go up to Zion unto the LORD our God.

7 For thus saith the LORD; ^p Sing with gladness for Jacob, and shout among the chief of the nations: publish ye, praise ye, and say, O

¹ Chap. xxxiii. 7. — ² Exod. xv. 20; Judg. xi. 34; Psa. cxlix. 3. ³ Or, *timbrels*. — ⁴ Isa. lxxv. 21; Amos ix. 14. — ⁵ Heb. *profane them*; Deut. xx. 6; xxviii. 30. — ⁶ Isa. ii. 3; Mic. iv. 2. — ⁷ Isa. xii. 5, 6.

the Jewish people that love which I showed to their fathers in Egypt, in the wilderness, and in the promised land. Can it be supposed, by any person seriously considering the context, that these words are spoken of *God's decree of election* in behalf of the Jews. Those who make it such, act most injudiciously on their own principle; for, how few of the Jews have ever given evidence that they were the *children of God*, from their restoration from Babylon to the present day! The words refer simply to their state as a people, most wondrously preserved by the providence and mercy of God, as a *standing* proof of the Divine authority of the Scriptures, and as an evidence of God's displeasure against sin.

Therefore with loving-kindness have I drawn thee.] "Therefore have I lengthened out mercy to thee." — *Blayney*.

C'est pourquoi je t'ai conservé ma grace. — *Dahler*.

"Therefore I have preserved my grace to thee."

The exiles, who had not for a long time received any proofs of the Divine protection, are represented as deploring their state; but God answers, that though this may seem to be the case, he has *always* loved them; and this *continued* love he will show by bringing them out of their captivity. However *creeds* may fare, this is the sense of the passage; all the context proves this.

Verse 4. *O virgin of Israel]* Israelites in general; now called *virgin*, because restored to their ancient *purity*.

With thy tabrets] Women in general played on these; they were used in times of *rejoicing*, and accompanied with *dancing*. To these customs, still preserved, the prophet alludes.

Verse 5. *Thou shalt yet plant vines upon the mountains of Samaria]* This was the regal city of the Israelites, as *Jerusalem* was of the Jews.

Shall eat them as common things.] By the law of Moses no man was permitted to eat of the fruit of his vineyard till the fifth year after planting. For the

LORD, save thy people, the remnant of Israel.

8 Behold, I will bring them ^a from the north country, and

^r gather them from the coasts of the earth, and with them the blind and the lame, the woman with child and her that travaileth with child together: a great company shall return thither.

9 ^s They shall come with weeping, and with ^t supplications will I lead them: I will cause them to walk ^u by the rivers of waters in a straight way, wherein they shall not stumble: for I am a father to Israel, and Ephraim is my ^v first-born.

10 Hear the word of the LORD, O ye nations, and declare *it* in the isles afar off, and

¹ Chap. iii. 12, 18; xviii. 8. — ² Ezek. xx. 34, 41; xxxiv. 13. ³ Psa. cxxvi. 5, 6; chap. i. 4. — ⁴ Or, *favours*; Zecl. xii. 10. — ⁵ Isa. xxxv. 8; xlii. 19; xlix. 10, 11. — ⁶ Exod. iv. 22.

first *three* years it was considered uncircumcised, unclean, not fit to be eaten; in the *fourth* year it was *holy* to the LORD, the fruit belonged to Him; in the *fifth* year he might use it for himself, Lev. xix. 23–25. But in the time here mentioned the fruit should be considered *common*—lawful at all times to be eaten.

Verse 6. *For there shall be a day]* Literally, *for this is the day, or the day is come*. The watchmen—the prophets.

Arise ye, and let us go up to Zion] Let both *Israelites* and *Jews* join together in the worship of the Lord.

Verse 7. *The chief of the nations]* The same as Jacob or Israel; for most certainly this people was once the *most honourable* on the face of the earth.

O Lord, save thy people] Let the Jews earnestly intercede in behalf of their Israelitish brethren; or let them rejoice and praise the Lord, who *hath saved* the remnant of Israel. So Dr. *Blayney* thinks the clause should be understood.

Verse 8. *I will bring them from the north country]* From Babylon.

From the coasts of the earth] The ten tribes were carried away partly into Assyria by Tiglath-pileser, and partly into Mesopotamia and Media by Shalmaneser, 2 Kings xv. 29; xvii. 6. Assyria and Media, being very distant from Palestine, might have been called, in prophetic language, the *coasts of the earth*.

The blind and the lame] I will so effectually remove all difficulties out of the way, so provide for them on the journey, so supernaturally support their bodies and minds, that the veriest invalids shall safely proceed to, and happily arrive at, the end of their journey.

Verse 9. *They shall come with weeping]* Duly penetrated with a sense of their sins, they shall deeply deplore them; and, while weeping for them, earnestly supplicate God to have mercy upon them.

By the rivers of waters] I will so guide and provide for them in the arid deserts, that they shall find streams of water whenever necessary. Every one

A. M. cir. 3417.
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R. Roman.,
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A. M. cir. 3417.
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say, He that scattered Israel
will gather him, and keep him,
as a shepherd doth his flock.

11 For the LORD hath redeemed
Jacob, and ransomed him from the hand
of him that was stronger than he.

12 Therefore they shall come and sing in
the height of Zion, and shall flow together to
the goodness of the LORD, for wheat, and for
wine, and for oil, and for the young of the flock
and of the herd: and their soul shall be as a
watered garden; and they shall not sorrow
any more at all.

13 Then shall the virgin rejoice in the dance,
both young men and old together: for I will
turn their mourning into joy, and will comfort
them, and make them rejoice from their sorrow.

14 And I will satiate the soul of the priests
with fatness, and my people shall be satisfied
with my goodness, saith the LORD.

15 Thus saith the LORD; A voice was
heard in Ramah, lamentation, and bitter weep-

^a Isa. xl. 11; Ezek. xxxiv. 12, 13, 14.—^b Isa. xlv. 23; xlviii.
20.—^c Isa. xlii. 24, 25.—^d Ezek. xvii. 23; xx. 40.—^e Hos.
iii. 5.—^f Isa. lviii. 11.

knows of how much consequence water is to travellers
in the eastern deserts.

Ephraim is my first-born.] Ephraim, being the
most considerable, is often put for the whole of the
ten tribes.

Verse 12. *And shall flow together*] Perhaps this may
refer to their assembling at the three great national
feasts, the passover, pentecost, and tabernacles.

Their soul shall be as a watered garden] Full of
the light, life, and power of God; so that they shall
rejoice evermore, pray without ceasing, and give thanks
in every thing.

Verse 14. *And I will satiate the soul of the priests*] The
worship of God being restored, they shall have
their proper share of the victims brought to the temple.

Verse 15. *A voice was heard in Ramah*] The
Ramah mentioned here, (for there were several towns
of this name,) was situated in the tribe of Benjamin,
about six or seven miles from Jerusalem. Near this
place Rachel was buried; who is here, in a beautiful
figure of poetry, represented as coming out of her
grave, and lamenting bitterly for the loss of her chil-
dren, none of whom presented themselves to her view,
all being slain or gone into exile. St. Matthew, who
is ever fond of accommodation, applies these words,
chap. ii. 17, 18, to the massacre of the children at
Bethlehem. That is, they were suitable to that occa-
sion, and therefore he so applied them; but they are
not a prediction of that event.

Verse 16. *They shall come again from the land of
the enemy.*] This could not be said of the murdered
innocents at Bethlehem; they never came again; but

ing; Rachel weeping for her
children refused to be comforted
for her children, because they
were not.

A. M. cir. 3417
B. C. cir. 587
Ol. XLVIII. 2
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 30.

16 Thus saith the LORD; Refrain thy voice
from weeping, and thine eyes from tears: for
thy work shall be rewarded, saith the LORD,
and they shall come again from the land of
the enemy.

17 And there is hope in thine end, saith the
LORD, that thy children shall come again to
their own border.

18 I have surely heard Ephraim bemoaning
himself thus; Thou hast chastised me, and I
was chastised, as a bullock unaccustomed to
the yoke: turn thou me, and I shall be turned;
for thou art the LORD my God.

19 Surely after that I was turned, I repen-
ted; and after that I was instructed, I smote
upon my thigh: I was ashamed, yea, even
confounded, because I did bear the reproach
of my youth.

^a Isa. xxiv. 10; lxx. 19; Rev. xxi. 4.—^b Matt. ii. 17, 18.
^c Josh. xviii. 25.—^d Gen. xlii. 13.—^e Ver. 4, 5; Ezra i. 5;
Hos. i. 11.—^f Lam. v. 21.—^g Deut. xxx. 2.

the Jews, who had gone into captivity, did come again
from the land of their enemy to their own border.

Verse 18. *I have surely heard Ephraim bemoaning
himself*] The exiled Israelites are in a state of deep
repentance.

Thou hast chastised me, and I was chastised] I
was at first like an unbroken and untoward steer, the
more I was chastised the more I rebelled; but now I
have benefited by thy correction.

Turn thou me] I am now willing to take thy yoke
upon me, but I have no power. I can only will and
pray. Take the matter into thy own hand, and fully
convert my soul.

Verse 19. *After that I was turned*] Converted
from my sin, folly, and idolatry.

I repented] To conviction of sin, I now added con-
trition for sin. Conviction, in this sense of the word,
must precede contrition or repentance. As soon as a
man sees himself lost and undone, he is convicted of
sin; when convicted, he begins to mourn. Thus con-
trition follows conviction.

I smote upon my thigh] My sorrow grew deeper
and deeper; I smote upon my thigh through the ex-
tremity of my distress. This was a usual sign of deep
affliction. See Ezek. xxi. 12. It was the same among
the ancient Greeks. So Homer:—

Ὡς πρῶτ' αὐτὰρ Ἀρης βάλεω πτελέηστο μῆρ' ὡς
Χρῆσι, καταπηνέσσει, ὀλοφυρομένους δὲ προσκνύδα.

Il. lib. xv. 113.

"She spake; and with expanded arms, his thighs
Smiting, thus sorrowful, the god exclaimed."

COWPER.

M. cir. 3417.
B. C. cir. 587.
Ol. XLVIII. 2.
Tarquini Prisci.
R. Roman.
cir. annum 30.

20 *Is Ephraim my dear son? is he a pleasant child? for since I spake against him, I do earnestly remember him still:*

^a therefore my bowels ¹ are troubled for him; ^m I will surely have mercy upon him, saith the LORD.

21 Set thee up waymarks, make thee high heaps: ^a set thine heart toward the highway, even the way which thou wentest: turn again, O virgin of Israel, turn again to these thy cities.

^a Deut. xxxii. 36; Isa. lxiii. 15; Hos. xi. 8.—¹ Heb. sound.
^m Isa. lvii. 18; Hos. xiv. 4.—^a Chap. l. 5.

— ἀπαρ Ἀχίλλεους
Μηρῷ πληγαμένους Πατριάρχῃς προσέειπεν.

IL. lib. xvi. 124.

“Achilles saw it, smote his thigh, and said —.”
COWPER.

I have often seen persons in deep grief act thus.

Verse 20. *Is Ephraim my dear son?* It is impossible to conceive any thing more tenderly affectionate than this. Let us consider the whole account. The ten tribes, called here *Ephraim*, for the reason before alleged, are represented as acknowledging their sins. I have heard Ephraim bemoaning himself; and in his lamentation he says, 1. *Thou hast chastised me.* 2. Though he at first rebelled against the chastisement, yet at last he submitted and acknowledged his offences. 3. He turned from all his offences; he was converted. 4. After his conversion, (שׁוּבִי *shubi*), he repented; after conviction came contrition, as before stated. 5. Being in a state of godly sorrow, he was instructed, הוֹדִיעַ *hivadei*, he got a thorough knowledge of the desperate wickedness of his heart and life. 6. Having received this instruction, he was filled with excessive grief; which is signified here by *smiting on his thigh*. See above. 7. He finds that from his youth up he had been sinning against God; and although his youthful sins had long passed from his memory, yet the light of God brought them back, and he was ashamed and confounded at the sight of them. 8. In this state of confusion and distress God sees him; and, commiserating his state, thus speaks:—

1. *Is Ephraim my dear son?* Bad as he is in his own sight, and in the sight of my justice, he is now a penitent, and to me is precious. 2. However loathsome and disfigured he may be with sin and sorrow, he is to me a pleasant child—a child of delights; one in whose conversion I delight, and my angels rejoice. 3. I did speak against him: כִּי כָדַר רַבִּי לוֹ *ki midday habberi bo*, for “from the abundance of my speaking in him;” accusing, threatening, promising, exhorting, encouraging; “I do still earnestly remember him.” God has taken much pains with him, and is unwilling to give him up; but now that he repents, he has not received the grace of God utterly in vain. 4. God feels a yearning desire towards him; הָמוּ לוֹ *hamu me lu*, “my bowels are agitated for him.” I feel nothing towards him but pity and love. When a sin-

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22 How long wilt thou go about, O thou backsliding daughter? for the LORD hath created a new thing in the earth, A woman shall compass a man.

23 Thus saith the LORD of hosts, the God of Israel: As yet they shall use this speech in the land of Judah and in the cities thereof, when I shall bring again their captivity; ^a The LORD bless thee, O habitation of justice, and ^r mountain of holiness.

^a Chap. ii. 18, 23, 36.—^r Chap. iii. 6, 8, 11, 12, 14, 22.—^a Psa. cxiii. 5, 6, 7, 8; Isa. i. 26.—^r Zech. viii. 3.

ner turns to God, God ceases to be angry with him. 5. God expresses his determination to save him; אֲרַחֲמֶנּוּ *rachem arachamennu*, “I will be affectionately merciful to him, with tender mercy, saith the Lord.” He shall find that I treat him as a father does a returning prodigal son. So every penitent is sure to find mercy at the hand of God.

Verse 21. *Set thee up waymarks*] Alluding to stones, or heaps of stones, which travellers in the desert set up to ascertain the way, that they may know how to return. Mark the way to Babylon: thither ye shall certainly go; but from it ye shall as certainly return.

Verse 22. *A woman shall compass a man*] נִקְבָּה נָכַר *nekehah tsobeh gaber*, “A weak woman shall compass or circumvent a strong man.” This place has given much trouble to Biblical critics. By many Christian writers it is considered a prophecy of the miraculous conception of the holy virgin; but as I am sure no such meaning is in the words, nor in the context, so I am satisfied no such meaning can be fairly brought out of them. *Houbigant* thinks there is a small error in the text, i. e., תִּשׁוּבָה *teshobeh*, shall return, and not תִּסְבֵּחַ *tesobeh*, shall compass. This reading is found in two of *Kennicott's MSS.*, and he contends that the passage should be read, “The wife shall return to her husband;” alluding to the conversion of the Jewish people, called above a *backsliding daughter*. This makes a good sense; but I do not see why this should be called a new thing in the earth. After all, I think it likely that the Jews in their present distressed circumstances are represented under the similitude of a weak defenceless female, נִקְבָּה *nekehah*; and the Chaldeans under that of a fierce strong man, גָּבֵר *gaber*, who had prevailed over and oppressed this weak woman. But, notwithstanding the disparity between them, God would cause the woman—the weak defenceless Jews, to compass—to overcome, the strong man—the powerful Babylonians. And this the prophet says would be a new thing in the land; for in such a case the lame would take the prey. The context favours both these meanings. *Dr. Blayney* gives a sense very near to this: “A weak woman shall repulse a strong or mighty man.” It is most likely a proverbial expression.

Verse 23. *The Lord bless thee, O habitation of justice*] After their return they shall be remarkably

(22*)

A. M. cir. 3417.
B. C. cir. 587.
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Tarquinius Priscus,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 30.

24 And there shall dwell in Judah itself, and * in all the cities thereof together, husbandmen, and they *that* go forth with flocks.

25 For I have satiated the weary soul, and I have replenished every sorrowful soul.

26 Upon this I awaked, and beheld; and my sleep was sweet unto me.

27 Behold, the days come, saith the LORD, that ^tI will sow the house of Israel and the house of Judah, with the seed of man, and with the seed of beast.

28 And it shall come to pass, *that* like as I have ^uwatched over them, ^vto pluck up, and to break down, and to throw down, and to destroy, and to afflict; so will I watch over them, ^wto build, and to plant, saith the LORD.

29 ^xIn those days they shall say no more, The fathers have eaten a sour grape, and the children's teeth are set on edge.

30 ^yBut every one shall die for his own iniquity: every man that eateth the sour grape, his teeth shall be set on edge.

31 Behold, the ^zdays come, saith the LORD, that I will make a new covenant with the house of Israel, and with the house of Judah:

* Chap. xxxiii. 12, 13.—^tEzek. xxxvi. 9, 10, 11; Hos. ii. 23; Zech. x. 9.—^uChap. xlv. 27.—^vChap. i. 10; xviii. 7.
^wChap. xxiv. 6.—^xEzek. xviii. 2, 3.—^yGal. vi. 5, 7.
Chap. xxxii. 40; xxxiii. 14; Ezek. xxxvii. 26; Heb. viii. 8-12; x. 16, 17.—^zDeut. i. 31.—^bOr, should I have continued a husband unto them?—^cChap. xxxii. 40.

prosperous. *Piety and industry* shall go hand in hand; they shall have their *husbandmen*, their *shepherds*, and *neatherds*, ver. 24. And Jerusalem shall become a *righteous city*, and the *temple* shall be a *place of holiness*; so the weary there shall have *rest*, and the *sorrowful* shall be abundantly *comforted*, ver. 24, 25.

Verse 26. *Upon this I awaked*] It appears that the prophecy, commencing with chap. xxx. 2 and ending with ver. 25 of this chapter, was delivered to the prophet in a dream. *Dahler* supposes it to be a *wish*; that the prophet, though he could not hope to live to that time, might be permitted to awake up from his tomb; and, having seen this prosperity, would be content to return to his grave.

Verse 27. *I will sow—with the seed of man and with the seed of beast.*] I will multiply both men and cattle.

Verse 29. *The fathers have eaten a sour grape*] A proverbial expression for, "The children suffer for the offences of their parents." This is explained in the next verse: "Every one shall die for his own iniquity." No child shall suffer Divine punishment for the sin of his father; only so far as he acts in the same way can he be said to bear the sins of his parents.

Verse 31. *A new covenant*] The Christian dispensation.

A. M. cir. 3417
B. C. cir. 587.
Ol. XLVIII. 2.
Tarquinius Priscus,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 30.

32 Not according to the covenant that I made with their fathers, in the day *that* ^aI took them by the hand, to bring them out of the land of Egypt; which my covenant they brake, ^balthough I was a husband unto them, saith the LORD.

33 ^cBut this *shall* be the covenant that I will make with the house of Israel; After those days, saith the LORD, ^dI will put my law in their inward parts, and write it in their hearts; ^eand will be their God, and they shall be my people.

34 And they shall teach no more every man his neighbour, and every man his brother, saying, Know the LORD: for ^fthey shall all know me, from the least of them unto the greatest of them, saith the LORD: for ^gI will forgive their iniquity, and I will remember their sin no more.

35 Thus saith the LORD; ^hwhich giveth the sun for a light by day, and the ordinances of the moon and of the stars for a light by night, which divideth ⁱthe sea when the waves thereof roar; ^kThe LORD of hosts is his name:

^aPsa. xl. 8; Ezek. xi. 19, 20; xxxvi. 26, 27; 2 Cor. iii. 3.
^bChap. xxiv. 7; xxx. 22; xxxii. 38.—^cIsa. liv. 13; John vi. 45;
^d1 Cor. ii. 10; 1 John ii. 20.—^eChap. xxxiii. 8; 1; 20; Mic. vii. 18; Acts x. 43; xiii. 39; Rom. xi. 27.—^fGen. i. 16; Psa. lxxii. 5, 17; lxxxix. 2, 36, 37; cxix. 89.—^gIsa. li. 15.—^hChap. x. 16.

Verse 33. *After those days*] When vision and prophecy shall be sealed up, and Jesus have assumed that *body which was prepared for him*, and have laid down his life for the redemption of a lost world, and, having ascended on high, shall have obtained the gift of the Holy Spirit to purify the heart; then God's law shall, by it, be *put in their inward parts, and written on their hearts*; so that *all within* and *all without* shall be holiness to the Lord. Then God will be truly *their God*, received and acknowledged as their *portion*, and the sole object of their devotion; and they shall be *his people*, filled with holiness, and made partakers of the Divine nature, so that they shall perfectly love him and worthily magnify his name.

Verse 34. *And they shall teach no more*] It shall be a time of universal *light and knowledge*; all shall *know God in Christ, from the least to the greatest*; the children shall be taught to *read the New Covenant*, and to *understand the terms* of their salvation.

I will forgive their iniquity] It shall be a time of GENERAL PARDON; multitudes shall be daily in the Christian Church receiving the witness of God's Spirit, and in their life and conversation witnessing a good confession. How wonderfully is this prophecy fulfilled in the age of *Bibles, Sunday schools, and village preaching*!

A. M. cir. 3417.
B. C. cir. 587.
Ol. XLVIII. 2.
Tarquinius Priscus,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 30.

36 ¹ If those ordinances depart from before me, saith the LORD, then the seed of Israel also shall cease from being a nation before

me for ever.

37 Thus saith the LORD; ^m If heaven above can be measured, and the foundations of the earth searched out beneath, I will also cast off all the seed of Israel for all that they have done, saith the LORD.

38 Behold, the days come, saith the LORD, that the city shall be built to the LORD, ⁿ from

¹ Psa. cxlviii. 6; Isa. liv. 9, 10; chap. xxxiii. 20. — ^m Chap. xxxiii. 22. — ⁿ Neh. iii. 1; Zech. xiv. 10.

Verse 36. *If those ordinances*] As sure as the sun shall give light to the day, and the moon to the night, so surely shall the Jews continue to be a distinct people. The same thing is expressed in other words in the next verse. Hitherto this prophecy has been literally fulfilled; the Jews are still a distinct people from all the dwellers upon earth. Every attempt that has been made in any country to *naturalize* and unite them with the people of that country, has proved abortive. The well-circumstanced attempt made this year (1830) in England, when the strongest interest was excited in their behalf, has also utterly failed. And why? Because of God's purpose expressed in chap. xxxi. 35–37 of the Book of the Prophet JEREMIAH.

Verse 38. *The city shall be built to the Lord*] This cannot mean the city built after the return from Babylon, for two reasons: 1. This is to be much greater in extent; 2. It is to be permanent, never to be thrown down, ver. 40. It must therefore mean, if taken literally at all, the city that is to be built by them when they are brought in with the fulness of the Gentiles.

The tower of Hananeel] This stood in the north-east part of the city; from thence the wall proceeded

the tower of Hananeel unto the gate of the corner.

39 And ^o the measuring line shall yet go forth over against it upon the hill Gareb, and shall compass about to Goath.

40 And the whole valley of the dead bodies, and of the ashes, and all the fields unto the brook of Kidron, ^p unto the corner of the horse-gate toward the east, ^q shall be holy unto the LORD; it shall not be plucked up, nor thrown down any more for ever.

^o Ezek. xl. 8; Zech. ii. 1. — ^p 2 Chron. xxiii. 15; Neh. iii. 28. ^q Joel iii. 17.

to the corner gate, (probably the same as the old gate,) thus named from its running out into an angle in that part.

Verse 39. *Upon the hill Gareb*] Gareb and Goath are out of the limits of this city. The latter is supposed to be *Golgotha*; that is, the *heap of Gotha*, which, being the place where our Lord was crucified, was *without the city*. These hills were a little to the north-west of the old city walls: but are destined to be *within* the new city. See Dr. Blayney on all these verses.

Verse 40. *The whole valley of the dead bodies*] The valley of the son of Hinnom.

And all the fields unto the brook of Kidron, unto the corner of the horse-gate toward the east] All these places, the fuller's field, &c., shall be consecrated to the Lord, and become a part of this new city; so that this will appear to be a city much more extensive than the city of Jerusalem ever was; and to be suited to that time, when the people shall have the law written in their hearts, and God shall have filled the land with the seed of man, and with the seed of beast. Talia sæcla currite! "Make speed, ye happy times!"

CHAPTER XXXII.

Jeremiah, now confined for his faithful admonitions, foretells the fate of the king and city, 1–5. According to the direction of God, he buys of his cousin Hananeel a field in Anathoth; the contract, or deed of sale being subscribed, sealed, and witnessed, and delivered to Baruch, together with a duplicate not sealed, who is commanded to put them into an earthen vessel that they may remain there for many days, 6–14. This transaction of the prophet, which is entered and subscribed in the public register, God constitutes a sign or pledge of the Jews' return from the Babylonish captivity, and of their again possessing houses, fields, and vineyards, in their own land, and by their own right, according to their tribes and families, 15. Jeremiah's prayer, in which he recounts God's marvellous acts towards the children of Israel, and deeply deploras the lamentable state of the country, and the numerous provocations which have led to it, 16–25. After which God is introduced declaring his purpose of giving up his people into the hands of their enemies, 26–35; promising, however, to restore them in due time to their ancient possessions, and to make with them an everlasting covenant 36–44.

A. M. cir. 3417.
B. C. cir. 587.
Ol. XLVIII. 2.
Tarquinius Priscus,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 30.

A. M. 3415.
B. C. 589.
Ol. XLVII. 4

Anno
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman., 28.

THE word that came to Jeremiah from the LORD ^a in the tenth year of Zedekiah king of Judah, which was the eighteenth year of Nebuchadnezzar.

2 For then the king of Babylon's army besieged Jerusalem: and Jeremiah the prophet was shut up ^b in the court of the prison, which was in the king of Judah's house.

3 For Zedekiah king of Judah had shut him up, saying, Wherefore dost thou prophesy, and say, Thus saith the LORD, ^c Behold, I will give this city into the hand of the king of Babylon, and he shall take it;

4 And Zedekiah king of Judah ^d shall not escape out of the hand of the Chaldeans, but shall surely be delivered into the hand of the king of Babylon, and shall speak with him mouth to mouth, and his eyes shall behold his eyes;

5 And he shall lead Zedekiah to Babylon, and there shall he be ^e until I visit him, saith

^a 2 Kings xxv. 1, 2; Jer. xxxix. 1. — ^b Neh. iii. 25; chap. xxxiii. 1; xxxvii. 21; xxxviii. 6; xxxix. 14. — ^c Chap. xxxiv. 2. ^d Chap. xxxiv. 3; xxxviii. 18, 23; xxxix. 5; lii. 9. — ^e Chap.

the LORD: ^f though ye fight with the Chaldeans, ye shall not prosper.

6 And Jeremiah said, The word of the LORD came unto me, saying,

7 Behold, Hanameel the son of Shallum thine uncle shall come unto thee, saying, Buy thee my field that is in Anathoth: for the ^g right of redemption is thine to buy it.

8 So Hanameel mine uncle's son came to me in the court of the prison according to the word of the LORD, and said unto me, Buy my field, I pray thee, that is in Anathoth, which is in the country of Benjamin: for the right of inheritance is thine, and the redemption is thine; buy it for thyself. Then I knew that this was the word of the LORD.

9 And I bought the field of Hanameel my uncle's son, that was in Anathoth, and ^h weighed him the money, even ⁱ seventeen shekels of silver.

10 And I ^k subscribed the evidence, and

xxvii. 22. — ^f Chap. xxi. 4; xxxiii. 5. — ^g Lev. xxv. 24, 25, 32; Ruth iv. 4. — ^h Gen. xxiii. 16; Zech. xi. 12. — ⁱ Or, seven shekels and ten pieces of silver. — ^k Heb. wrote in the book.

NOTES ON CHAP. XXXII.

Verse 1. *The word that came*] This prophecy bears its own date: it was delivered in the tenth year of Zedekiah, which answered to the eighteenth of Nebuchadnezzar. It appears from 2 Kings xxv. 8, that the eleventh year of Zedekiah was the nineteenth of Nebuchadnezzar; and consequently, that the eighteenth of that monarch must have been the tenth of the Jewish king.

Verse 2. *Then the king of Babylon's army besieged Jerusalem*] The siege had commenced the year before, and continued a year after, ending in the fifth month of the following year; consequently, the siege must have lasted about eighteen months and twenty-seven days. See 2 Kings xxv. 18.

Verse 4. *And shall speak with him mouth to mouth*] He shall be reduced to a state of the most abject servitude. The slave was obliged to fix his eyes on every motion of the master whilst giving his orders, who often condescended to give them only by dumb signs.

Verse 7. *The right of redemption is thine*] The law had established that the estates of a family should never be alienated. If, therefore, a man through poverty was obliged to sell his patrimony, the nearest relative had a right to purchase it before all others, and even to redeem it, if it had been sold to another. This is what is called the right of goel, or kinsman, Lev. xxv. 25. And in the year of jubilee the whole reverted to its ancient master, Lev. xxv. 13.

Verse 8. *This was the word of the Lord*] It was by his appointment that I was to make this purchase. The whole was designed as a symbolical act, to show the people that there would be a return from Babylon,

that each family should re-enter on its former possessions, and that a man might safely purchase on the certainty of this event.

Verse 9. *Weighed him the money*] It does not appear that there was any coined or stamped money among the Jews before the captivity; the Scripture, therefore, never speaks of counting money, but of weighing it.

Seventeen shekels of silver.] The shekel at this time must have been a nominal coin; it was a thing of a certain weight, or a certain worth. Seventeen shekels was the weight of the silver paid: but it might have been in one ingot, or piece. The shekel has been valued at from two shillings and threepence to two shillings and sixpence, and even at three shillings; taking the purchase-money at a medium of the value of the shekel, it would amount only to about two pounds two shillings and sixpence. But as estates bore value only in proportion to the number of years before the jubilee, and the field in question was then in the hands of the Chaldeans, and this cousin of Jeremiah was not likely to come back to enjoy it after seventy years, (nor could he then have it, as a jubilee would intervene and restore it to the original family,) and money must now be very scarce and high in its value, the seventeen shekels might have been a sufficient sum for a field in those circumstances, and one probably not large in its dimensions.

Verse 10. *I subscribed the evidence*] We have here all the circumstances of this legal act: 1. An offer is made of the reversion of the ground, till the jubilee, to him who would then of right come into possession. 2. The price is agreed on, and the silver weighed in the balances. 3. A contract or deed of sale is drawn

A. M. 3415.
B. C. 589.
OL. XLVII. 4.
Anno
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman., 28.

sealed *it*, and took witnesses, and weighed *him* the money in the balances.

11 So I took the evidence of the purchase, *both* that which was sealed according to the law and custom, and that which was open :

12 And I gave the evidence of the purchase unto ¹ Baruch the son of Neriah, the son of Maaseiah, in the sight of Hanameel mine uncle's son, and in the presence of the ² witnesses that subscribed the book of the purchase, before all the Jews that sat in the court of the prison.

13 And I charged Baruch before them, saying,

14 Thus saith the LORD of hosts, the God of Israel ; Take these evidences, this evidence of the purchase, both which is sealed, and this evidence which is open ; and put them in an earthen vessel, that they may continue many days.

15 For thus saith the LORD of hosts, the God of Israel ; Houses and fields and vineyards ³ shall be possessed again in this land.

16 Now when I had delivered the evidence of the purchase unto Baruch the son of Neriah, I prayed unto the LORD, saying,

17 Ah Lord God ! behold, ⁴ thou hast made the heaven and the earth by thy great power and stretched-out arm, and ⁵ there is nothing ⁶ too hard for thee :

¹ Chap. xxxvi. 4.—² See Isa. viii. 2.—³ Ver. 37, 43. ⁴ 2 Kings xix. 15.—⁵ Gen. xviii. 14; ver. 27; Luke i. 37. ⁶ Or, *from thee*.—⁷ Exod. xv. 6; xxxiv. 7; Deut. v. 9, 10. ⁸ Isa. ix. 6.—⁹ Chap. x. 16.—¹⁰ Isa. xxviii. 29.—¹¹ Heb. *doing*. ¹² Job xxxiv. 21; Psal. xxxiii. 13; Prov. v. 21; chap. xvi. 17.

up: to which both parties agreeing, 4. *Witnesses* are brought forward to see it *signed and sealed*; for the contract was both *subscribed and sealed*. 5. A *duplicate* of the deed was drawn, which was not to be *sealed*, but to lie *open* for the inspection of those concerned, in some public place where it might be safe, and always to be seen. 6. The original, which was *sealed up*, was put in an *earthen pitcher*, in order to be preserved from accidents. 7. This was delivered by the purchaser into the hands of a third party, to be preserved for the use of the purchaser, and *witnesses* were called to attest this *delivery*. 8. They subscribed the *book of the purchase*, perhaps a *town book*, or *register*, where such purchases were entered. *Baruch* was a *scribe* by profession; and the deeds were delivered into his hands, before witnesses, to be preserved as above. Perhaps the *law*, in this case, required that the *instrument* should be thus lodged. But, in the present case, *both the deeds, the original and the duplicate*, were put into the earthen pitcher, because the city was about to be burnt; and, if lodged as *usual*, they would be destroyed in the general conflagration. See ver. 14.

18 Thou showest ⁷ loving-kindness unto thousands, and recompensest the iniquity of the fathers into the bosom of their children after them: the Great, ⁸ the Mighty God, ⁹ the LORD of hosts, *is* his name,

19 ¹⁰ Great in counsel, and mighty in ¹¹ work: for thine ¹² eyes *are* open upon all the ways of the sons of men: ¹³ to give every one according to his ways, and according to the fruit of his doings:

20 Which hast set signs and wonders in the land of Egypt, *even* unto this day, and in Israel, and among *other* men; and hast made thee ¹⁴ a name, as at this day;

21 And ¹⁵ hast brought forth thy people Israel out of the land of Egypt with signs, and with wonders, and with a strong hand, and with a stretched-out arm, and with great terror;

22 And hast given them this land, which thou didst swear to their fathers to give them, ¹⁶ a land flowing with milk and honey;

23 And they came in, and possessed it; but ¹⁷ they obeyed not thy voice, neither walked in thy law; they have done nothing of all that thou commandedst them to do: therefore thou hast caused all this evil to come upon them:

24 Behold the ¹⁸ mounts, they are come unto the city to take it; and the city ¹⁹ *is* given into the hand of the Chaldeans, that fight against

¹ Chap. xvii. 10.—² Exod. ix. 16; 1 Chron. xvii. 21; Isa. lxiii. 12; Dan. ix. 15.—³ Exod. vi. 6; 2 Sam. vii. 23; 1 Chron. xvii. 21; Psal. cxxxvi. 11, 12.—⁴ Exod. iii. 8, 17; chap. xi. 5. ⁵ Neh. ix. 26; chap. xi. 8; Dan. ix. 10-14.—⁶ Or, *engines of shot*; chap. xxxiii. 4.—⁷ Ver. 25, 36.

Verse 15. *Houses and fields—shall be possessed again*] That is, this is an evidence that the captivity shall not last long: houses, &c., shall here be possessed again, either by their present owners or immediate descendants. The *young* might return; at least, all *under ten years* of age: there was no natural impossibility that they should not live till they should be *four score*.

Verse 16. *I prayed unto the Lord*] And what a prayer! What weight of matter, sublimity of expression, profound veneration, just conception, Divine unction, powerful pleading, and strength of faith! Historical, without flatness; condensed, without obscurity; confessing the greatest of crimes against the most righteous of Beings, without despairing of his mercy, or presuming on his goodness: a confession that, in fact, acknowledges that God's *justice should* smite and destroy, had not his infinite goodness said, I will pardon and spare.

Verse 19. *Thine eyes are open upon all the ways of—men*] Thou art omniscient, and knowest all things; thou art omnipresent, and seest all things.

Verse 24. *Behold the mounts*] The huge terraces

A. M. 3415.
B. C. 589.
OL. XLVII. 4.
Anno
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman., 28.

A. M. 3415
B. C. 589.
Ol. XLVII. 4.
Anno
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman., 28.
it, because of ^a the sword, and
of the famine, and of the pesti-
lence: and what thou hast spo-
ken is come to pass; and, behold,
thou seest it.

25 And thou hast said unto me, O Lord
God, Buy thee the field for money, and take
witnesses; ^f for ^e the city is given into the
hand of the Chaldeans.

26 Then came the word of the LORD unto
Jeremiah, saying,

27 Behold, I *am* the LORD, the ^b God of all
flesh: ⁱ is there any thing too hard for me?

28 Therefore thus saith the LORD; Behold,
^k I will give this city into the hand of the
Chaldeans, and into the hand of Nebuchad-
rezzar king of Babylon, and he shall take it:

29 And the Chaldeans, that fight against
this city, shall come, and ^l set fire on this city,
and burn it with the houses, ^m upon whose
roofs they have offered incense unto Baal, and
poured out drink-offerings unto other gods,
to provoke me to anger.

30 For the children of Israel and the chil-
dren of Judah ⁿ have only done evil before me
from their youth: for the children of Israel
have only provoked me to anger with the
work of their hands, saith the LORD.

31 For this city hath been to me as ^o a pro-
vocation of mine anger and of my fury from
the day that they built it even unto this day;
^p that I should remove it from before my face.

32 Because of all the evil of the children
of Israel, and of the children of Judah, which

they have done to provoke me to
anger, ^q they, their kings, their
princes, their priests, and their
prophets, and the men of Judah,
and the inhabitants of Jerusalem.

33 And they have turned unto me the ^r back,^a
and not the face: though I taught them, ^t rising
up early and teaching *them*, yet they have not
hearkened to receive instruction.

34 But they ^v set their abominations in the
house, which is called by my name, to defile it.

35 And they built the high places of Baal,
which *are* in the valley of the son of Hinnom,
to ^v cause their sons and their daughters to
pass through *the fire* unto ^w Molech; ^x which
I commanded them not, neither came it into
my mind, that they should do this abomi-
nation, to cause Judah to sin.

36 And now therefore thus saith the LORD,
the God of Israel, concerning this city,
whereof ye say, ^y It shall be delivered into the
hand of the king of Babylon by the sword,
and by ^z the famine, and by the pestilence;

37 Behold, I will ^z gather them out of all
countries, whither I have driven them in mine
anger, and in my fury, and in great wrath;
and I will bring them again unto this place,
and I will cause them ^a to dwell safely:

38 And they shall ^b be my people, and I
will be their God:

39 And I will ^c give them one heart, and
one way, that they may fear me ^d for ever,
for the good of them, and of their children
after them:

^a Chap. xiv. 12. — ^f Or, *though*. — ^g Ver. 24. — ^h Num. xvi. 22.
ⁱ Ver. 17. — ^j Ver. 3. — ^k Chap. xxi. 10; xxxvii. 8, 10; lli. 13.
^l Chap. xix. 13. — ^m Chap. ii. 7; iii. 25; vii. 22-26; xxii. 21;
Ezek. xx. 24. — ⁿ Heb. *for my anger*. — ^o 2 Kings xxiii. 27;
xxiv. 3. — ^p Isa. i. 4, 6; Dan. ix. 8. — ^q Heb. *neck*. — ^r Chap.
ii. 27; vii. 24. — ^s Chap. vii. 13.

^t Chap. vii. 30, 31; xxiii. 11; Ezek. viii. 5, 6. — ^v Chap. vii.
31; xix. 5. — ^w Lev. xviii. 21; 1 Kings xi. 33. — ^x Chap. vii. 31.
^y Ver. 24. — ^z Deut. xxx. 3; chap. xxiii. 3; xxix. 14; xxxi. 10;
Ezek. xxxvii. 21. — ^a Chap. xxiii. 6; xxxiii. 16. — ^b Chap. xxiv.
7; xxx. 22; xxxi. 33. — ^c Chap. xxiv. 7; Ezek. xi. 19, 20.
^d Heb. *all days*.

raised up to plant their engines on, that they might
throw darts, stones, &c., into the city.

Because of the sword, and of the famine, and of the
pestilence] The city was now reduced to extreme ne-
cessity; and from the siege continuing nearly a year
longer, we may conclude that the besieged made a no-
ble defence.

Verse 29. *With the houses, upon whose roofs*] As
it is most probable that *Baal* was the *sun*, they might
have chosen the *tops* of the houses, which were always
flat, with battlements around, to offer incense and sa-
crifice to him at his *rising*, and while he was *in sight*
above the horizon.

Verse 30. *For the children of Israel and the chil-
dren of Judah have only done evil*] They have all
been transgressors from their earliest history.

For the children of Israel] The ten tribes.

*Have only provoked me to anger with the work of
their hands*] They have been sinners beyond all others,
being *excessive idolaters*. Their hands have formed
the objects of their worship.

Verse 33. *Though I taught them, rising up early
and teaching them*] From the frequent reference to
this, we may naturally conclude that *morning preach-
ing* prevailed much in Judea.

Verse 37. *Behold, I will gather them out of all
countries*] A promise often repeated. See chap. xxix.
14, and the notes on chap. xxxi. 8, &c.

Verse 39. *I will give them one heart*] And that a
clean one.

And one way] And that a *holy and safe one*: and
to have this *clean heart*, and *to walk in this good way*,

A. M. 3415.
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Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman., 28.

40 And ^aI will make an everlasting covenant with them, that I will not turn away ^ffrom them, to do them good; but ^gI will put my fear in their hearts, that they shall not depart from me.

41 Yea, ^hI will rejoice over them to do them good, and ⁱI will plant them in this land ^kassuredly with my whole heart and with my whole soul.

42 For thus saith the LORD; ¹Like as I have brought all this great evil upon this people, so will I bring upon them all the good that I have promised them.

^a Isa. lv. 3; chap. xxxi. 31. — ^fHeb. *from after them*. — ^gChap. xxxi. 34. — ^hDeut. xxx. 9; Zeph. iii. 17. — ⁱChap. xxiv. 6; xxxi. 28; Amos ix. 15.

will be for the good of them and their children after them. God's blessing is a profitable inheritance. They shall have but one object of worship, and one way of salvation; and being saved from sin, idolatry, and destruction, they must necessarily be happy within and happy without.

Verse 41. *Yea, I will rejoice over them to do them good*] Nothing can please God better than our coming to him to receive the good which, with his whole heart and his whole soul, he is ready to impart. How exceedingly condescending are these words of God!

Verse 42. *Will I bring upon them all the good that I have promised*] God's word cannot fail. The Jews

43 And ^mfields shall be bought in this land, ⁿwhereof ye say, *It is desolate without man or beast; it is given into the hand of the Chaldeans.*

44 Men shall buy fields for money, and subscribe evidences, and seal *them*, and take witnesses in ^othe land of Benjamin, and in the places about Jerusalem, and in the cities of Judah, and in the cities of the mountains, and in the cities of the valley, and in the cities of the south: for ^pI will cause their captivity to return, saith the LORD.

^hHeb. *in truth*, or *stability*. — ⁱChap. xxxi. 28. — ^mVer. 15. — ⁿChap. xxxiii. 10. — ^oChap. xvii. 26. — ^pChap. xxxiii. 7, 11, 29.

have never yet received the good that God has promised. Nothing like the fulfilment of these promises took place after their return from Babylon; therefore there remaineth yet a *rest* for these ancient people of God; and it is under the *Christian* dispensation that they are to have it.

Verse 44. *Men shall buy fields for money*] This is a reference to the symbolical purchase mentioned at the beginning of the chapter; that may be considered by them as a sure sign of their restoration, not only to the same land, but to their respective inheritances in that land. This the power of God could alone perform.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

In this chapter the prophet predicts a restoration of Israel and Judah to the favour of God, attended with such glorious circumstances as shall astonish all the world, 1-9. Their prosperity from that period is then described by a beautiful enumeration of circumstances, 10-13. This leads to the promise of the Messiah, the grand subject of the prophetic writings, and the happiness and stability which the children of Israel shall enjoy under his government; promises which, in so far as they respect the great body of the Jews, remain still to be fulfilled, 14-26.

A. M. 3416.
B. C. 588.
Ol. XLVIII. 1.
Anno
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman., 29.

MOREOVER the word of the LORD came unto Jeremiah the second time, (while he was yet ^ashut up in the court of the prison,) saying,

^aChap. xxxii. 2, 3. — ^bIsa. xxxvii. 26. — ^cOr, *JEHOVAH*.

NOTES ON CHAP. XXXIII.

Verse 1. *Moreover the word of the Lord*] This was in the eleventh year of the reign of Zedekiah, Jeremiah being still shut up in prison: but he was now in the court of the prison, where the elders and the king's officers, &c., might consult him with the greater ease; for they continued to inquire, foolishly thinking, that if he would but prophesy good things, that these must come; or that he had sufficient power with God to induce him to alter his mind,—destroy the Chaldeans, and deliver the city.

2 Thus saith the LORD the Maker thereof, the LORD that formed it, to establish it; ^othe ^dLORD is his name;

3 ^eCall unto me, and I will answer thee, and

^dExod. xv. 3; Amos v. 8; ix. 6. — ^ePs. xci. 15; chap. xxix.

Verse 2. *Thus saith the Lord the Maker thereof*] *הוהוה* *osah*, the doer of it. That is, he who is to perform that which he is now about to promise. Thus translated by Duhler: —Voici ce que dit l'Eternel, qui fait ce qu'il a dit.—"Thus saith the Lord, who doth that which he hath said." The word *Jehovah*, not *Lord*, should be used in all such places as this.

Verse 3. *Call unto me, and I will answer thee*] To me alone it belongs to reveal what is future; and the stupendous things which are now coming are known only to myself. These idolaters go to their gods to

A. M. 3415.
B. C. 589.
Ol. XLVII. 4.
Anno
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman., 28.

A. M. 3416.
B. C. 588.
Ol. XLVIII. 1.
Anno
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman., 29.

A. M. 3416. show thee great and ^rmighty
B. C. 588. things which thou knowest not.

Ol. XLVIII. 1. Anno
Tarquinius Prisci, 4 For thus saith the LORD, the
R. Roman., 29. God of Israel, concerning the
houses of this city, and concerning the houses
of the kings of Judah, which are thrown down
by ^s the mounts, and by the sword ;

5 ^h They come to fight with the Chaldeans,
but *it is* to fill them with the dead bodies of
men, whom I have slain in mine anger and in
my fury, and for all whose wickedness I have
hid my face from this city.

6 Behold, ⁱ I will bring it health and cure,
and I will cure them, and will reveal unto
them the abundance of peace and truth.

7 And ^k I will cause the captivity of Judah
and the captivity of Israel to return, and will
build them, ^l as at the first.

8 And I will ^m cleanse them from all their
iniquity, whereby they have sinned against
me; and I will ⁿ pardon all their iniquities,
whereby they have sinned, and whereby they
have transgressed against me.

9 ^o And it shall be to me a name of joy, a
praise and an honour before all the nations
of the earth, which shall hear all the good
that I do unto them: and they shall ^p fear
and tremble for all the goodness and for all
the prosperity that I procure unto it.

^r Or, *hidden*; Isa. xlvi. 6. — ^s Chap. xxxii. 24. — ^h Chap.
xxxii. 5. — ⁱ Chap. xxx. 17. — ^k Chap. xxx. 3; xxxii. 44; ver.
11. — ^l Isa. i. 26; chap. xxiv. 6; xxx. 20; xxxi. 4, 28; xlii. 10.
^m Ezek. xxxvi. 25; Zech. xiii. 1; Heb. ix. 13, 14. — ⁿ Chap.
xxxi. 34; Mic. vii. 18. — ^o Isa. lxii. 7; chap. xlii. 11. — ^p Isa.
lx. 5.

get information relative to the issue of the present com-
motions; but there is no light in them. Ask *thou*, O
Jeremiah, and I will tell *thee* the great and mighty
things which *even thou* knowest not.

Verse 4. *Thus saith the Lord*] This is a new con-
firmation of what has already been said, viz., The city
shall fall, a number of the inhabitants shall perish, the
rest shall be carried into captivity; but the *nation* shall
be preserved, and the people return from their captivity.

Verse 6. *Behold I will bring it health and cure*]
אריכה arukah, an extensive plaster; or, as we phrase
it, a plaster as large as the sore. I will repair the
losses of families by numerous births, and bless the
land with fertility.

Verse 7. *The captivity of Judah and the captivity
of Israel*] This must respect the latter times, for the
ten tribes did not return with the Jews at the termina-
tion of the seventy years.

Verse 8. *I will cleanse them*] These promises of
pardon and holiness must be referred to their state un-
der the Gospel, when they shall have received Jesus
as the promised Messiah.

10 Thus saith the LORD; Again A. M. 3416.
there shall be heard in this place, B. C. 588.
Ol. XLVIII. 1. Anno
Tarquinius Prisci, ^q which ye say *shall be* desolate
R. Roman., 29. without man and without beast,

even in the cities of Judah, and in the streets
of Jerusalem, that are desolate, without man,
and without inhabitant, and without beast,

11 The ^r voice of joy, and the voice of glad-
ness, the voice of the bridegroom, and the voice
of the bride, the voice of them that shall say,

^s Praise the LORD of hosts: for the LORD is
good; for his mercy *endureth* for ever: *and* of
them that shall bring ^t the sacrifice of praise
into the house of the LORD. For ^u I will cause
to return the captivity of the land, as at the
first, saith the LORD.

12 Thus saith the LORD of hosts; ^v Again in
this place, which is desolate without man and
without beast, and in all the cities thereof, shall
be a habitation of shepherds causing *their*
flocks to lie down.

13 ^w In the cities of the mountains, in the
cities of the vale, and in the cities of the south,
and in the land of Benjamin, and in the places
about Jerusalem, and in the cities of Judah,
shall the flocks ^x pass again under the hands
of him that telleth *them*, saith the LORD.

14 ^y Behold, the days come, saith the LORD,
that ^z I will perform that good thing which

^q Chap. xxxii. 43. — ^r Chap. vii. 34; xvi. 9; xxv. 10; Rev.
xviii. 23. — ^s 1 Chron. xvi. 8, 34; 2 Chron. v. 13; vii. 3; Ezra
iii. 11; Psa. cxxxvi. 1; Isa. xii. 4. — ^t Lev. vii. 12; Psa. cvii.
22; cxvi. 17. — ^u Ver. 7. — ^v Isa. lxx. 10; chap. xxxi. 24; i.
19. — ^w Chap. xvii. 26; xxxii. 44. — ^x Lev. xxvii. 32. — ^y Ch.
xxiii. 5; xxxi. 27, 31. — ^z Chap. xxix. 10.

Verse 9. *They shall fear and tremble*] The sur-
rounding nations shall be persuaded that it is the hand
of the Almighty that has wrought this change in your
behalf; and shall *fear* to molest you, and *tremble* lest
they should incur the displeasure of your God by doing
you any kind of evil.

Verse 11. *The voice of them that shall say, Praise
the Lord of hosts*] That is, the voice of the *Levites*
in the sacred service: intimating that the temple should
be rebuilt, and the public service restored.

Verse 12. *A habitation of shepherds*] See on chap.
xxxi. 12.

Verse 14. *Behold, the days come*] See chap. xxxii.
5, and xxxi. 31.

That good thing which I have promised] By my
prophets: for those who have predicted the captivity
have also foretold its conclusion, though not in such
express terms as Jeremiah did. See Hos. i. 10, &c.;
ii. 15, &c.; vi. 11, &c.; Amos ix. 14, &c., and Jer.
iii. 12, &c. The *end* of the captivity has been fore-
told by Micah, chap. vii. 9, &c.; Zephaniah, iii. 10,
&c.; and by Jeremiah, chap. xvi. 15; xxiii. 3; xxxi.

A. M. 3416. I have promised unto the house
B. C. 599. of Israel and to the house of
Ol. XLVIII. 1. Judah.
Anno
Targum Prisci,
R. Roman. 29.

15 In those days, and at that time, will I cause the ^a Branch of righteousness to grow up unto David; and he shall execute judgment and righteousness in the land.

16 ^b In those days shall Judah be saved, and Jerusalem shall dwell safely: and this *is the name* wherewith she shall be called, ^c The Lord our Righteousness.

17 For thus saith the Lord; ^d David shall never ^e want a man to sit upon the throne of the house of Israel;

18 Neither shall the priests the Levites want a man before me to ^f offer burnt-offerings, and to kindle meat-offerings, and to do sacrifice continually.

19 And the word of the Lord came unto Jeremiah, saying,

20 Thus saith the Lord; ^g If ye can break my covenant of the day, and my covenant of the night, and that there should not be day and night in their season;

21 Then may also ^h my covenant be broken

^a Isa. iv. 2; xl. 1; chap. xxxii. 5.—^b Chap. xxiii. 6.
^c Heb. *Jehovah-tsidkenu*—^d Heb. *these shall not be cut off from David*.—^e 2 Sam. vii. 12. 1 Kings ii. 4. Psa. lxxxix. 29, 36; Luke i. 32, 33.—^f Rom. xii. 1; xv. 16; 1 Pet. ii. 5, 9; Rev. i. 6.

10; xxxii. 37. The Targum explains verses 14, 15, and 16 of the Messiah.

Verse 16. And this is the name *wherewith she shall be called, The Lord our Righteousness*.] See what has been said on chap. xxiii. 6, which is generally supposed to be a strictly parallel passage: but they are very different, and I doubt whether they mean exactly the same thing. As to our translation here, it is ignorant, and almost impious; it says that *Jerusalem*, for that is the antecedent, shall be called *The Lord our Righteousness*. The pronoun *יה* *lah*, which is translated *her*, is the masculine affix, in the Chaldaic form, which frequently occurs; and Dr. Blayney translates, "And this is He whom Jehovah shall call our righteousness," or Justification. Perhaps there is a sense which these words will bear far more congenial to the scope of the place. I will give the original, as before: *יהוה צדקנו יה* *Yehovah tsidkenu lah*, *Yehovah tsidkenu*, "And this one who shall call to her is the Lord our Justification;" that is, the salvation of the Jews shall take place when Jesus Christ is proclaimed to them as their Justifier, and they receive him as such.

Instead of *יה lah*, *her* or *him*, Chaldaice, the Vulgate, Chaldee, and Syriac have read *לו lo*, *him*, less ambiguously; and this reading is supported by one or two MSS. This emendation renders the passage here more conformable to that in chap. xxiii. 6; but if the

with David my servant, that he should not have a son to reign upon his throne; and with the Levites, the priests, my ministers.

22 As ⁱ the host of heaven cannot be numbered, neither the sand of the sea measured: so will I multiply the seed of David my servant, and the Levites that minister unto me.

23 Moreover the word of the Lord came to Jeremiah, saying,

24 Considerest thou not what this people have spoken, saying, ^k The two families which the Lord hath chosen, he hath even cast them off? thus they have despised my people, that they should be no more a nation before them.

25 Thus saith the Lord; If ^l my covenant be not with day and night, and if I have not ^m appointed the ordinances of heaven and earth;

26 ⁿ Then will I cast away the seed of Jacob, and David my servant, so that I will not take *any* of his seed to be rulers over the seed of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob: for ^o I will cause their captivity to return, and have mercy on them.

ⁱ Psa. lxxxix. 37; Isa. liv. 9; chap. xxxi. 36; ver. 25.—^j Psa. lxxxix. 34.—^k Gen. xiii. 16. xv. 5; xlii. 17; chap. xxxi. 37.
^l Ver. 21, 22.—^m Ver. 20; Gen. viii. 22.—ⁿ Psa. lxxiv. 16, 17; civ. 19; chap. xxxi. 35, 36.—^o Chap. xxxi. 37.—^p Ver. 7, 11; Ezra ii. 1.

translation above be admitted, all embarrassment is gone. One of my own MSS. has *לה loh*, with the masculine points, and no *mappik* on the *ה* *he*; and for *tsidkenu* has *צדקנו* *tsidkeynu*, the contracted plural form, *our righteousness*: but this may be a mistake. The passages in this and the twenty-third chapter were not, I am satisfied, intended to express the same thing. I suppose that above refers to the preaching or proclaiming Christ crucified to the Jews, when the time shall arrive in which they shall be incorporated with the Gentile Church. *Dahler* translates this as he did that in chap. xxiii., which is a perfect oversight: but paraphrastic renderings are too often introduced by this learned foreigner.

Verse 18. *Neither shall the priests the Levites want a man*] This is a repetition of the promise made to Phinehas, Num. xxv. 13.

Verse 20. *If ye can break my covenant of the day*] See the note on chap. xxxi. 36.

Verse 22. *So will I multiply the seed of David*] This must be understood of the spiritual David, Jesus Christ, and his progeny, genuine Christians. The two families which God chose for the priesthood, that of Aaron and Phinehas, or, on its being taken away from him, that of Ithamar, 1 Sam. ii. 35, are both extinct. Nor has the office of high priest, or priest of any kind offering sacrifice, been exercised among the Jews for nearly *eighteen hundred* years; therefore what is said

here of the priesthood must refer to the spiritual priesthood, at the head of which is Jesus Christ.

Verse 24. *The two families which the Lord hath chosen*] Some think these refer to the two kingdoms of Israel and Judah; but they never can be considered as two distinct families, being of one and the same race. Others think that the families of Jacob and David are intended; but neither were these distinct. If the two families which had the priesthood be not

meant, then the regal family of David, and the sacerdotal family of Jacob through Levi, may be designed. See ver. 26. Following the spiritual interpretation, neither the regal nor sacerdotal family has failed; for Jesus is a King and a Priest, and all true believers in him are kings and priests unto God and the Lamb. And the highest King that ever reigned is He who is the seed of David, King of kings and Lord of lords, who has all power in heaven and in earth.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

This chapter contains two prophecies: the first, delivered during the siege of Jerusalem, predicts to Zedekiah the taking and burning of the city, with his own peaceful death and honourable burial, 1-7. The second was delivered when the Chaldeans had for some time broken up the siege. It reproves the Jews for their conduct towards their brethren of the poorer sort, whom they released, by a solemn covenant, from bondage, in the extremity of their danger; but compelled to return to it when they thought that danger over, 8-11. For this God threatens them with the sword, pestilence, and famine; and with the return of the Chaldeans, who should take the city, destroy it and the other cities by fire, and make an utter desolation of the whole land of Judea, 12-22.

A. M. 3415.
B. C. 589.
OL XLVII. 4.
Anno
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman., 28.
THE word which came unto
Jeremiah from the LORD,
(^a when Nebuchadnezzar king of
Babylon, and all his army, and
^b all the kingdoms of the earth ^c of his dominion,
and all the people, fought against Jerusalem,
and against all the cities thereof,) saying,

2 Thus saith the LORD, the God of Israel;
Go and speak to Zedekiah king of Judah,
and tell him, Thus saith the LORD; Behold
^d I will give this city into the hand of the king
of Babylon, and ^e he shall burn it with fire:

3 And ^f thou shalt not escape out of his
hand, but shalt surely be taken, and delivered

into his hand; and thine eyes
shall behold the eyes of the king
of Babylon, and ^g he shall speak
with thee mouth to mouth, and
thou shalt go to Babylon.

4 Yet hear the word of the LORD, O Zede-
kiah king of Judah; Thus saith the LORD of
thee, Thou shalt not die by the sword:

5 But thou shalt die in peace: and with
^h the burnings of thy fathers, the former kings
which were before thee, ⁱ so shall they burn
odours for thee; and ^k they will lament thee,
saying, Ah lord! for I have pronounced the
word, saith the LORD.

A. M. 3415.
B. C. 589.
OL XLVII. 4.
Anno
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman., 28.

^a 2 Kings xxv. 1, &c.; chap. xxvix. 1; li. 4.—^b Chap. i. 15.
^c Heb. the dominion of his hand.—^d Chap. xxi. 10; xxxii. 3, 28.
^e Chap. xxxiv. 29; vct. 22.

NOTES ON CHAP. XXXIV.

Verse 1. *The word which came unto Jeremiah*] This discourse was delivered in the tenth year of the reign of Zedekiah. The chapter contains two discourses; one, ver. 1-7, which concerns the taking of the city, and Zedekiah's captivity and death; the other, ver. 8-22, which is an invective against the inhabitants of Jerusalem for having Hebrew male and female slaves. These, having been manumitted at the instance of the prophet, were afterwards brought back by their old masters, and put in the same thralldom; for which God threatens them with severe judgments.

Nebuchadnezzar—and all his army, and all the kingdoms of the earth of his dominion] That is, his army was composed of soldiers gathered out of Babylon, and out of all his tributary dominions: one hundred and twenty provinces.

Verse 2. *He shall burn it with fire*] This was a newly-added circumstance. Among many ancient na-

tions they burned the bodies of the more illustrious dead. Odours were used in the burning: they then gathered the ashes, and put them into an urn or pitcher, sometimes into a strong vessel, and buried them. Many of these have been digged up in different parts of England, where the Romans had stations.

Verse 3. *Thou shalt not escape*] This, however, he had attempted, but was taken in his flight. See chap. xxxix. 4, and lii. 7, &c.

Verse 5. *Thou shalt die in peace*] Thou shalt not die a violent death; and at thy death thou shalt have all those funeral solemnities which were usual at the demise of kings. See 2 Chron. xvi. 14.

So shall they burn odours for thee] Scented wood and other odoriferous substances are placed on the funeral pile of the rich Hindoos, and burned with the body.

And they will lament thee, saying, Ah lord!] They will recite the funeral dirge that begins with those words. See the note on chap. xxii. 18.

A. M. 3415.
B. C. 589.
Ol. XLVII. 4.
Anno
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman. 28.

6 Then Jeremiah the prophet spake all these words unto Zedekiah king of Judah in Jerusalem,

7 When the king of Babylon's army fought against Jerusalem, and against all the cities of Judah that were left, against Lachish, and against Azekah: for ¹these defenced cities remained of the cities of Judah.

A. M. cir. 3415.
B. C. cir. 589.
Ol. XLVII. 4.
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 28.

8 *This is* the word that came unto Jeremiah from the LORD, after that the king Zedekiah had made a covenant with all the people which *were* at Jerusalem, to proclaim ^mliberty unto them;

9 ^aThat every man should let his man-servant, and every man his maid-servant, *being* a Hebrew or a Hebrewess, go free; ^othat none should serve himself of them, *to wit*, of a Jew his brother.

10 Now when all the princes, and all the people, which had entered into the covenant, heard that every one should let his man-servant, and every one his maid-servant, go free, that none should serve themselves of them any more, then they obeyed, and let *them* go.

11 But ^pafterward they turned, and caused the servants and the handmaids, whom they had let go free, to return, and brought them into subjection for servants and for handmaids.

¹² KINGS xviii. 13; xix. 8; 2 Chron. vi. 5, 9.—¹ Exod. xxi. 2; Lev. xxv. 10; ver. 14.—² Neh. v. 11.—³ Lev. xxv. 39–46.
⁴ See ver. 21; chap. xxxvi. 5.—⁵ Exod. xxi. 2; xxiii. 10; Deut. xv. 12.—⁶ Or, *hath sold himself*.

Verse 6. *Spake all these words unto Zedekiah*] He delivered this message at the hazard of his life. Jeremiah feared God, and had no other fear.

Verse 7. *Against Lachish, and against Azekah*] These were two cities of Judah of considerable importance: they had been strongly fortified by Rehoboam, 2 Chron. xi. 9–11; 2 Chron. xxxii. 9.

Verse 8. *The word that came unto Jeremiah*] Here the second discourse begins, which was delivered probably a short time, even a few days, after the former.

Zedekiah had made a covenant] We find no account elsewhere of this covenant: "Every man should let his man-servant and his maid-servant go free;" i. e., as we learn from ver. 14, on the *sabbatical year*; for the *seventh year* was the *year of release*. See Deut. xv. 12.

Verse 11. *But afterward they turned*] They had agreed to manumit them at the end of the *seventh year*; but when the *seventh year* was ended, they recalled their engagement, and detained their servants. This, I believe, is what is here meant.

12 Therefore the word of the LORD came to Jeremiah from the LORD, saying,

13 Thus saith the LORD, the God of Israel; I made a covenant with your fathers in the day that I brought them forth out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondmen, saying,

14 At the end of ^aseven years let ye go every man his brother a Hebrew, which ^rhath been sold unto thee; and when he hath served thee six years, thou shalt let him go free from thee: but your fathers hearkened not unto me, neither inclined their ear.

15 And ye were ^snow turned, and had done right in my sight, in proclaiming liberty every man to his neighbour; and ye had ^tmade a covenant before me ^uin the house ^vwhich is called by my name:

16 But ye turned and ^wpolluted my name, and caused every man his servant, and every man his handmaid, whom he had set at liberty at their pleasure, to return, and brought them into subjection, to be unto you for servants and for handmaids.

17 Therefore thus saith the LORD; Ye have not hearkened unto me, in proclaiming liberty, every one to his brother, and every man to his neighbour: ^xbehold, I proclaim a liberty for you, saith the LORD, ^yto the sword, to the pes-

¹ Heb. *to-day*.—² So 2 Kings xxiii. 3; Neh. x. 29.—³ Chap. vii. 10.—⁴ Heb. *whereupon my name is called*.—⁵ Exod. xx. 7; Lev. xix. 42.—⁶ Matt. vii. 2; Gal. vi. 7; James ii. 13.
⁷ Chap. xxxii. 24, 36.

Verse 16. *Ye—polluted my name*] Had made the covenant in my name, calling me to witness it; now ye have dishonoured my name, by breaking that covenant, and acting contrary to my law.

Verse 17. *I proclaim a liberty for you*] Ye proclaimed *liberty* to your slaves, and afterward resumed your *authority* over them; and I had in consequence *restrained* the sword from cutting you off: but now I give *liberty* to the sword, to the pestilence, and to the famine, and to the captivity, to destroy and consume you, and *enslave* you: for ye shall be removed to all the kingdoms of the earth. The prophet loves to express the conformity between the *crime* and its *punishment*. You promised to give *liberty* to your enslaved brethren; I was pleased, and *bound* the sword in its sheath. You broke your promise, and brought them again into *bondage*; I gave *liberty* to the sword, pestilence, and famine, to destroy multitudes of you, and *captivity* to take the rest. Thus you are punished according to your crimes, and in the *punishment* you may see the *crime*. Sword, pestilence, and famine are frequently joined together, as being often the effects

A. M. cir. 3415.
B. C. cir. 589.
Ol. XLVII. 4.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 28.

tilence, and to the famine; and I will make you ² to be ^a removed into all the kingdoms of the earth.

18 And I will give the men that have transgressed my covenant, which have not performed the words of the covenant which they had made before me, when ^b they cut the calf in twain, and passed between the parts thereof,

19 The princes of Judah, and the princes of Jerusalem, the eunuchs, and the priests, and all the people of the land, which passed between the parts of the calf;

20 I will even give them into the hand of their enemies, and into the hand of them that

^a Heb. for a removing. — ^b Deut. xxviii. 25, 64; chap. xxix. 18.
^c See Gen. xv. 10, 17. — ^d Chap. vii. 33; xvi. 4; xix. 7.

of each other. The sword or war produces famine; famine, the pestilence.

Verse 18. *When they cut the calf in twain, and passed between the parts thereof*] This was the ancient and most solemn way of making a covenant.

1. A calf as sacrifice was offered to God to secure his approbation and support. 2. The victim was then exactly divided from the nose to the rump; the spinal marrow being divided longitudinally, in the most careful manner, that the half of it might remain on each side. 3. These divided parts were laid opposite to each other, a passage being left between them. 4. The contracting parties entered this passage at each end, met in the middle, and there took the covenant oath; adjudging themselves to death should they break this covenant. 5. Then they both feasted on the victim.

seek their life: and their ^c dead bodies shall be for meat unto the fowls of the heaven, and to the beasts of the earth.

21 And Zedekiah king of Judah, and his princes, will I give into the hand of their enemies, and into the hand of them that seek their life, and into the hand of the king of Babylon's army, ^d which are gone up from you.

22 ^e Behold, I will command, saith the LORD, and cause them to return to this city; and they shall fight against it, ^f and take it, and burn it with fire: and ^g I will make the cities of Judah a desolation without an inhabitant.

^d See chap. xxxvii. 5, 11. — ^e Chap. xxxvii. 8, 10. — ^f Chap. xxxviii. 3; xxxix. 1, 2, 8; lii. 7, 13. — ^g Chap. ix. 11; xlv. 2, 6.

In reference to this last circumstance, God says he will give their bodies for meat to the fowls of heaven and to the beasts. This is a farther conformity between the crime and the punishment. See my notes on Gen. xv. 9-17.

Verse 21. *The king of Babylon's army, which are gone up from you.*] Nebuchadnezzar, hearing that there was an Egyptian army coming to the relief of Jerusalem, raised the siege, went out, and met and defeated the Egyptians. It was in the interim this prophecy was delivered.

Verse 22. *I will—cause them to return*] They did return; re-invested the city; and, after an obstinate defence, took it, plundered it, and burned it to the ground, taking Zedekiah and his princes captive.

CHAPTER XXXV.

Jeremiah is commanded to go to the Rechabites, who, on the approach of the Chaldean army, took refuge in Jerusalem; and to try their obedience to the command of Jonadab, (or Jehonadab, 2 Kings x. 15, 16.) their great progenitor, who lived in the reign of Jehu, king of Israel, upwards of two hundred and fifty years before this time, offers them wine to drink, which they refuse, 1-11. Hence occasion is taken to upbraid the Jews with their disobedience to God, their heavenly Father, 12-17; and a blessing is pronounced on the Rechabites, 18, 19.

A. M. cir. 3397.
B. C. cir. 607.
Ol. XLIII. 2.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 10.

THE word which came unto Jeremiah from the LORD in the days of Jehoiakim the son of Josiah king of Judah, saying,

2 Go unto the house of the ^a Rechabites, and speak unto them, and bring them into the house of the LORD, into one of

A. M. cir. 3397.
B. C. cir. 607.
Ol. XLIII. 2.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 10.

^a 2 Kings x. 15;

1 Chron. ii. 55.

NOTES ON CHAP. XXXV.

Verse 1. *The word which came—in the days of Jehoiakim*] What strange confusion in the placing of these chapters! Who could have expected to hear of Jehoiakim again, whom we have long ago buried; and we have now arrived in the history at the very last year of the last Jewish king.

This discourse was probably delivered in the fourth or fifth year of Jehoiakim's reign.

Verse 2. *The house of the Rechabites*] The Rechabites were not descendants of Jacob; they were Kenites, 1 Chron. ii. 55, a people originally settled in that part of Arabia Petraea, called the land of Midian, and most probably the descendants of Jethro, the fa-

A. M. cir. 3397.
B. C. cir. 607.
Ol. XLIII. 2.
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 10.

the chambers, and give them wine to drink.

3 Then I took Jaazaniah the son of Jeremiah, the son of Haba-
ziniah, and his brethren, and all his sons, and the whole house of the Rechabites;

4 And I brought them into the house of the LORD, into the chamber of the sons of Hanan, the son of Igdaliah, a man of God, which was by the chamber of the princes, which was above the chamber of Maaseiah the son of Shallum, the keeper of the door:

5 And I set before the sons of the house of the Rechabites pots full of wine, and cups, and I said unto them, Drink ye wine.

6 But they said, We will drink no wine: for Jonadab the son of Rechab our father com-

manded us, saying, Ye shall drink no wine, neither ye, nor your sons for ever:

7 Neither shall ye build house, nor sow seed, nor plant vineyard, nor have any: but all your days ye shall dwell in tents; that ye may live many days in the land where ye be strangers.

8 Thus have we obeyed the voice of Jonadab the son of Rechab our father in all that he hath charged us, to drink no wine all our days, we, our wives, our sons, nor our daughters;

9 Nor to build houses for us to dwell in: neither have we vineyard, nor field, nor seed:

10 But we have dwelt in tents, and have obeyed, and done according to all that Jonadab our father commanded us.

A. M. cir. 3397.
B. C. cir. 607.
Ol. XLIII. 2.
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 10.

^b1 Kings vi. 5.—^c2 Kings xii. 9; xxv. 18; 1 Chron. ix. 18, 19.

ther-in-law of Moses. Compare Num. x. 29–32, with Judg. i. 16; iv. 11. Those mentioned here seem to have been a tribe of Nomades or Scenite Arabs, who fed their flocks in the deserts of Judea; they preserved the simple manners of their ancestors, considering the life of the inhabitants of cities and large towns as the death of liberty; believing that they would dishonour themselves by using that sort of food that would oblige them to live a sedentary life. Jonadab, one of their ancestors, had required his children and descendants to abide faithful to the customs of their forefathers; to continue to live in tents, and to nourish themselves on the produce of their flocks; to abstain from the cultivation of the ground, and from that particularly of the vine and its produce. His descendants religiously observed this rule, till the time when the armies of the Chaldeans had entered Judea; when, to preserve their lives, they retired within the walls of Jerusalem. But even there we find, from the account in this chapter, they did not quit their frugal manner of life: but most scrupulously observed the law of Jonadab their ancestor, and probably of this family.

When the children of Hobab, or Jethro, the father-in-law of Moses, were invited by him to accompany them in their journeying to the Promised Land, it is very likely that they continued their ancient usages, and lived a patriarchal life. Their property, consisting in nothing but their cattle and tents, was easily removable from place to place; and their manner of living was not likely to excite the envy or jealousy of those who had learnt to relish the luxuries of life; and therefore we may naturally conclude that as they were enemies to none, so they had no enemies themselves. Nature has few wants. Most of those which we feel are factitious; and howsoever what we call civilization may furnish us with the conveniences and comforts of life, let us not deceive ourselves by supposing that these very things do not create the very wants which they are called in to supply; and most certainly do not contribute to the comfort of life, when the term of life is

^d Heb. threshold, or vessel.—^e2 Kings x. 15.—^fExod. xx. 12; Eph. vi. 2, 3.

considerably abridged by their use. But it is time to return to the case of the Rechabites before us.

Verse 3. *The whole house of the Rechabites*] That is, the family—the chiefs of which are here specified.

Verse 4. *Igdaliah, a man of God*] A prophet or holy man, having some office in the temple.

Verse 5. *Pots full of wine, and cups*] The cups were to draw the wine out of the pots, in order to drink it.

Verse 6. *We will drink no wine*] The reason is given above. Their whole religious and political institution consisted in obedience to three simple precepts, each of which has an appropriate spiritual meaning:—

1. *Ye shall drink no wine*] Ye shall preserve your bodies in temperance, shall use nothing that would deprive you of the exercise of your sober reason at any time; lest in such a time ye should do what might be prejudicial to yourselves, injurious to your neighbour, or dishonourable to your God.

2. *Neither shall ye build house*] Ye shall not become residents in any place; ye shall not court earthly possessions; ye shall live free from ambition and from envy, that ye may be free from contention and strife.

3. *But—ye shall dwell in tents*] Ye shall imitate your forefathers, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and the rest of the patriarchs, who dwelt in tents, being strangers and pilgrims upon earth, looking for a heavenly country, and being determined to have nothing here that would indispose their minds towards that place of endless rest, or prevent them from passing through temporal things so as not to lose those that are eternal.

There must necessarily be more in these injunctions than meets the eye in the letter of this account.

Verse 8. *Thus have we obeyed the voice*] We have considered these precepts so very reasonable, so very useful, so conducive to the health of both body and mind, and sanctioned by such a respectable antiquity, that we scrupulously and religiously observe them.

A. M. cir. 3397.
B. C. cir. 607.
Ol. XLIII. 2.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 10.

11 But it came to pass, when Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon came up into the land, that we said, Come, and let us go to Jerusalem for fear of the army of the Chaldeans, and for fear of the army of the Syrians: so we dwell at Jerusalem.

12 Then came the word of the LORD unto Jeremiah, saying,

13 Thus saith the LORD of hosts, the God of Israel; Go and tell the men of Judah and the inhabitants of Jerusalem, Will ye not receive instruction to hearken to my words? saith the LORD.

14 The words of Jonadab the son of Rechab, that he commanded his sons not to drink wine, are performed; for unto this day they drink none, but obey their father's commandment: ^h notwithstanding I have spoken unto you, ⁱ rising early and speaking; but ye hearkened not unto me:

15 ^k I have sent also unto you all my servants the prophets, rising up early and sending them, saying, ^l Return ye now every man from his evil way, and amend your doings, and go not after other gods to serve them, and ye shall

dwell in the land which I have given to you and to your fathers: but ye have not inclined your ear, nor hearkened unto me.

16 Because the sons of Jonadab the son of Rechab have performed the commandment of their father, which he commanded them; but this people hath not hearkened unto me:

17 Therefore thus saith the LORD God of hosts, the God of Israel; Behold, I will bring upon Judah and upon all the inhabitants of Jerusalem all the evil that I have pronounced against them: ^m because I have spoken unto them, but they have not heard; and I have called unto them, but they have not answered.

18 And Jeremiah said unto the house of the Rechabites, Thus saith the LORD of hosts, the God of Israel; Because ye have obeyed the commandment of Jonadab your father, and kept all his precepts, and done according unto all that he hath commanded you:

19 Therefore thus saith the LORD of hosts, the God of Israel; ⁿ Jonadab the son of Rechab shall not want a man to ^o stand before me for ever.

^e Chap. xxxii. 33.—^f 2 Chron. xxxvi. 15.—^g Chap. vii. 13; xxv. 3.—^h Chap. vii. 25; xxv. 4.—ⁱ Chap. xviii. 11; xxv. 5, 6.

Verse 11. *But—when Nebuchadrezzar—came up* If at present we appear to be acting contrary in any respect to our institutions, in being found in the city, necessity alone has induced us to take this temporary step. We have sought the shelter of the city for the preservation of our lives; so now we dwell at Jerusalem.

Verse 14. *The words of Jonadab—are performed—but ye hearkened not unto me.* The Lord, knowing the fidelity of this people, chose to try them in this way, that he might, by their conscientious obedience to the precepts of their forefathers, show the Jews, to their confusion, their ingratitude to him, and their neglect of his precepts, which if a man do, he shall live by them.

Verse 17. *I will bring upon Judah and upon all the inhabitants of Jerusalem all the evil* Having, by the conduct of the Rechabites, clearly and fully convicted

^m Prov. i. 24; Isa. lxv. 12; lxvi. 4; chap. vii. 13.—ⁿ Heb. *There shall not a man be cut off from Jonadab the son of Rechab to stand, &c.*—^o Chap. xv. 19.

them of ingratitude and rebellion, he now proceeds to pronounce sentence against them.

Verse 19. *Thus saith the Lord—Jonadab—shall not want a man to stand before me for ever.* His name shall ever be honourable, and his posterity shall enjoy my continual protection; and there shall never be found a time in which men of his spirit shall be wanting as patterns of genuine simplicity, filial obedience, purity of manners, and deadness to the world. True Christians may be considered as the genuine successors of these ancient Rechabites; and some suppose that the Essenes, in our Lord's time, were literally their descendants, and that these were they who followed our Lord particularly, and became the first converts to the Gospel. If so, the prophecy is literally fulfilled: *they shall never want a man to stand before God*, to proclaim his salvation, and minister to the edification and salvation of others, as long as the earth shall endure.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

God commands Jeremiah to write down in one roll or volume all the predictions he had uttered against Israel and Judah, and all the surrounding nations, from the day of his vocation to the prophetic office, that the house of Judah might have abundant warning of the dreadful calamities with which their country was about to be visited, if not prevented by a timely repentance. 1-3. The prophet employs Baruch the scribe, the son of Neriah, to write from his mouth all the words of the Lord, and then to read them publicly upon a

fast day in the Lord's house, 4-8. A general fast is proclaimed in the following year, viz., the fifth year of the reign of Jehoiakim; upon which occasion Baruch, in obedience to the prophet's command, reads the words of Jeremiah to all the people at the entry of the new gate of the temple, 9, 10. The princes, hearing of this, send for Baruch, who reads the roll to them; and at the contents of which they are greatly alarmed, and solemnly resolve to give information to the king, at the same time advising both the prophet and his scribe to hide themselves, 11-19. Jehoiakim likewise having sent for the roll, Jehudi reads to him a part; and then the king, though advised to the contrary by some of his princes, having cut the leaves, throws the whole into the fire, 20-25, and orders Jeremiah and Baruch to be seized; but they could not be found, because a special providence of God had concealed them, 26. Jeremiah is commanded to re-write his prophecies, and to denounce the judgments of God against the king who had destroyed the first roll, 27-31. Baruch accordingly writes from the mouth of Jeremiah a new copy, with numerous additions, 32.

A. M. 3397.

B. C. 607.

Ol. XLIII. 2.

Anno

Tarquini Prisci,

R. Roman, 10.

AND it came to pass in the fourth year of Jehoiakim,

the son of Josiah king of Judah, that this word came unto Jeremiah from the LORD, saying,

2 Take thee a ^a roll of a book, and ^b write therein all the words that I have spoken unto thee against Israel, and against Judah, and against ^c all the nations, from the day I spake unto thee, from the days of ^d Josiah, even unto this day.

3 ^e It may be that the house of Judah will hear all the evil which I purpose to do unto them; that they may ^f return every man from his evil way; that I may forgive their iniquity and their sin.

4 Then Jeremiah ^g called Baruch the son of Neriah: and ^h Baruch wrote from the mouth of Jeremiah all the words of the LORD, which he had spoken unto him, upon a roll of a book.

5 And Jeremiah commanded Baruch, saying,

I am shut up; I cannot go into the house of the LORD:

6 Therefore go thou, and read in the roll, which thou hast written from my mouth, the words of the LORD in the ears of the people in the LORD's house upon ⁱ the fasting day: and also thou shalt read them in the ears of all Judah that come out of their cities.

7 ^k It may be ^l they will present their supplication before the LORD, and will return every one from his evil way: for great is the anger and the fury that the LORD hath pronounced against this people.

8 And Baruch the son of Neriah did according to all that Jeremiah the prophet commanded him, reading in the book the words of the LORD in the LORD's house.

9 And it came to pass in the fifth year of Jehoiakim the son of Josiah king of Judah, in the ninth month, that they proclaimed

A. M. 3397.

B. C. 607.

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Tarquini Prisci,

R. Roman, 10.

^a Isa. viii. 1; Ezek. ii. 9; Zech. v. 1 — Chap. xxx. 2; Chap. xxv. 15, &c. — ^d Chap. xxv. 3 — ^e Ver. 7; chap. xxvi. 3; Chap. xliii. 8; Josiah iii. 8.

^g Chap. xxxiii. 12 — ^h See chap. xlv. 1. — ⁱ Lev. xvi. 29; xxiii. 27, 32; Acts xxvii. 9. — ^k Ver. 3. — ^l Heb. their supplication shall fall.

NOTES ON CHAP. XXXVI.

Verse 1. *And it came to pass in the fourth year*] About the end of this year, see ver. 9. This discourse also bears its own date, and was probably delivered at a time when the people enjoyed peace, and were about to celebrate one of their annual fasts.

Verse 2. *Take thee a roll of a book*] Take a sufficient quantity of parchment; cut and stitch it together, that it may make a roll on which to write the words that I have already spoken, that they may serve for a testimony to future generations. The Jewish rolls, several of which now lie before me, were made of vellum, or of sheep-skins dressed in the half-tanned or Basil manner. These were cut into certain lengths, and those parts were all stitched together, and rolled upon a roller. The matter was written on these skins in columns or pages. Sometimes two rollers are used, that as the matter is read from the roll in the left hand, the reader may coil it on the roller in his right. In this form the Pentateuch is written which is read in the synagogues.

Verse 3. *It may be that the house of Judah will*

hear] It was yet possible to avert the judgments which had been so often denounced against them. But in order to this they must—1. Hear what God has spoken. 2. Every man turn from his evil way. 3. If they do so, God graciously promises to forgive their iniquity and their sin.

Verse 4. *Then Jeremiah called Baruch*] This man, so useful to the prophet, and so faithfully attached to him, was by office a scribe; which signifies, not only a writer, but also a man in office; a chancellor, secretary, &c., a learned man; one acquainted with laws and customs.

Verse 6. *Upon the fasting day*] A day when multitudes of people would be gathered together from all parts to implore the mercy of God. This was a favourable time to read these tremendous prophecies.

Verse 7. *Present their supplication*] "Let their supplication fall," that they may fall down before God, and deplore their sins.

Verse 9. *In the ninth month*] Answering to a part of our December.

A. M. 3398.
B. C. 606.
Ol. XLIII. 3.
Anno
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman., 11.

a fast before the LORD to all the people in Jerusalem, and to all the people that came from the cities of Judah unto Jerusalem.

10 Then read Baruch in the book the words of Jeremiah in the house of the LORD, in the chamber of Gemariah the son of Shaphan the scribe, in the higher court, at the ^{entrance} of the new gate of the LORD's house, in the ears of all the people.

11 When Michaiah the son of Gemariah, the son of Shaphan, had heard out of the book all the words of the LORD,

12 Then he went down into the king's house, into the scribe's chamber: and, lo, all the princes sat there, *even* Elishama the scribe, and Delaiah the son of Shemaiah, and Elnathan the son of Achbor, and Gemariah the son of Shaphan, and Zedekiah the son of Hananiah, and all the princes.

13 Then Michaiah declared unto them all the words that he had heard, when Baruch read the book in the ears of the people.

14 Therefore all the princes sent Jehudi the son of Nethaniah, the son of Shelemiah, the son of Cushi, unto Baruch, saying, Take in thine hand the roll wherein thou hast read in the ears of the people, and come. So Baruch the son of Neriah took the roll in his hand, and came unto them.

15 And they said unto him, Sit down now, and read it in our ears. So Baruch read it in their ears.

16 Now it came to pass, when they had heard all the words, they were afraid both

one and other, and said unto Baruch, We will surely tell the king of all these words.

17 And they asked Baruch, saying, Tell us now, How didst thou write all these words at his mouth?

18 Then Baruch answered them, He pronounced all these words unto me with his mouth, and I wrote *them* with ink in the book.

19 Then said the princes unto Baruch, Go, hide thee, thou and Jeremiah; and let no man know where ye be.

20 And they went in to the king into the court, but they laid up the roll in the chamber of Elishama the scribe, and told all the words in the ears of the king.

21 So the king sent Jehudi to fetch the roll, and he took it out of Elishama the scribe's chamber. And Jehudi read it in the ears of the king, and in the ears of all the princes which stood beside the king.

22 Now the king sat in ^{the} the winterhouse in the ninth month: and *there was a fire* on the hearth burning before him.

23 And it came to pass, *that* when Jehudi had read three or four leaves, he cut it with the penknife, and cast it into the fire that *was* on the hearth, until all the roll was consumed in the fire that *was* on the hearth.

24 Yet they were not afraid, nor ^{rent} rent their garments, *neither* the king, nor any of his servants that heard all these words.

25 Nevertheless Elnathan and Delaiah and Gemariah had made intercession to the king

^a Or, door.—^b Chap. xxvii. 10.—^c See Amos iii. 15.

Verse 10. *In the chamber of Gemariah*] He was one of the princes of Judah. See ver. 12.

Verse 17. *How didst thou write all these words?*—*At his mouth?*] So the text should be pointed. They wished to know whether he had not copied them, or whether he wrote as Jeremiah prophesied.

Verse 19. *Go, hide thee, thou and Jeremiah*] They saw that the king would be displeased, and most probably seek their lives; and as they believed the prophecy was from God, they wished to save both the prophet and his scribe; but they were obliged to inform the king of what they had heard.

Verse 22. *Winterhouse*] A warm apartment suited to the season of the year, (*December*), when in Palestine there is often snow upon the ground, though it does not last long. *A fire on the hearth*—a *pan* or *brazier* of burning coals. This is the case to the present day. In cold weather the rich burn wood in brass or earthen

p2 Kings xxii. 11; Isa. xxxvi. 22; xxxvii. 1.

pans, placed in any part of the room; the indigent burn sticks on the floor.

Verse 23. *When Jehudi had read three or four leaves*] Rather columns; for the law, and the sacred Hebrew Books, are written in *columns* of a certain breadth. דלתות *delathoth*, signifies *gates* or *openings* between column and column, or between section and section.

He cut it, with the penknife] בחרק הכסף *bethaar hassopher*, "the knife of the scribe," properly enough *penknife*.

And cast it into the fire] To show his contempt for God's words.

Verse 25. *Elnathan and Delaiah and Gemariah*] Three of the princes wished to *save the roll*, and entreated the king that it might not be burnt. They would have saved it *out of the fire*, but the king would not permit it to be done.

A. M. 3398.
B. C. 606.
Ol. XLIII. 3.

Anno
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman., 11.

that he would not burn the roll :
but he would not hear them.

26 But the king commanded
Jerahmeel the son ^a of Hamme-
lech, and Seraiah the son of Azriel, and She-
lemiah the son of Abdeel, to take Baruch the
scribe and Jeremiah the prophet : but the LORD
hid them.

A. M. cir. 3399.
B. C. cir. 605.
Ol. XLIII. 4.
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 12.

27 Then the word of the LORD
came to Jeremiah, after that the
king had burned the roll, and the
words which Baruch wrote at
the mouth of Jeremiah, saying,

28 Take thee again another roll, and write
in it all the former words that were in the
first roll, which Jehoiakim the king of Judah
hath burned.

29 And thou shalt say to Jehoiakim king of
Judah, Thus saith the LORD ; Thou hast
burned this roll, saying, Why hast thou writ-
ten therein, saying, The king of Babylon shall

^a Or, of the king. —† Chap. xxii. 30. —^b Chap. xxii. 19.

Verse 26. *But the Lord hid them.*] They had, at
the counsel of some of the princes, hidden themselves,
ver. 19. And now, though a diligent search was made,
the Lord did not permit them to be found.

Verse 28. *Take thee again another roll.*] There was
no duplicate of the former preserved : and now God
inspired the prophet with the same matter that he
had given him before ; and there is to be added the
heavy judgment that is to fall on Jehoiakim and his
courtiers.

Verse 30. *He shall have none to sit upon the throne
of David.*] He shall have no successor, and himself

certainly come and destroy this
land, and shall cause to cease
from thence man and beast ?

30 Therefore thus saith the
LORD of Jehoiakim king of Judah ; † He shall
have none to sit upon the throne of David : and
his dead body shall be ^a cast out in the day to
the heat, and in the night to the frost.

31 And I will ^a punish him and his seed and
his servants for their iniquity ; and I will
bring upon them, and upon the inhabitants of
Jerusalem, and upon the men of Judah, all
the evil that I have pronounced against them ;
but they hearkened not.

32 Then took Jeremiah another roll, and
gave it to Baruch the scribe, the son of
Neria ; who wrote therein from the mouth of
Jeremiah all the words of the book which
Jehoiakim king of Judah had burned in the
fire : and there were added besides unto them
many ^a like words.

† Heb. visit upon ; chap. xxiii. 31. —^a Heb. as they.

shall have an untimely end, and shall not even be bu-
ried, but his body be exposed to the open air, both
night and day. He who wishes to hide his crimes, or
take away the evidence which is against him, adds
thereby to his iniquities, and is sure in consequence
to double his punishment. See the threatening against
Jehoiakim, chap. xxii. 19, and the note there.

Verse 32. *There were added—many like words.*] All the first roll, with many other threatenings, and
perhaps more minute declarations which were merely
of a temporary importance and local application ; and
the Holy Spirit did not think proper to record them here.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

*Zedekiah succeeds Coniah, the son of Jehoiakim, in the Jewish throne, and does that which is evil in the
sight of the Lord, 1, 2. The king sends a message to Jeremiah, 3-5. God suggests an answer ; and
foretells the return of the Chaldean army, who should most assuredly take and burn the city, 6-10. Je-
remiah, in attempting to leave this devoted city, and retire to his possession in the country, is seized as a
deserter, and cast into a dungeon, 11-15. The king, after a conference with him, abates the rigour of
his confinement, 16-21.*

A. M. 3406
—3416.
B. C. 598
—588.
Ol. XLV. 3—
XLVIII. 1.

AND king ^a Zedekiah the son
of Josiah reigned instead
of Coniah the son of Jehoi-
akim, whom Nebuchadrezzar
king of Babylon made king in the land of
Judah.

^a 2 Kings xxiv. 17. 2 Chron. xxxvi. 10, chap. xxii. 24.

NOTES ON CHAP. XXXVII.

Verse 1. *And king Zedekiah the son of Josiah.*] Of
the siege and taking of Jerusalem referred to here, and

A. M. 3406
—3416.
B. C. 598
—588.
Ol. XLV. 3—
XLVIII. 1.

2 ^b But neither he, nor his ser-
vants, nor the people of the land,
did hearken unto the words of
the LORD, which he spake ^a by
the prophet Jeremiah.

3 And Zedekiah the king sent Jehucal the
^b 2 Chron. xxxvi. 12, 14. — Heb. by the hand of the prophet.

the making of Zedekiah king instead of Jeconiah, see
2 Kings xxiv. 1, &c., and the notes there.

Verse 3. *Zedekiah—to the prophet Jeremiah.*] He
(23*)

A. M. cir. 3414.
B. C. cir. 590.
Ol. XLVII. 3.
Tarquinius Priscus,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 27.

son of Shelemiah and ^d Zephaniah the son of Maaseiah the priest to the prophet Jeremiah, saying, Pray now unto the LORD our God for us.

4 Now Jeremiah came in and went out among the people: for they had not put him into prison.

5 Then ^e Pharaoh's army was come forth out of Egypt: ^f and when the Chaldeans that besieged Jerusalem heard tidings of them, they departed from Jerusalem.

6 Then came the word of the LORD unto the prophet Jeremiah, saying,

7 Thus saith the LORD, the God of Israel; Thus shall ye say to the king of Judah, ^g that sent you unto me to inquire of me; Behold, Pharaoh's army, which is come forth to help you, shall return to Egypt into their own land.

8 ^h And the Chaldeans shall come again, and fight against this city, and take it, and burn it with fire.

9 Thus saith the LORD; Deceive not ⁱ yourselves, saying, The Chaldeans shall surely depart from us: for they shall not depart.

10 ^k For though ye had smitten the whole

^d Chap. xxi. 1, 2; xxix. 25; lli. 24.—^e See 2 Kings xxiv.; Ezek. xvii. 15.—^f Ver. 11; chap. xxxiv. 21.—^g Chap. xxi. 2.
^h Chap. xxxiv. 22.—ⁱ Heb. souls.—^k Chap. xxi. 4, 5.

was willing to hear a message from the Lord, provided it were according to his own mind. He did not fully trust in his own prophets.

Verse 4. *Now Jeremiah came in and went out*] After the siege was raised, he had a measure of liberty; he was not *closely confined*, as he afterwards was. See ver. 16.

Verse 5. *Then Pharaoh's army*] This was *Pharaoh-hophra* or *Apries*, who then reigned in Egypt in place of his father *Necho*. See Ezek. xxix. 6, &c. *Nebuchadnezzar*, hearing that the Egyptian army, on which the Jews so much depended, was on their march to relieve the city, suddenly raised the siege, and went to meet them. In the interim *Zedekiah* sent to Jeremiah to inquire of the Lord to know whether they might consider themselves in safety.

Verse 7. *Pharaoh's army—shall return to Egypt*] They were defeated by the Chaldeans; and, not being hearty in the cause, returned immediately to Egypt, leaving *Nebuchadnezzar* unmolested to recommence the siege.

Verse 10. *For though ye had smitten the whole army*] Strong words; but they show how fully God was determined to give up this city to fire and sword, and how fully he had instructed his prophet on this point.

Verse 12. *Jeremiah went forth*] At the time that

army of the Chaldeans that fight against you, and there remained *but* ^l wounded men among them, yet should they rise up every man in his tent, and burn this city with fire.

11 ^m And it came to pass, that when the army of the Chaldeans was ⁿ broken up from Jerusalem for fear of Pharaoh's army,

12 Then Jeremiah went forth out of Jerusalem to go into the land of Benjamin, ^o to separate himself thence in the midst of the people.

13 And when he was in the gate of Benjamin, a captain of the ward *was* there, whose name *was* *Irijah*, the son of Shelemiah, the son of Hananiah; and he took Jeremiah the prophet, saying, Thou fallest away to the Chaldeans.

14 Then said Jeremiah, *It is* ^p false; I fall not away to the Chaldeans. But he hearkened not to him: so *Irijah* took Jeremiah, and brought him to the princes.

15 Wherefore the princes were wroth with Jeremiah, and smote him, ^q and put him in prison in the house of *Jonathan* the scribe: for they had made that the prison.

^l Heb. thrust through.—^m Ver. 5.—ⁿ Heb. made to ascend.
^o Or, to slip away from thence in the midst of the people.—^p Heb. falsehood, or a lie.—^q Chap. xxxviii. 26.

Nebuchadnezzar had raised the siege, and gone to meet the Egyptian army.

Go into the land of Benjamin] To *Anathoth*, his native city.

To separate himself thence] "To receive a portion thereof among the people;"—*Blayney*: who supposes that Jeremiah went to receive a portion of the proceeds of his patrimony at *Anathoth*, which had, previously to the siege, been in the hands of the Chaldeans. The siege being now raised, he thought of looking thus after his own affairs. The *Chaldee* is to the same sense. "He went that he might divide the inheritance which he had there among the people."

Dahler translates, "He went to withdraw himself from the siege, as many others of the inhabitants." I believe he went to withdraw himself from a city devoted to destruction, and in which he could no longer do any good.

Verse 13. *Thou fallest away to the Chaldeans.*] Thou art a deserter, and a traitor to thy country. As he had always declared that the Chaldeans should take the city, &c., his enemies took occasion from this to say he was in the interest of the Chaldeans, and that he wished now to go to them, and betray the place.

Verse 15. *And smote him*] Without any proof of the alleged treachery, without any form of justice.

In prison in the house of Jonathan] In Asiatic

A. M. cir. 3415.
B. C. cir. 589.
Ol. XLVII. 4.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 28.

16 When Jeremiah was entered into ^r the dungeon, and into the ^a cabins, and Jeremiah had remained there many days;

17 Then Zedekiah the king sent, and took him out: and the king asked him secretly in his house, and said, Is there *any word from the LORD*? And Jeremiah said, There is: for, said he, thou shalt be delivered into the hand of the king of Babylon.

18 Moreover Jeremiah said unto king Zedekiah, What have I offended against thee, or against thy servants, or against this people, that ye have put me in prison?

19 Where *are* now your prophets which

^r Gen. xl. 15; xli. 14; Exod. xii. 29; chap. xxxviii. 6.—Or, *cells*.

countries there is an apartment in the houses of the officers of the law, to confine all the accused that are brought before them. Jonathan was a *scribe* or *secretary*, and had a prison of this kind in his house.

Verse 16. *Entered into the dungeon, and into the cabins*] The dungeon was probably a deep pit; and the cabins or *cells*, niches in the sides, where different malefactors were confined. See *Blagney*.

Verse 17. *Is there any word from the Lord?*] Is there any farther revelation?

There is:—thou shalt be delivered] What bold faithfulness! And to a king, in whose hands his life now lay.

prophesied unto you, saying, The king of Babylon shall not come against you, nor against this land?

20 Therefore hear now, I pray thee, O my lord the king: ^r let my supplication, I pray thee, be accepted before thee; that thou cause me not to return to the house of Jonathan the scribe, lest I die there.

21 Then Zedekiah the king commanded that they should commit Jeremiah ^r into the court of the prison, and that they should give him daily a piece of bread out of the bakers' street, ^r until all the bread in the city were spent. Thus Jeremiah remained in the court of the prison.

A. M. cir. 3415.
B. C. cir. 589.
Ol. XLVII. 4.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 28.

^r Heb. *let my supplication fall*.—^a Chap. xxxii. 2; xxxviii. 13, 28.
^r Chap. xxxviii. 9; iii. 6.

Verse 19. *Where are now your prophets*] They told you that the Chaldeans should not come; I told you they would. According to my word the Chaldeans *are come*, and are departed only for a short time.

Verse 20. *Cause me not to return to the house of Jonathan*] He had been ill used in this man's custody, so as to endanger his life, the place being cold, and probably unhealthy.

Verse 21. *Then Zedekiah—the court of the prison*] Was contiguous to the king's house, where the prisoners could readily see their friends.

Give him daily a piece of bread out of the bakers' street] From the public stores; which he received till all the provisions were spent.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

The princes of Judah, taking offence at Jeremiah on account of his predicting the destruction of Jerusalem and the temple by the Chaldeans, cause him to be cast into a deep and miry dungeon, 1–6. Ebed-melech, an Ethiopian, gets the king's permission to take him out, 7–13. Jeremiah advises the king, who consulted him privately, to surrender to the Chaldeans, 14–23. The king promises the prophet that he will not put him to death, and requires him not to reveal what had passed to the princes; to whom he accordingly gives an evasive answer, telling them only so much of the conference as related to his request for his life, 24–28.

A. M. cir. 3415.
B. C. cir. 589.
Ol. XLVII. 4.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 28.

THEN Shephatiah the son of Mattan, and Gedaliah the son of Pashur, and ^a Jucal the son of Shelemiah, and ^b Pashur the son of Malchiah, ^c heard the words that Jeremiah had spoken unto all the people, saying,

2 Thus saith the LORD, ^d He that remaineth in this city shall die by the sword, by the famine, and by the pestilence: but he that goeth forth to the Chaldeans shall live; for he shall have his life for a prey, and shall live.

3 Thus saith the LORD, ^e This city shall

A. M. cir. 3415.
B. C. cir. 589.
Ol. XLVII. 4.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 28.

^a Chap. xxxvii. 3.—^b Chap. xxi. 1.—^c Chap. xxi. 9.

NOTES ON CHAP. XXXVIII.

Verse 1. *Then Shephatiah*] This was the *faction*—what *Dahler* terms the *Antitheocratic faction*—who were enemies to Jeremiah, and sought his life.

^d Chap. xxi. 9.—^e Chap. xxi. 10; xxxii. 3.

Verse 3. *This city shall surely be given*] This was a testimony that he constantly bore: he had the authority of God for it. He knew it was true, and he never wavered nor equivocated

A. M. cir. 3415.
B. C. cir. 589.
Ol. XLVII. 4.
Tarquinius Priscus,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 28.

surely be given into the hand of the king of Babylon's army, which shall take it.

4 Therefore the princes said unto the king, We beseech thee, ^f let this man be put to death: for thus he weakeneth the hands of the men of war that remain in this city, and the hands of all the people, in speaking such words unto them: for this man seeketh not the ^g welfare of this people, but the hurt.

5 Then Zedekiah the king said, Behold, he is in your hand: for the king is not he that can do any thing against you.

6 ^h Then took they Jeremiah, and cast him into the dungeon of Malchiah the son ⁱ of Hammelech, that was in the court of the prison: and they let down Jeremiah with cords. And in the dungeon there was no water, but mire: so Jeremiah sunk in the mire.

7 ^k Now when Ebed-melech the Ethiopian, one of the eunuchs which was in the king's house, heard that they had put Jeremiah in the dungeon; (the king then sitting in the gate of Benjamin;)

8 Ebed-melech went forth out of the king's house, and spake to the king, saying,

9 My lord the king, these men have done evil in all that they have done to Jeremiah the prophet, whom they have cast into the dun-

geon; and ^l he is like to die for hunger in the place where he is: for there is no more bread in the city.

10 Then the king commanded Ebed-melech the Ethiopian, saying, Take from hence thirty men ^m with thee, and take up Jeremiah the prophet out of the dungeon, before he die.

11 So Ebed-melech took the men with him, and went into the house of the king under the treasury, and took thence old cast clouts and old rotten rags, and let them down by cords into the dungeon to Jeremiah.

12 And Ebed-melech the Ethiopian said unto Jeremiah, Put now these old cast clouts and rotten rags under thine armholes under the cords. And Jeremiah did so.

13 ⁿ So they drew up Jeremiah with cords, and took him up out of the dungeon: and Jeremiah remained ^o in the court of the prison.

14 Then Zedekiah the king sent, and took Jeremiah the prophet unto him into the ^p third entry that is in the house of the LORD: and the king said unto Jeremiah, I will ask thee a thing; hide nothing from me.

15 Then Jeremiah said unto Zedekiah, If I declare it unto thee, wilt thou not surely put me to death? and if I give thee counsel, wilt thou not hearken unto me?

^f See chap. xxvi. 11.—^g Heb. peace.—^h Chap. xxxvii. 21.
ⁱ Or, of the king.

^k Chap. xxxix. 16.—^l Heb. he will die.—^m Heb. in thine hand.
ⁿ Ver. 6.—^o Chap. xxxvii. 21.—^p Or, principal.

Verse 4. *Let this man be put to death*] And they gave their reasons plain enough: but the *proof* was wanting.

Verse 5. *He is in your hand*] Ye have power to do as you please; I must act by your counsel. Poor weak prince! you respect the prophet, you fear the cabal, and you sacrifice an innocent man to your own weakness and their malice!

Verse 6. *So Jeremiah sunk in the mire.*] Their obvious design was, that he might be stifled in that place.

Verse 7. *Ebed-melech*] *The servant of the king*, one of the eunuchs who belonged to the palace. Perhaps it should be read, "Now, a servant of the king, a Cushite, one of the eunuchs," &c.

The king then sitting in the gate of Benjamin] To give audience, and to administer justice. We have often seen that the *gates* of cities were the places of public judicature.

Verse 9. *My lord the king, these men have done evil*] He must have been much in the king's confidence, and a humane and noble spirited man, thus to have raised his voice against the powerful cabal already mentioned.

There is no more bread in the city.] They had de-

fended it to the last extremity; and it appears that bread had been afforded to the prophet according to the king's commandment, as long as there was any remaining. See chap. xxxvi. 21.

Verse 10. *Take from hence thirty men*] The king was determined that he should be rescued by force, if the princes opposed.

Verse 11. *Went into the house of the king—and took thence*] The eastern kings had their wardrobes always well furnished; as garments were a usual present to ambassadors, &c. I cannot think that, in the proper acceptance of the words, these were in any part of the king's house.

Old cast clouts, and old rotten rags] The fact seems to be this: there were several garments that had been *used*, and would not be used again; and there were others which, through continuing long there, had by *insects*, &c. been rendered *useless*. These he took, tied to the cord, let down to the prophet, that he might roll them round the ropes, and place them under his arm-pits, so that in being hauled up he might not suffer injury from the ropes, which in this case must sustain the whole weight of his body.

Verse 14. *Into the third entry*] A place to enter which two others must be passed through.

A. M. cir. 3415.
B. C. cir. 589.
Ol. XLVII. 4.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 28.

16 So Zedekiah the king sware secretly unto Jeremiah, saying, As the LORD liveth, ^a that made us this soul, I will not put thee to death, neither will I give thee into the hand of these men that seek thy life.

17 Then said Jeremiah unto Zedekiah, Thus saith the LORD, the God of hosts, the God of Israel; If thou wilt assuredly ^r go forth ^a unto the king of Babylon's princes, then thy soul shall live, and this city shall not be burned with fire; and thou shalt live, and thine house:

18 But if thou wilt not go forth to the king of Babylon's princes, then shall this city be given into the hand of the Chaldeans, and they shall burn it with fire, and ^t thou shalt not escape out of their hand.

19 And Zedekiah the king said unto Jeremiah, I am afraid of the Jews that are fallen to the Chaldeans, lest they deliver me into their hand, and they ^a mock me.

20 But Jeremiah said, They shall not deliver thee. Obey, I beseech thee, the voice of the LORD, which I speak unto thee: so it shall be well unto thee, and thy soul shall live.

21 But if thou refuse to go forth, this ^{is} the word that the LORD hath showed me:

22 And, behold, all the women that are left in the king of Judah's house *shall be brought forth* to the king of Babylon's princes, and those *women* shall say, ^v Thy friends have set thee on, and have prevailed against thee: thy

feet are sunk in the mire, and they are turned away back.

23 So they shall bring out all thy wives and ^w thy children to the Chaldeans: and ^x thou shalt not escape out of their hand, but shalt be taken by the hand of the king of Babylon: and ^y thou shalt cause this city to be burned with fire.

24 Then said Zedekiah unto Jeremiah, Let no man know of these words, and thou shalt not die.

25 But if the princes hear that I have talked with thee, and they come unto thee, and say unto thee, Declare unto us now what thou hast said unto the king, hide it not from us, and we will not put thee to death; and also what the king said unto thee:

26 Then thou shalt say unto them, ^z I presented my supplication before the king, that he would not cause me to return ^a to Jonathan's house, to die there.

27 Then came all the princes unto Jeremiah, and asked him: and he told them according to all these words that the king had commanded. So ^b they left off speaking with him; for the matter was not perceived.

28 So ^c Jeremiah abode in the court of the prison until the day that Jerusalem was taken: and he was *there* when Jerusalem was taken.

A. M. cir. 3415.
B. C. cir. 589.
Ol. XLVII. 4.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 28.

A. M. 3415
—3416.
B. C. 589
588.
Ol. XLVII. 4.
—XLVIII. 1

^q Isa. lvii. 16. — ^r 2 Kings xxiv. 12. — ^a Chap. xxxix. 3.
^t Chap. xxxix. 4. — ^u xxxix. 3. — ^v 1 Sam. xxxi. 4. — ^w Heb. Men of thy peace.

Verse 16. *As the Lord liveth, that made us this soul*] He is the living God, and he is the Author of that life which each of us possesses; and as sure as he lives, and we live by him, I will not put thee to death, nor give thee into the hands of those men who seek thy life. A very solemn oath; and the first instance on record of the profane custom of swearing by the soul.

Verse 17. *Wilt assuredly go*] On the king's obedience to the advice of the prophet the safety of the city depended.

Unto the king of Babylon's princes] The generals of the army then returning to the siege from the defeat of the Egyptians; for Nebuchadnezzar himself was then at Riblah, in Syria, chap. xxxix. 5, 6.

Verse 19. *They mock me.*] Insult me, and exhibit me in triumph.

Verse 22. *All the women—brought forth*] I think this place speaks of a kind of defection among the women of the harem; many of whom had already

^x Chap. xxxix. 6; xli. 10. — ^y Ver. 18. — ^z Heb. thou shalt burn, &c. — ^a Chap. xxxvii. 28. — ^b Chap. xxxvii. 15. — ^c Heb. they were silent from him. — ^d Chap. xxxvii. 21; xxxix. 14.

gone forth privately to the principal officers of the Chaldean army, and made the report mentioned in the end of this verse. These were the concubines or women of the second rank.

Verse 23. *They shall bring out all thy wives and thy children*] These were the women of the first rank, by whom the king had children. These had no temptation to go out to the Chaldeans, nor would they have been made welcome; but the others being young, and without children, would be well received by the Chaldean princes.

Verse 26. *I presented my supplication*] This was telling the truth, and nothing but the truth, but not the whole truth. The king did not wish him to defile his conscience, nor did he propose any thing that was not consistent with the truth.

Verse 27. *The matter was not perceived.*] They did not question him farther; and the king's commandment to remove him from the house of Jonathan being

well known, they took for granted that they had all the information that they sought. And he was most certainly not obliged to relate any thing that might

embroil this weak king with his factious but powerful princes, or affect his own life. He related simply what was necessary, and no more.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

This chapter gives an account of the siege and taking of Jerusalem; the flight, capture, and punishment of Zedekiah; the burning of the city; and the carrying away of the people, (a few of the meanest excepted,) to Babylon, 1-10; also of the release of Jeremiah, and the special orders of Nebuchadnezzar concerning him, 11-14. The remaining verses relate to the subject of the preceding chapter; and contain promises of personal safety to Ebed-melech the Ethiopian amidst the public calamities, on account of his piety, and his humanity to the prophet, 15-18.

A. M. 3414.
B. C. 590.
Ol. XLVII. 3.

Anno
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman., 27.

IN the ^aninth year of Zedekiah king of Judah, in the tenth month, came Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon and all his army against Jerusalem, and they besieged it.

² And in the eleventh year of Zedekiah, in the fourth month, the ninth day of the month, the city was broken up.

³ And all the princes of the king of Babylon came in, and sat in the middle gate, even Nergal-sharezer, Samgar-nebo, Sarsechim, Rab-saris, Nergal-sharezer, Rab-mag, with all the residue of the princes of the king of Babylon.

^a 2 Kings xv. 1-4; chap. li. 4-7.—^b Chap. xxxviii. 17.
^c 2 Kings xxv. 4, &c.; chap. lii. 7, &c.

NOTES ON CHAP. XXXIX.

Verse 1. *In the ninth year of Zedekiah—in the tenth month*] This month is called *Tebeth* in Esther ii. 16. It began with the first new moon of our January, and it was on the tenth day of this month that Nebuchadnezzar invested the city.

Verse 2. *The eleventh year—in the fourth month*] This month in the Hebrew calendar is called *Thammuz*, and commences with the first new moon of our July. The siege had lasted just *eighteen* months.

The city was broken up.] A breach was made in the wall by which the Chaldeans entered.

Verse 3. *Sat in the middle gate*] The city of Jerusalem stood upon *two* hills, *Sion* to the south, and *Acra* to the north, with a deep valley between them. The *gate of the centre*, as the term seems plainly to import was a gate of communication in the middle of the valley, between the *two* parts of the city, sometimes called the *higher* and the *lower* city. The Chaldeans entered the city on the *north* side by a breach in the walls, and rushing forward and posting themselves in this gate, in the very heart or centre of the city, became thereby masters at will of the whole. Zedekiah with his troop, perceiving this, fled out of the opposite gate on the *south* side. See *Blayney*. This is likely; but we know nothing positively on this subject.

⁴ And it came to pass, that when Zedekiah the king of Judah saw them, and all the men of war, then they fled, and went forth

out of the city by night, by the way of the king's garden, by the gate betwixt the two walls: and he went out the way of the plain.

⁵ But the Chaldeans' army pursued after them, and ^dovertook Zedekiah in the plains of Jericho: and when they had taken him, they brought him up to Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon to ^eRiblah in the land of Hamath, where he ^fgave judgment upon him.

⁶ Then the king of Babylon slew the sons of Zedekiah in Riblah before his eyes: also the

^d Chap. xxxii. 4; xxxviii. 18, 23.—^e 2 Kings xxiii. 33.—^f Heb. spake with him judgments; chap. iv. 12.

Nergal-sharezer] These were the principal commanders; but Dr. *Blayney* thinks that instead of *six* persons, we have in reality but *three*, as the name that follows each is a *title* of office. Thus, *Nergal-sharezer*, who was *Samgar*; *Nebu-sarsechim*, who was *Rab-saris*; and *Nergal-sharezer*, who was *Rab-mag*. As *Nergal-sharezer* occurs *twice* here, and we know that *Nebuzar-adan* was general-in-chief, the first *Nergal-sharezer* is probably a mistake for *Nebuzar-adan*, or some other of the commanders. But these things are as uncertain as they are unimportant.

Verse 4. *Went forth out of the city by night*] Probably there was a *private passage* under ground, leading without the walls, by which Zedekiah and his followers might escape unperceived, till they had got some way from the city.

The way of the plain.] There were two roads from Jerusalem to Jericho. One passed over the mount of Olives; but, as this might have retarded his flight, he chose *the way of the plain*, and was overtaken near Jericho, perhaps about sixteen or eighteen miles from Jerusalem. He had probably intended to have passed the Jordan, in order to escape to Egypt, as the Egyptians were then his professed allies.

Verse 5. *To Riblah*] This city was situated on the northern frontier of Palestine, and Hamath was a large city belonging also to Syria. See Gen. x. 18.

A. M. 3416.
B. C. 588.
Ol. XLVIII. 1.
Anno
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman., 29.

king of Babylon slew all the nobles of Judah.

7 Moreover ^a he put out Zedekiah's eyes, and bound him ^b with chains, to carry him to Babylon.

8 ¹ And the Chaldeans burnt the king's house, and the houses of the people, with fire, and brake down the walls of Jerusalem.

9 ² Then Nebuzar-adan the ¹ captain ^m of the guard carried away captive into Babylon the remnant of the people that remained in the city, and those that fell away, that fell to him, with the rest of the people that remained.

10 But Nebuzar-adan the captain of the guard left of the poor of the people, which had nothing, in the land of Judah, and gave them vineyards and fields ⁿ at the same time.

11 Now Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon gave charge concerning Jeremiah ^o to Nebuzar-adan the captain of the guard, saying,

12 Take him, and ^p look well to him, and do him no harm; but do unto him even as he shall say unto thee.

13 So Nebuzar-adan the captain of the guard sent, and Nebushasban, Rab-saris, and Nergal-

¹ Ezek. xii. 13, compared with chap. xxxii. 4.—² Heb. with two brazen chains or fetters.—³ 2 Kings xxv. 9; chap. xxxviii. 18; lii. 13.—⁴ 2 Kings xxv. 11, &c.; chap. lii. 15, &c.
⁵ Or, chief marshal.—⁶ Heb. chief of the executioners, or slaughter-terms; and so ver. 10, 11, &c.; see Gen. xxxvii. 26.

Verse 7. *Bound him with chains*] Margin: "Two brazen chains;" one for his hands, and the other for his feet.

Verse 9. *Those that fell away*] That deserted to the Chaldeans during the siege.

Verse 10. *Left of the poor of the people*] The very refuse of the inhabitants, who were not worthy of being carried away; and among them he divided the fields and vineyards of those whom he took away.

Verse 12. *Take him—look well to him*] Nebuchadnezzar had heard that this prophet had foretold his capture of the city, and had frequently used all his in-

fluence to induce Zedekiah to pay the tribute, and not rebel against him; and on this account would be inclined to show the prophet especial favour.

14 Even they sent, ^q and took Jeremiah out of the court of the prison, and committed him ^r unto Gedaliah the son of ^s Ahikam the son of Shaphan, that he should carry him home: so he dwelt among the people.

15 Now the word of the LORD came unto Jeremiah, while he was shut up in the court of the prison, saying,

16 Go and speak to ^t Ebed-melech the Ethiopian, saying, Thus saith the LORD of hosts, the God of Israel; Behold ^u I will bring my words upon this city for evil, and not for good; and they shall be *accomplished* in that day before thee.

17 But I will deliver thee in that day, saith the LORD: and thou shalt not be given into the hand of the men of whom thou *art* afraid.

18 For I will surely deliver thee, and thou shalt not fall by the sword, but ^v thy life shall be for a prey unto thee: ^w because thou hast put thy trust in me, saith the LORD.

¹ Heb. in that day.—² Heb. by the hand of.—³ Heb. set thine eyes upon him.—⁴ Chap. xxxviii. 28.—⁵ Chap. xl. 5.—⁶ Chap. xxvi. 24.—⁷ Chap. xxxviii. 7, 12.—⁸ Dan. ix. 12.—⁹ Chap. xxi. 9; xlv. 5.—¹⁰ 1 Chron. v. 20; Psa. xxxvii. 40.

fluence to induce Zedekiah to pay the tribute, and not rebel against him; and on this account would be inclined to show the prophet especial favour.

Verse 16. *Go and speak to Ebed-melech*] The king's servant, the Cushite.

Verse 18. *I will surely deliver thee*] Thou hast feared the Lord, and not the king, nor his princes, and thou hast taken the part of the prophet, and become his intercessor. Thou shalt not be slain. Thou hast put thy trust in me; thou shalt therefore be safe whithersoever thou goest. They that fear God need fear nothing besides.

CHAPTER XL.

This and the four following chapters contain a distinct account of what passed in the land of Judah from the taking of Jerusalem to the retreat of the remnant of the people to Egypt; together with the prophecies of Jeremiah concerning that place, whither he himself accompanied them. In this chapter we have an account of the enlargement of Jeremiah by Nebuzar-adan, the captain of the guard, who advises him to put himself under the jurisdiction of Gedaliah, the son of Ahikam, whom the king of Babylon had made governor over the land of Judea, 1-5. The prophet and many of the dispersed Jews repair to Gedaliah, 6-12. Johanan acquaints the governor of a conspiracy against him, but is not believed, 13-16.

A. M. 3416.
B. C. 588.
OL. XLVIII. 1.

Anno
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman., 29.

THE word that came to Jeremiah from the LORD, ^a after that Nebuzar-adan the captain of the guard had let him go from Ramah, when he had taken him being bound in ^b chains among all that were carried away captive of Jerusalem and Judah, which were carried away captive unto Babylon.

2 And the captain of the guard took Jeremiah, and ^c said unto him, The LORD thy God hath pronounced this evil upon this place.

3 Now the LORD hath brought *it*, and done according as he hath said: ^d because ye have sinned against the LORD, and have not obeyed his voice, therefore this thing is come upon you.

4 And now, behold, I loose thee this day from the chains which ^e were upon thine hand. ^f If it seem good unto thee to come with me into Babylon, come; and ^g I will look well unto thee: but if it seem ill unto thee to come with me into Babylon, forbear: behold, ^h all the land is before thee: whither it seemeth good and convenient for thee to go, thither go.

5 Now while he was not yet gone back, *he said*, Go back also to Gedaliah the son of Ahikam the son of Shaphan, ⁱ whom the king of Babylon hath made governor over the cities of Judah, and dwell with him among the people: or go wheresoever it seemeth convenient unto thee to go. So the captain of the guard gave him victuals and a reward, and let him go.

6 ^k Then went Jeremiah unto Gedaliah the

son of Ahikam to ^l Mizpah; and dwelt with him among the people that were left in the land.

7 ^m Now when all the captains of the forces which *were* in the fields, *even* they and their men, heard that the king of Babylon had made Gedaliah the son of Ahikam governor in the land, and had committed unto him men, and women, and children, and of ⁿ the poor of the land, of them that were not carried away captive to Babylon;

8 Then they came to Gedaliah to Mizpah, ^o even Ishmael the son of Nethaniah, and Johanan and Jonathan the sons of Kareah, and Seraiah the son of Tanhumeth, and the sons of Ephai the Netophathite, and Jezaiah the son of a Maachathite, they and their men.

9 And Gedaliah the son of Ahikam the son of Shaphan sware unto them and to their men, saying, Fear not to serve the Chaldeans: dwell in the land, and serve the king of Babylon, and it shall be well with you.

10 As for me, behold, I will dwell at Mizpah, ^p to serve the Chaldeans, which will come unto us: but ye, gather ye wine, and summer fruits, and oil, and put *them* in your vessels, and dwell in your cities that ye have taken.

11 Likewise when all the Jews that *were* in Moab, and among the Ammonites, and in Edom, and that *were* in all the countries, heard that the king of Babylon had left a

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^a Chap. xxxix. 14.—^b Or, *manacles*.—^c Chap. l. 7.—^d Deut. xxxix. 24, 25; Dan. ix. 11.—^e Or, *are upon thine hand*.—^f Chap. xxxix. 12.—^g Heb. *I will set mine eye upon thee*.

^h Gen. xx. 15.—ⁱ 2 Kings xxv. 23, &c.—^k Chap. xxxix. 14. ^l Judg. xx. 1.—^m 2 Kings xxv. 23, &c.—ⁿ Chap. xxxix. 10. ^o Chap. xli. 1.—^p Heb. *to stand before*; Deut. i. 38.

NOTES ON CHAP. XL.

Verse 1. *The word that came to Jeremiah*] This and the four following chapters contain a particular account of what passed in the land of Judea from the taking of the city to the retreat of the people into Egypt, and the prophecies of Jeremiah concerning them there.

Had let him go from Ramah] This has embarrassed most of the commentators. Dr. Blayney has thrown much light upon it by his translation and note:—

“The word that came to Jeremiah from Jehovah, after that Nebu-Zaradan captain of the guards had taken him, and let him go from Ramah: for he had been bound with chains among all the captives of Jerusalem and Judah, who were carried away captive to Babylon.”

“HAD TAKEN HIM, AND LET HIM GO.—Most interpreters have understood בָּקָחוּ *bekachto* otho of Nebuchadnezzar's having first taken Jeremiah as a

captive unto Ramah. But if the order of the sentence be well observed, as well as the more common use of the verb לָקַח *lakach*, it will, I think, rather appear that those words relate to his *taking* or having him brought to him, in order to give him his discharge.”

Verse 2. *The Lord thy God hath pronounced*] I know that thou art a true prophet, for what thou hast predicted from thy God is come to pass.

Verse 4. *Come; and I will look well unto thee*] Thou art now at full liberty to do as thou pleasest; either to come to Babylon, or to stay in thy own land.

Verse 5. *Go back also to Gedaliah*] If thou wilt stay in thy own land, thou hadst best put thyself under the protection of thy countryman Gedaliah, whom the king of Babylon has made governor of the land.

Verse 8. *Ishmael the son of Nethaniah*] This is he who afterwards murdered Gedaliah. He had been employed to do this by Baalis, king of the Ammonites,

A. M. 3416.
B. C. 588.
Ol. XLVIII. 1.
Anno
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman., 29.
remnant of Judah, and that he
had set over them Gedaliah the
son of Ahikam the son of Sha-
phan :

12 Even all the Jews returned out of all
places whither they were driven, and came to
the land of Judah, to Gedaliah, unto Mizpah,
and gathered wine and summer fruits very
much.

13 Moreover Johanan the son of Kareah,
and all the captains of the forces that were in
the fields, came to Gedaliah to Mizpah,

14 And said unto him, Dost thou certainly
know that ^a Baalis the king of the Ammonites

^a See chap. xli. 10.

with whom he appears to have taken refuge during the
siege. See ver. 14.

Verse 14. *But Gedaliah the son of Ahikam believed
them not.* The account given of this man proves him
to have been a person of uncommon greatness of soul.
Conscious of his own integrity and benevolence, he
took the portrait of others from his own mind; and
therefore believed evil of no man, because he felt none
towards any in his own breast. He may be reproached
for being too credulous and confident: but any thing
of this kind that may be justly charged against him
serves only to show the greatness of his mind. *A lit-
tle soul* is ever suspicious, and ready to believe the

A. M. 3416.
B. C. 588.
Ol. XLVIII. 1.
Anno
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman., 29.
hath sent Ishmael the son of
Nethaniah ^r to slay thee? But
Gedaliah the son of Ahikam
believed them not.

15 Then Johanan the son of Kareah spake
to Gedaliah in Mizpah secretly, saying, Let
me go, I pray thee, and I will slay Ishmael
the son of Nethaniah, and no man shall know
it: wherefore should he slay thee, that all the
Jews which are gathered unto thee should be
scattered, and the remnant in Judah perish?

16 But Gedaliah the son of Ahikam said unto
Johanan the son of Kareah, Thou shalt not do
this thing: for thou speakest falsely of Ishmael.

^r Heb. to strike thee in soul?

worst of every person and thing. A great mind acts
always on the contrary.

Verse 16. *Thou shalt not do this thing*] He cannot
be so base.

Thou speakest falsely of Ishmael.] He thought it
quite possible that the man who was capable of becom-
ing an assassin was capable of telling a lie; and there-
fore he would not credit what he said. Had he been
a little more distrustful, he would have saved his own
life. The next chapter shows that Johanan's infor-
mation was too true. So noble Gedaliah lost his life by
not believing that evil of others of which he himself
was incapable.

CHAPTER XLI.

*Ishmael executes his conspiracy against Gedaliah the governor and his companions, and attempts to carry
away the Jews who were with him captives to the Ammonites, 1-10; but Johanan recovers them, and
purposes to flee into Egypt, 11-18.*

A. M. 3416.
B. C. 588.
Ol. XLVIII. 1.
Anno
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman., 29.
NOW it came to pass in the
seventh month, ^a that Ish-
mael the son of Nethaniah the
son of Elishama, of the seed
royal, and the princes of the king, even ten
men with him, came unto Gedaliah the son of
Ahikam to Mizpah; and there they did eat
bread together in Mizpah.

2 Then arose Ishmael the son of Nethaniah,
and the ten men that were with him, and
^b smote Gedaliah the son of Ahikam the son
of Shaphan with the sword, and slew him,

^a 2 Kings xxv. 25; chap. xl. 6. 5.—^b 2 Kings xxv. 25.

NOTES ON CHAP. XLI.

Verse 1. *Now—in the seventh month*] Answering
to the first new moon in our month of October.

There they did eat bread together] This was
he same as making a solemn covenant: for he

whom the king of Babylon had
made governor over the land.

3 Ishmael also slew all the
Jews that were with him, *even*
with Gedaliah, at Mizpah, and the Chaldeans
that were found there, *and* the men of war.

4 And it came to pass the second day after
he had slain Gedaliah, and no man knew *it*,

5 That there came certain from Shechem,
from Shiloh, and from Samaria, *even* fourscore
men, ^c having their beards shaven, and their
clothes rent, and having cut themselves, with

^c Lev. xix. 27, 28; Deut. xiv. 1; Isa. xv. 2.

who ate bread with another was ever reputed a
friend.

Verse 2. *Smote Gedaliah*] See the preceding chap-
ter, ver. 14.

Verse 5. *Having their beards shaven*] All these

A. M. 3416.
B. C. 588.
Ol. XLVIII. 1.
Anno
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman., 29.

offerings and incense in their hand, to bring *them* to ^d the house of the LORD.

6 And Ishmael the son of Nethaniah went forth from Mizpah to meet them, ^eweeping all along as he went: and it came to pass, as he met them, he said unto them, Come to Gedaliah the son of Ahikam.

7 And it was so, when they came into the midst of the city, that Ishmael the son of Nethaniah slew them, and ^fcast *them* into the midst of the pit, he, and the men that *were* with him.

8 But ten men were found among them that said unto Ishmael, Slay us not: for we have treasures in the field, of wheat, and of barley, and of oil, and of honey. So he forbore, and slew them not among their brethren.

9 Now the pit wherein Ishmael had cast all the dead bodies of the men, whom he had slain ^gbecause ^hof Gedaliah, *was* it ⁱwhich Asa the king had made for fear of Baasha king of Israel: and Ishmael the son of Nethaniah filled it with *them* that *were* slain.

10 Then Ishmael carried away captive all the residue of the people that *were* in Mizpah, ^keven the king's daughters, and all the people that remained in Mizpah, ^lwhom Nebuzaradan the captain of the guard had committed to Gedaliah the son of Ahikam: and Ishmael the son of Nethaniah carried them away captive, and departed to go over to ^mthe Ammonites.

11 But when Johanan the son of Kareah, and all ⁿthe captains of the forces that *were*

with him, heard of all the evil that Ishmael the son of Nethaniah had done,

12 Then they took all the men, and went to fight with Ishmael the son of Nethaniah, and found him by ^othe great waters that *are* in Gibeon.

13 Now it came to pass *that* when all the people which *were* with Ishmael saw Johanan the son of Kareah, and all the captains of the forces that *were* with him, then they were glad.

14 So all the people that Ishmael had carried away captive from Mizpah cast about and returned, and went unto Johanan the son of Kareah.

15 But Ishmael the son of Nethaniah escaped from Johanan with eight men, and went to the Ammonites.

16 Then took Johanan the son of Kareah, and all the captains of the forces that *were* with him, all the remnant of the people whom he had recovered from Ishmael the son of Nethaniah, from Mizpah, after *that* he had slain Gedaliah the son of Ahikam, *even* mighty men of war, and the women, and the children, and the eunuchs, whom he had brought again from Gibeon:

17 And they departed, and dwelt in the habitation of ^pChimham, which is by Beth-lehem, to go to enter into Egypt,

18 Because of the Chaldeans: for they were afraid of them, because Ishmael the son of Nethaniah had slain Gedaliah the son of Ahikam, ^qwhom ~~the~~ the king of Babylon made governor in the land.

^a See 2 Kings xxv. 9; 1 Sam. i. 7. — ^c Heb. in going and weeping. — ^f So 1 Mac. vii. 19. — ^e Or, near Gedaliah. — ^h Heb. by the hand, or by the side of Gedaliah.

¹ 1 Kings xv. 22; 2 Chron. xvi. 6. — ^k Chap. xliii. 6. — ^l Chap. xl. 7. — ^m Chap. xl. 14. — ⁿ Chap. xl. 7, 8, 13. — ^o 2 Sam. ii. 13. ^p 2 Sam. xix. 37, 38. — ^q Chap. xl. 5.

were signs of deep mourning, probably on account of the destruction of the city.

Verse 6. *Weeping all along as he went*] This felonious hypocrite pretended that he also was deeply afflicted, and wished to bear them company in their sorrow.

Come to Gedaliah] He will appoint you vineyards and fields.

Verse 7. *Slew them*] He kept the murder of Gedaliah secret, and no doubt had a band of his assassins lodged in Mizpah; and he decoyed these fourscore men thither that he might have strength to slay them. He kept *ten* alive because they told him they had treasures hidden in a field, which they would show him. Whether he kept his word with them is not recorded. He could do nothing good or great; and it is likely that, when he had possessed himself of those treasures, he served

them as he had served their companions. Grain is preserved to the present day in subterranean pits, called *matamores*, in different parts of the east.

Verse 9. *Now the pit*—was it which Asa the king had made for fear of Baasha] See 1 Kings xv. 22. Asa made this cistern as a reservoir for water for the supply of the place; for he built and fortified Mizpah at the time that he was at war with Baasha, king of Israel.

Verse 10. *Carried away captive*] He took all these that he might sell them for slaves among the Ammonites.

Verse 14. *Went unto Johanan*] They were weary of the tyranny of Ishmael, and were glad of an opportunity to abandon him.

Verse 16. *The women,—children, and the eunuchs*] These were all, most probably, persons who belonged to the palace and harem of Zedekiah: some of them his own concubines, and their children.

Verse 17. *Dwelt in the habitation of Chimham*] as a resting-place; as he designed to carry all into The estate that David gave Chimham, the son of Barzillai. See 2 Sam. xix. 37, &c. He took this merely to revenge the death of Gedaliah.

CHAPTER XLII

Johanan and the remnant of the people desire Jeremiah to ask counsel of God what they should do, 1-3.

The prophet assures them of safety in Judea, but destruction in Egypt, 4-18; and reproves their hypocrisy in asking counsel with which they had no intention to comply, 19-22.

A. M. 3416.
B. C. 588.
Ol. XLVIII. 1.
Anno
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman., 29.

THEN all the captains of the forces, ^a and Johanan the son of Kareah, and Jezaniah the son of Hoshaiah, and all the people, from the least even unto the greatest, came near,

2 And said unto Jeremiah the prophet, ^b Let, we beseech thee, our supplication be accepted before thee, and ^c pray for us unto the LORD thy God, *even* for all this remnant; (for we are left but ^d a few of many, as thine eyes do behold us:)

3 That the LORD thy God may show us ^e the way wherein we may walk, and the thing that we may do.

4 Then Jeremiah the prophet said unto them, I have heard *you*; behold, I will pray unto the LORD your God according to your words; and it shall come to pass, *that* ^f whatsoever thing the LORD shall answer you, I will declare it unto you; I will ^g keep nothing back from you.

5 Then they said to Jeremiah, ^h The LORD be a true and faithful Witness between us, if we do not even according to all things for the which the LORD thy God shall send thee to us.

6 Whether *it be* good, or whether *it be* evil,

^a Chap. xl 8, 13; xl. 11. — ^b Or, *Let our supplication fall before thee* — 1 Sam. vii 8; xl 19; Isa xxxvii. 4; James v. 16. — ^c Lev. xxvi. 22. — ^d Ezra viii. 21. — ^e 1 Kings

we will obey the voice of the LORD our God, to whom we send thee; ⁱ that it may be well with us, when we obey the voice of the LORD our God.

7 And it came to pass after ten days, that the word of the LORD came unto Jeremiah.

8 Then called he Johanan the son of Kareah, and all the captains of the forces which *were* with him, and all the people from the least even to the greatest,

9 And said unto them, Thus saith the LORD, the God of Israel, unto whom ye sent me to present your supplication before him;

10 If ye will still abide in this land, then ^k will I build you, and not pull *you* down; and I will plant you, and not pluck *you* up: for ^l I repent me of the evil that I have done unto you.

11 Be not afraid of the king of Babylon, of whom ye are afraid; be not afraid of him, saith the LORD: ^m for I *am* with you to save you, and to deliver you from his hand.

12 And ⁿ I will show mercies unto you, that he may have mercy upon you, and cause you to return to your own land.

¹ 1 Sam. iii. 18; Acts xx 20. — ² Gen. xxxi. 50. — Deut. vi. 3; chap. vii. 23. — ³ Chap. xxiv 6; xxxi. 29; xxxiii. 7. — ⁴ Deut. xxxii 36; chap. xviii 8. — ⁵ Isa xliii 3; Rom. viii 31. — ⁶ Psa. cvi. 45, 46.

Verse 7. *After ten days*] All this time he was waiting upon God; for it is evident the prophets could not prophesy when they pleased, any more than the disciples of our Lord could work miracles when they wished. The gift of prophecy and the gift of miracles were both dependent on the will of the Most High, and each of them was given only for the moment; and when the necessity was over, the influence ceased.

Verse 10. *For I repent me of the evil*] The meaning is, As I have punished you only because you continued to be rebellious, I will arrest this punishment as soon as you become obedient to my word. You need not fear the king of Babylon if you have me for your helper: and I will so show mercy to you that he shall see it, and cease from afflicting you, as he shall see that I am on your side.

NOTES ON CHAP. XLII.

Verse 1. *The captains of the forces*] The different leaders of the small bands or companies, collected from different parts of the land. The principal are those here named.

Verse 3. *That the Lord thy God may show us*] They all thought there was no safety in Jerusalem or in Judea, and therefore determined to leave the land: but they did not know which might be the safest direction to take; for though they inclined to Egypt, yet they wished to know the mind of God on that point.

Verse 5. *The Lord be a true and faithful Witness*] The Lord is such; and as ye have bound yourselves to obey his voice, he will register the covenant, and bless or curse according as ye shall conduct yourselves in this matter.

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B. C. 588.
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13 But if ^o ye say, We will not dwell in this land, neither obey the voice of the LORD your God,

14 Saying, No; but we will go into the land of Egypt, where we shall see no war, nor hear the sound of the trumpet, nor have hunger of bread; and there will we dwell:

15 And now therefore hear the word of the LORD, ye remnant of Judah, Thus saith the LORD of hosts, the God of Israel; If ye ^p wholly set ^q your faces to enter into Egypt, and go to sojourn there;

16 Then it shall come to pass, *that* the sword, ^r which ye feared, shall overtake you there in the land of Egypt, and the famine, whereof ye were afraid, ^s shall follow close after you there in Egypt; and there ye shall die.

17 ^t So shall it be with all the men that set their faces to go into Egypt to sojourn there; they shall die ^u by the sword, by the famine, and by the pestilence: and ^v none of them shall remain or escape from the evil that I will bring upon them.

18 For thus saith the LORD of hosts, the

God of Israel; As mine anger and my fury hath been ^w poured forth upon the inhabitants of Jerusalem; so shall my fury be poured forth upon you, when ye shall enter into Egypt: and ^x ye shall be an execration, and an astonishment, and a curse, and a reproach; and ye shall see this place no more.

19 The LORD hath said concerning you, O ye remnant of Judah; ^y Go ye not into Egypt: know certainly that I have ^z admonished you this day.

20 For ^a ye dissembled in your hearts, when ye sent me unto the LORD your God, saying, ^b Pray for us unto the LORD our God: and according unto all that the LORD our God shall say, so declare unto us, and we will do it.

21 And *now* I have this day declared it to you; but ye have not obeyed the voice of the LORD your God, nor any *thing* for the which he hath sent me unto you.

22 Now therefore know certainly that ^c ye shall die by the sword, by the famine, and by the pestilence, in the place whither ye desire ^d to go and to sojourn.

^o Chap. xlv. 16. — ^p Deut. xvii. 16; chap. xlv. 12, 13, 14.
^q Luke ix. 51. — ^r Ezek. xi. 8. — ^s Heb. *shall cleave after you.*
^t Heb. *So shall all the men be.* — ^u Chap. xxiv. 10; ver. 22.
^v See chap. xlv. 14, 28. — ^w Chap. vii. 20.

^x Chap. xviii. 16; xxiv. 9; xxvi. 6; xxix. 18, 22; xlv. 12; Zech. viii. 13. — ^y Deut. xvii. 16. — ^z Heb. *testified against you.*
^a Or, *ye have used deceit against your souls.* — ^b Ver. 2. — ^c Ver. 17; Ezek. vi. 11. — ^d Or, *to go to sojourn.*

Verse 15. *If ye—set your faces to enter into Egypt, &c.]* Every evil that ye dreaded by staying in your own land shall come upon you in Egypt.

Verse 16. *The sword—and the famine—shall follow close after you]* Shall be at your heels; shall overtake and destroy you; *for there ye shall die.*

Verse 19. *Go ye not into Egypt]* Why? Because God knew, such was their miserable propensity to idolatry, that they would there adopt the worship of the country, and serve idols.

Verse 20. *For ye dissembled in your hearts]* What a most miserable and incorrigible people! Ingratitude, hypocrisy, rebellion, and cruelty seem to have been enshrined in their hearts! And what are they still? Just what their fathers were, except in the mere article of *idolatry*; and that they do not practise because they are indifferent to their own religion and to that of all others. Examine their devotions and their lives, and see whether Charity herself can say they believe in the God of Abraham!

Verse 21. *Ye have not obeyed the voice]* Though ye have requested to have this particular revelation of the Divine will, and promised obedience, yet have ye not done one thing for which ye sent me to inquire of the Lord.

Verse 22. *Now therefore know certainly]* As ye have determined to disobey, God has determined to punish. Ye may now follow the full bent of your wicked devices, and I will follow the requisitions of my justice. Ye shall die by the sword, by the pestilence, and by the famine, in the place whither ye desire to go to sojourn. Thus was their doom sealed.

With such dispositions and with such rebellion of heart, it is strange that they should put themselves to any trouble to inquire of the Lord relative to their future operations. They did not intend to obey; but as a matter of curiosity they would inquire to hear what the prophet might say; and if according to their own inclination, they would obey.

CHAPTER XLIII.

The leading men, discrediting Jeremiah's prophecy, carry the people into Egypt, 1-7. Jeremiah, by a type, foretells the conquest of Egypt by Nebuchadnezzar, 8-13. This mode of conveying instruction by actions was very expressive, and frequently practised by the prophets. The image of Nebuchadnezzar arraying

himself with Egypt, as a shepherd puts on his garment, is very noble. Egypt at this time contended with Babylon for the empire of the east; yet this mighty kingdom, when God appoints the revolution, shifts its owner with as much ease as a shepherd removes his tent or garment, which the new proprietor has only to spread over him. See ver. 12.

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AND it came to pass, that when Jeremiah had made an end of speaking unto all the people all the words of the LORD their God, for which the LORD their God had sent him to them, *even* all these words,

2 ^a Then spake Azariah the son of Hoshaiah, and Johanan the son of Kareah, and all the proud men, saying unto Jeremiah, Thou speakest falsely: the LORD our God hath not sent thee to say, Go not into Egypt to sojourn there:

3 But Baruch the son of Neriah setteth thee on against us, for to deliver us into the hand of the Chaldeans, that they might put us to death, and carry us away captives into Babylon.

4 So Johanan the son of Kareah, and all the captains of the forces, and all the people, obeyed not the voice of the LORD, to dwell in the land of Judah.

5 But Johanan the son of Kareah, and all the captains of the forces, took ^b all the remnant of Judah, that were returned from all nations, whither they had been driven to dwell in the land of Judah;

6 *Even* men, and women, and children, ^c and the king's daughters, ^d and every person that Nebuzar-adan the captain of the guard had left

^a Ch. xlii. 1.—^b Ch. xli. 11, 12.—^c Ch. xli. 10.—^d Ch. xxxix. 10, xl. 7.—Ch. ii. 16, xlv. 1, called *Hittites*, Isa. xxx. 1

NOTES ON CHAP. XLIII.

Verse 2. *Thou speakest falsely*] They had no other colour for their rebellion than *flatly to deny* that God had spoken what the prophet related.

Verse 6. *Men, and women, and children, and the king's daughters*] See the note on chap. xli. 10. It is truly surprising that the Chaldeans should have left behind any of the royal family of Judah! But, 1. Perhaps they knew not there were any. 2. If they did know, they might think, being children of *concubines*, they could not inherit. Or, 3. That being females, they were not eligible. And they had taken care to seize all Zedekiah's sons, and slay them before his eyes.

Verse 7. *Came they even to Tahpanhes*] This city was called *Daphne* by the Greeks, and was situated at the extremity of Lower Egypt, near to Heliopolis. It was called *Daphne Pelusiaca*. They halted at this place, most probably for the purpose of obtaining the king's permission to penetrate farther into Egypt. It was at this place that, according to St. Jerome, tradition says the faithful Jeremiah was stoned to death by

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with Gedaliah the son of Ahikam the son of Shaphan, and Jeremiah the prophet, and Baruch the son of Neriah.

7 So they came into the land of Egypt: for they obeyed not the voice of the LORD: thus came they *even* to ^e Tahpanhes.

8 Then came the word of the LORD unto Jeremiah in Tahpanhes, saying,

9 Take great stones in thine hand, and hide them in the clay in the brick-kiln, which is at the entry of Pharaoh's house in Tahpanhes, in the sight of the men of Judah;

10 And say unto them, Thus saith the LORD of hosts, the God of Israel; Behold, I will send and take Nebuchadrezzar the king of Babylon, ^f my servant, and will set his throne upon these stones that I have hid; and he shall spread his royal pavilion over them.

11 ^g And when he cometh, he shall smite the land of Egypt, and deliver ^h such as are for death to death; and such as are for captivity to captivity; and such as are for the sword to the sword.

12 And I will kindle a fire in the houses of ⁱ the gods of Egypt; and he shall burn them

^e Chap. xxv. 9; xxvii. 6; see Ezek. xxiv. 18, 20.—^f Chap. xlv. 13, xlvii. 13.—^g Chap. xv. 2; Zech. xi. 9.—^h Chap. xlv. 25.

these rebellious wretches; for whose welfare he had watched, prayed, gone through many indignities, and suffered every kind of hardship. And now he sealed the truth of his Divine mission with his blood.

Verse 9. *Take great stones*] This discourse seems to have been delivered about a year after the destruction of Jerusalem. They pretended that they dared not stay in Judea for fear of the Chaldeans. The prophet here assures them that Nebuchadrezzar shall come to Egypt, extend his conquests in that kingdom, and place his tent over the very place where these stones were laid up, and destroy them. How these prophecies were fulfilled, see at the end of chap. xlv.

Verse 11. *Such as are for death to death*] See the note on chap. xv. 2.

Verse 12. *He shall burn them, and carry them away captives*] Some of these gods, such as were of wood, he will burn; those of metal he will carry away. Some of them were of gold. See below.

Shall array himself with the land of Egypt] Shall take all its wealth, and all its grandeur; shall take all its spoils.

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B. C. cir. 587.

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and carry them away captives :

and he shall array himself with

the land of Egypt, as a shepherd

putteth on his garment ; and he

shall go forth from thence in peace.

* Heb. statues, or standing images.

As a shepherd putteth on his garment] With as much ease, and with as little opposition ; and with as full a confidence that it is now his own.

He shall go forth from thence in peace.] He shall suffer no interruption, nor endure any disaster in his return from his Egyptian expedition. See the proof of all this in the notes at the end of chap. xlv.

13 He shall break also the
images of ¹ Bethshemesh, that is
in the land of Egypt ; and the
houses of the gods of the Egyp-
tians shall he burn with fire.

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† Or, the house of the sun.

Verse 13. He shall break also the images of Bethshemesh] *בֵּית שֶׁמֶשׁ* *beith shemesh* is, literally, the house or temple of the sun ; which was worshipped here, and whose images are said to have been of solid gold. These Nebuchadnezzar was to break and carry away, and the houses of the gods—all the temples of Egypt, he was to burn with fire. Beth-shemesh is the same as Heliopolis.

CHAPTER XLIV.

Jeremiah reproves the Jews in Egypt for continuing in idolatry after the exemplary judgments inflicted by God on their nation for that sin, 1-14 ; and, upon their refusing to reform, denounces destruction to them, and to that kingdom wherein they sought protection, 15-30.

A. M. cir. 3433.

B. C. cir. 571.

Ol. cir. LII. 2.

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^b Tahpanhes, and at ^c Noph, and in the country of Pathros, saying,

2 Thus saith the LORD of hosts, the God of Israel ; Ye have seen all the evil that I have brought upon Jerusalem, and upon all the cities of Judah ; and, behold, this day they are ^d a desolation, and no man dwelleth therein,

3 Because of their wickedness which they have committed to provoke me to anger, in that they went ^e to burn incense, and to ^f serve

* Exod. xiv. 2 ; chap. xlv. 14. — ^b Chap. xliii. 7. — ^c Isa. xix. 13. — ^d Chap. ix. 11 ; xxxiv. 22. — ^e Chap. xix. 4.

NOTES ON CHAP. XLIV.

Verse 1. The word that came to Jeremiah concerning all the Jews] Dahler supposes this discourse to have been delivered in the seventeenth or eighteenth year after the taking of Jerusalem.

Which dwell at Migdol] A city of Lower Egypt, not far from Pelusium.

Tahpanhes] *Daphne Pelusiaca*, the place to which the emigrant Jews first went.

Noph] *מִצְרַיִם* *Maphes*, Targum. Memphis, a celebrated city of Middle Egypt, and the capital of its district.

The country of Pathros] A district of Upper Egypt, known by the name of the Thebais. See Bochart, Lib. Phaleg, lib. iv., c. 22. Thus we find that the Jews were scattered over the principal parts of Egypt.

Verse 2. No man dwelleth therein] The desolation of the land of Judea must have been exceedingly

other gods, whom they knew not, neither they, ye, nor your fathers.

4 Hówbeit ^g I sent unto you all my servants the prophets, rising early and sending them, saying, O, do not this abominable thing that I hate.

5 But they hearkened not, nor inclined their ear to turn from their wickedness, to burn no incense unto other gods.

6 Wherefore ^h my fury and mine anger was poured forth, and was kindled in the cities of Judah and in the streets of Jerusalem ; and they are wasted and desolate, as at this day.

† Deut. xiii. 6 ; xxxii. 17. — ^g 2 Chron. xxxvi. 15 ; chap. vii. 25 ; xxv. 4 ; xxvi. 5 ; xxix. 19. — ^h Chap. xli. 18.

great when this, in almost any sense, could be spoken of it.

Verse 4. O, do not this abominable thing] A strong specimen of affectionate entreaty. One of the finest figures of poetry, when judiciously managed, the *anthropopathia*, the ascribing human passions to God, is often used by this prophet : so God is said to grieve, to mourn, to have his bowels moved with compassion, to repent, to be angry, &c. Here he is represented as tenderly expostulating : O, do not ; or, I entreat you, do not that abominable thing which I hate. 1. Do it not : your God commands. 2. O, do it not : your Father entreats. 3. It is an abominable thing, and should not be done. 4. I hate it, and on that account ye should abstain from it.

Verse 5. But they hearkened not] 1. They disregarded the authority of their God. 2. They were not moved by the entreaties of their most affectionate Father. 3. In abominations they delighted. And, 4.

A. M. cir. 3133.
B. C. cir. 571.
Ol. cir. LII. 2.
Servii Tullii,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 8.

7 Therefore now thus saith the LORD, the God of hosts, the God of Israel; Wherefore commit ye this great evil ¹ against your souls, to cut off from you man and woman, child and suckling, ^k out of Judah, to leave you none to remain;

8 In that ye ¹ provoke me unto wrath with the works of your hands, burning incense unto other gods in the land of Egypt, whither ye be gone to dwell, that ye might cut yourselves off, and that ye might be ^m a curse and a reproach among all the nations of the earth?

9 Have ye forgotten the ⁿ wickedness of your fathers, and the wickedness of the kings of Judah, and the wickedness of their wives, and your own wickedness, and the wickedness of your wives, which they have committed in the land of Judah, and in the streets of Jerusalem?

10 They are not ^o humbled even unto this day, neither have they ^p feared, nor walked in my law, nor in my statutes, that I set before you and before your fathers.

11 Therefore thus saith the LORD of hosts, the God of Israel; Behold ^q I will set my face against you for evil, and to cut off all Judah.

12 And I will take the remnant of Judah, that have set their faces to go into the land of Egypt to sojourn there, and ^r they shall all be consumed, and fall in the land of Egypt; they shall even be consumed by the sword and by the famine: they shall die, from the least even unto the greatest, by the sword and by the famine: and ^s they shall be an execration, and an astonishment, and a curse, and a reproach.

¹ Num. xvi. 38; chap. vii. 19. — ^k Heb. out of the midst of Judah. — ^m Chap. xxx. 6, 7. — ⁿ Chap. xli. 18, ver. 12. — ^o Heb. weak-ness, or punishment. &c. — ^p Heb. contrite: Psa. li. 17. — ^q Prov. xxviii. 14. — ^r Lev. xvii. 10; xx. 5, 6; chap. xxi. 10; Amos ix. 4.

They loved that which God hated; and, apparently, because he hated it.

Verse 7. This great evil against your souls] Will not self-interest weigh with you? See what ruin your conduct has brought upon your country. Your fathers sinned as you are doing; and where are they now? Either destroyed, or in captivity. And you are now taking the same way to your own destruction.

Verse 9. Have ye forgotten the wickedness of your fathers] It seems that the women were principal agents in idolatrous practices; for the queens—the wives, of rulers and of common people, burnt incense to the queen of heaven, (the moon,) ver. 17, and poured out drink-offerings to her

13 ^t For I will punish them that dwell in the land of Egypt, as I have punished Jerusalem, by the sword, by the famine, and by the pestilence:

14 So that none of the remnant of Judah, which are gone into the land of Egypt to sojourn there, shall escape or remain, that they should return into the land of Judah, to the which they ^u have a desire to return to dwell there: for ^v none shall return but such as shall escape.

15 Then all the men which knew that their wives had burned incense unto other gods, and all the women that stood by, a great multitude, even all the people that dwelt in the land of Egypt, in Pathros, answered Jeremiah, saying,

16 As for the word that thou hast spoken unto us in the name of the LORD, ^w we will not hearken unto thee.

17 But we will certainly do ^x whatsoever thing goeth forth out of our own mouth, to burn incense unto the ^y queen ^z of heaven, and to pour out drink-offerings unto her, as we have done, we, and our fathers, our kings, and our princes, in the cities of Judah, and in the streets of Jerusalem: for then had we plenty of ^a victuals, and were well, and saw no evil.

18 But since we left off to burn incense to the queen of heaven, and to pour out drink-offerings unto her, we have wanted all things, and have been consumed by the sword and by the famine.

19 ^b And when we burned incense to the queen of heaven, and poured out drink-offerings unto her, did we make her cakes to worship

^t Chap. xlii. 15, 16, 17, 22. — ^u Chap. xlii. 18. — ^v Chap. xlii. 11. — ^w Heb. lift up their soul. — ^x Ver. 28. — ^y So chap. vi. 10. — ^z Num. xxx. 12; Deut. xxiii. 23; Judg. xi. 36; see ver. 25. — ^a Or, frame of heaven. — ^b Chap. vii. 18. — ^c Heb. bread.

Verse 15. Then all the men—and all the women] We have not seen the women in determined rebellion before. Here they make a common cause with their idolatrous husbands.

Verse 19. And when we burned incense to the queen of heaven] The moon seems to have been called מלכת melecheth, as the sun was called מלך melech. The Hindoos pour out water to the sun thrice a day; and to the moon whenever they worship her.

The idolatrous worship of these people was a sort of imitation of the worship of the true God; only sacrifice was not common in it. The factious women here tell us in what it consisted. 1. They burnt incense to the moon, and perhaps to the sun and the

A. M. cir. 3433.
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her, and pour out drink-offerings unto her, without our ^c men?

20 Then Jeremiah said unto all the people, to the men, and to the women, and to all the people which had given him *that* answer, saying,

21 The incense that ye burned in the cities of Judah, and in the streets of Jerusalem, ye, and your fathers, your kings, and your princes, and the people of the land, did not the LORD remember them, and came it *not* into his mind?

22 So that the LORD could no longer bear, because of the evil of your doings and because of the abominations which ye have committed; therefore is your land ^d a desolation, and an astonishment, and a curse, without an inhabitant, ^e as at this day.

23 Because ye have burned incense, and because ye have sinned against the LORD, and have not obeyed the voice of the LORD, nor walked in his law, nor in his statutes, nor in his testimonies; ^f therefore this evil is happened unto you, as at this day.

24 Moreover Jeremiah said unto all the people, and to all the women, Hear the word of the LORD, all Judah ^g that *are* in the land of Egypt:

25 Thus saith the LORD of hosts, the God of Israel, saying; ^h Ye and your wives have both spoken with your mouths, and fulfilled with your hand, saying, We will surely perform our vows that we have vowed, to burn incense to the queen of heaven, and to pour out drink-

^c Or, *husbands*.—^d Chap. xxv. 11, 18, 33.—^e Ver. 6. ^f Dan. ix. 11, 12.—^g Chap. xliii. 7; ver. 15.—^h Ver. 15, &c. ⁱ Gen. xvii. 16.—^j Ezek. xx. 39.—^k Chap. i. 10; xxxi. 28; Ezek. vii. 6.

planets. 2. They poured out libations to her. 3. They made and consecrated cakes to her. All these were prescribed in the worship of the true God. See, among others, Exod. xxix. 23, &c.; Lev. ii. 4; xxiii. 16; and Num. vi. 15. And the women vindicate their conduct by asserting that they did all this by the consent of their husbands: "Did we worship her without our men?"

Verse 22. *Therefore is your land a desolation*] I grant that ye and your husbands have joined together in these abominations; and what is the consequence? "The Lord could no longer bear because of your evil doings; and therefore is your land a desolation, and an astonishment, and a curse, without an inhabitant, this day."

Verse 30. *Behold I will give Pharaoh-hopra*] That is, *Pharaoh Apries*. How this and the prophecies in the preceding chapter were fulfilled, we learn from ancient historians. The sum of such information is this: the subjects of *Pharaoh Apries* rebelling, he sent *Ama-*

offerings unto her: ye will surely accomplish your vows, and surely perform your vows.

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26 Therefore hear ye the word of the LORD, all Judah that dwell in the land of Egypt; Behold, ⁱ I have sworn by my great name, saith the LORD, that ^k my name shall no more be named in the mouth of any man of Judah in all the land of Egypt, saying, The Lord God liveth.

27 ^l Behold, I will watch over them for evil, and not for good; and all the men of Judah that *are* in the land of Egypt ^m shall be consumed by the sword and by the famine, until there be an end of them.

28 Yet ⁿ a small number that escape the sword shall return out of the land of Egypt into the land of Judah, and all the remnant of Judah, that are gone into the land of Egypt to sojourn there, shall know whose ^o words shall stand, ^p mine or theirs.

29 And this *shall be* a sign unto you, saith the LORD, that I will punish you in this place, that ye may know that my words shall ^q surely stand against you for evil:

30 Thus saith the LORD; Behold, ^r I will give Pharaoh-hopra king of Egypt into the hand of his enemies, and into the hand of them that seek his life; as I gave ^s Zedekiah king of Judah into the hand of Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon, his enemy, and that sought his life.

^a Ver. 12.—^b Ver. 14; Isa. xxvii. 13.—^c Ver. 17, 29. ^d Heb. *from me, or them*.—^e Psa. xxxiii. 11.—^f Chap. xli. 25, 26; Ezek. xxix. 3, &c.; xxx. 21, &c.—^g Chap. xxxix. 5.

sis, one of his generals, to reduce them to their duty. But no sooner had *Amasis* begun to make his speech, than they fixed a helmet on his head, and proclaimed him king. *Amasis* accepted the title, and confirmed the Egyptians in their revolt; and the greater part of the nation declaring for him, *Apries* was obliged to retire into Upper Egypt, and the country being thus weakened by intestine war, was attacked and easily overcome by *Nebuchadnezzar*, who on quitting it left *Amasis* his viceroy. After *Nebuchadnezzar's* departure, *Apries* marched against *Amasis*; but, being defeated at *Memphis*, was taken prisoner, carried to *Sais*, and was strangled in his own palace, thus verifying this prophecy. See *Herodotus* in *Euterpe*.

Thus *Nebuchadnezzar* made an easy conquest of the land. He conquered it as easily as "a shepherd puts on his cloak: he went thence in peace," having clothed himself with its spoils; and left all quiet under a viceroy of his own choosing. The rebellion of *Pha-*

raoh's subjects was the "fire that God kindled in Egypt," chap. xliii. 12. And thus was he "delivered into the hands of his enemies," his revolted people; and "into the hand of him who sought his life," i. e., Amasis his general. And thus the whole prophecy was literally fulfilled.

CHAPTER XLV.

This chapter is evidently connected with the subject treated of in the thirty-sixth. Baruch, who had written the prophecies of Jeremiah, and read them publicly in the temple, and afterwards to many of the princes, is in great affliction because of the awful judgments with which the land of Judah was about to be visited; and also on account of the imminent danger to which his own life was exposed, in publishing such unwelcome tidings, 1-3. To remove Baruch's fear with respect to this latter circumstance, the prophet assures him that though the total destruction of Judea was determined because of the great wickedness of the inhabitants, yet his life should be preserved amidst the general desolation, 4, 5.

A. M. cir. 3397.
B. C. cir. 607.
Ol. XLIII. 2.
Anno
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman., 10.

THE word that Jeremiah the prophet spake unto Baruch the

son of Neriah, when he had written these words in a book at the mouth of Jeremiah, in the fourth year of Jehoiakim ^b the son of Josiah king of Judah, saying,

2 Thus saith the LORD, the God of Israel, unto thee, O Baruch,

3 Thou didst say, Wo is me now! for the LORD hath added grief to my sorrow; I fainted in my sighing, and I find no rest.

^a Chap. xxxvi. 1, 4, 32.—^b 2 Kings xviii. 34.—^c Isa. v. 5.

NOTES ON CHAP. XLV.

Verse 1. *The word that Jeremiah—spake unto Baruch*] This is another instance of shameless transposition. This discourse was delivered in the fourth year of Jehoiakim, several years before Jerusalem was taken by the Chaldeans. It is a simple appendage to chap. xxxvi., and there it should have been inserted.

Verse 3. *Thou didst say, Wo is me now!*] All that were the enemies of Jeremiah became his enemies too; and he needed these promises of support.

The Lord hath added grief to my sorrow] He had mourned for the desolations that were coming on his country, and now he mourns for the dangers to which he feels his own life exposed; for we find, from chap. xxxvi. 26, that the king had given commandment to take both Baruch and Jeremiah, in order that they might be put to death at the instance of his nobles.

Verse 4. *Behold, that which I have built*] I most certainly will fulfil all those threatenings contained in the roll thou hast written; for I will destroy this whole land.

Verse 5. *And seekest thou great things for thyself?*] Nothing better can be expected of this people: thy hopes in reference to them are vain. Expect no na-

4 Thus shalt thou say unto him, The LORD saith thus; Behold, ^c that which I have built will I break down, and that which I have planted I will pluck up, even this whole land.

5 And seekest thou great things for thyself? seek them not: for, behold, ^d I will bring evil upon all flesh, saith the LORD: but thy life will I give unto thee ^e for a prey in all places whither thou goest.

^d Chap. xxv. 26.—^e Chap. xxi. 9; xxxviii. 2. xxxix. 18.

tional amendment, till national judgments have taken place. And as for any benefit to thyself, think it sufficient that God has determined to preserve thy life amidst all these dangers.

But thy life will I give unto thee for a prey] This is a proverbial expression. We have met with it before, chap. xxi. 9, xxxviii. 2, xxxix. 18; and it appears to have this meaning. As a prey or spoil is that which is gained from a vanquished enemy, so it is preserved with pleasure as the proof and reward of a man's own valour. So Baruch's life should be doubly precious unto him, not only on account of the dangers through which God had caused him to pass safely, but also on account of those services he had been enabled to render, the consolations he had received, and the continual and very evident interposition of God in his behalf. All these would be dearer to him than the spoils of a vanquished foe to the hero who had overcome in battle.

Spoil may signify *unlooked-for gain*. The preservation of his life, in such circumstances, must be more than he could reasonably expect; but his life should be safe, and he should have it as a spoil, whithersoever he should go. This assurance must have quieted all his fears.

CHAPTER XLVI.

The difference between the preceding and the subsequent prophecies in point of composition is very remarkable; the last excelling much in majesty and elegance. This chapter (of which the first verse forms a general title to this and the five chapters following) contains two distinct prophecies relating to Egypt.

The first was delivered previous to an engagement between Pharaoh-necho, king of Egypt, and Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon; in which the Egyptians were routed in Carchemish with great slaughter, as here predicted. The prophet sees the mighty preparations; but they are all declared to be of no avail, as God had decreed their fall, 1-6. The king of Egypt, however, is represented as marching with all the confidence of victory, like a river overflowing its banks, and threatening all around with its inundation, 7, 8. But this immense armament of Pharaoh-necho, consisting of various nations, shall, by a righteous judgment of God, receive such a signal overthrow near the river Euphrates, that the political consequence of Egypt shall be thereby irretrievably ruined, and its remaining power become contemptible in the sight of the nations, 9-12. The other prophecy, beginning at the thirteenth verse, relates to the memorable overthrow of the Egyptians by Nebuchadnezzar, subsequent to his siege of Tyre, in the sixteenth year after the destruction of Jerusalem, 13-26. The promise, in the conclusion of the chapter, of preservation to the Jews, (who have for many ages continued a distinct people, when the various nations of antiquity who oppressed them, or with whom they had any intercourse, have long ago ceased to have any separate and visible existence), has been most remarkably fulfilled; and is a very signal act of providence, and a pledge of the restoration of Israel to the Divine favour, when the time of the Gentiles shall be fulfilled, 27, 28.

A. M. cir. 3397.
B. C. cir. 607.
Ol. XLIII. 2.
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 10.

THE word of the LORD which came to Jeremiah the prophet against ^a the Gentiles;

2 Against Egypt, ^b against the army of Pharaoh-necho king of Egypt, which was by the river Euphrates in Carchemish, which Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon smote in the fourth year of Jehoiakim the son of Josiah king of Judah.

3 ^c Order ye the buckler and shield, and draw near to battle.

4 Harness the horses; and get up, ye horsemen, and stand forth with your helmets; furbish the spears, and put on the brigandines.

5 Wherefore have I seen them dismayed

and turned away back? and their mighty ones are ^d beaten down, and are ^e fled apace, and look not back: for ^f fear was round about, saith the LORD.

6 Let not the swift flee away, nor the mighty man escape; they shall ^g stumble, and fall toward the north by the river Euphrates.

7 Who is this that cometh up ^h as a flood, whose waters are moved as the rivers?

8 Egypt riseth up like a flood, and his waters are moved like the rivers; and he saith, I will go up, and will cover the earth; I will destroy the city and the inhabitants thereof.

9 Come up, ye horses; and rage, ye chariots;

A. M. cir. 3397.
B. C. cir. 607.
Ol. XLIII. 2.
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 10.

^a Chap. xxv. 15. &c. — ^b 2 Kings xxxiii. 29; 2 Chron. xxxv. 20.
^c So chap. li. 11, 12; Nah. ii. 1; iii. 14. — ^d Heb. broken in pieces.

^e Heb. fled a flight. — ^f Chap. vi. 25; xlix. 29. — ^g Dan. xi. 19.
^h See Isa. vii. 7, 8; chap. xlvii. 2; Dan. xi. 22.

NOTES ON CHAP. XLVI.

Verse 1. *The word of the Lord—against the Gentiles*] This is a general title to the following collection of prophecies, written concerning different nations, which had less or more connexion with the Jews, either as enemies, neighbours, or allies.

They were not written at the same time; and though some of them bear dates, yet it would be difficult to give them any chronological arrangement. *Dahler's* mode of ascertaining the times of their delivery may be seen in the table in the introduction.

Verse 2. *Pharaoh-necho*] This was the person who defeated the army of Josiah, in which engagement Josiah received a mortal wound, of which he died, greatly regretted, soon after at Megiddo. After this victory, he defeated the Babylonians, and took Carchemish; and, having fortified it, returned to his own country. *Nahopolassar* sent his son *Nebuchadnezzar* with an army against him, defeated him with immense slaughter near the river Euphrates, retook Carchemish, and subdued all the revolted provinces, according to the following prophecies.

Verse 3. *Order ye the buckler*] This is the call to the general armament of the people against the Chaldeans.

Verse 4. *Furbish the spears*] Cleanse, brighten, and sharpen them; from the Franco-Gallic *fourbir*, to polish, brighten.

Brigandines.] A coat of mail, especially that which was made scale fashion; one plate overlapping the other, like the scales of fish.

Verse 5. *Wherefore have I seen them dismayed*] What! such a numerous, formidable, and well-appointed army panic-struck? So that they have turned back—fled apace, and looked not round; while their mighty ones—their generals and commanders, striving to rally them, are beaten down.

Verse 6. *Let not the swift flee away*] Even the swiftest shall not be able to escape.

They shall—fall toward the north] By the Euphrates, which was northward of Judea. Here the Egyptian army was routed with great slaughter.

Verse 7. *Who is this that cometh up as a flood*] The vast concourse of people is here represented as a river: for instance, the Jordan, suddenly swollen with the rains in harvest, rolling its waters along, and overflowing the whole country. A fine image to represent the incursions of vast armies carrying all before them. Such was the army of Pharaoh-necho in its march to Carchemish.

Verse 9. *The Ethiopians*] Heb. *Cush*, *Phut*, and the *Ludim*. This army was composed of many nations. *Cush*, which we translate *Ethiopians*, almost invariably means the *Arabians*; and here, those *Arabs* that bordered on Egypt near the Red Sea. *Phut* pro-

A. M. cir. 3397.
B. C. cir. 607.
Ol. XLIII. 2.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 10.

and let the mighty men come
forth; ⁱ the Ethiopians and ^k the
Libyans, that handle the shield;
and the Lydians, ^l that handle and

bend the bow.

10 For this ^m is the day of the Lord God of
hosts, a day of vengeance, that he may avenge
him of his adversaries: and ⁿ the sword shall
devour, and it shall be satiate and made drunk
with their blood: for the Lord God of hosts
^o hath a sacrifice in the north country by the
river Euphrates.

11 ^p Go up into Gilead, and take balm, ^q O
virgin, the daughter of Egypt: in vain shalt
thou use many medicines; for ^r thou ^s shalt
not be cured.

12 The nations have heard of thy shame,
and thy cry hath filled the land: for
the mighty man hath stumbled against
the mighty, and they are fallen both to-
gether.

13 The word that the Lord spake to Jere-
miah the prophet, how Nebuchadrezzar king

ⁱ Heb. *Cush*. — ^k Heb. *Put*. — ^l Isa. lvi. 19. — ^m Isa. xlii. 6;
Joel i. 15; ii. 1. — ⁿ Deut. xxxii. 42; Isa. xxxiv. 6. — ^o Isa.
xxxiv. 6; Zeph. i. 7; see Ezek. xxxix. 17. — ^p Chap. viii. 22,
li. 8. — ^q Isa. xlvii. 1. — ^r Heb. *no cure shall be unto thee*.
^s Ezek. xxx. 21.

bably means the *Libyans*; for *Phut* settled in *Libya*,
according to Josephus. *Phut* and *Cush* were two of
the sons of *Ham*, and brothers to *Mitsraim*, the father
of the Egyptians, Gen. x. 6; and the *Ludim* were de-
scended from *Mitsraim*; see Gen. x. 13. *Bochart*
contends that the *Ludim* were *Ethiopians*, and that they
were famous for the use of the bow. *Phaleg*, lib.
iv. 26.

Verse 10. *For this is the day of the Lord God of
hosts*] The prophet represents this as a mighty sacri-
fice, where innumerable victims were slain.

Verse 11. *Go up into Gilead, and take balm*] An
irony. Egypt is so completely enfeebled by this over-
throw, that her political wound is utterly incurable.
This figure is used with the more propriety here, as
the Egyptians have been celebrated from the remotest
antiquity for their knowledge of medicine.

Verse 12. *The nations have heard of thy shame*]
Of thy disgrace, by this prodigious slaughter of thy
troops.

Verse 13. *How Nebuchadrezzar—should come and
smite the land of Egypt.*] See on chap. xlv. This
was after Amasis had driven Pharaoh-necho into Up-
per Egypt. See chap. xlv. 30.

Verse 14. *Migdol*] Magdolum, a city of Lower
Egypt. *Noph*, Memphis. *Tahpanhes*, Daphne. See
before, chap. xlv. 1.

Round about thee.] The Phœnicians, Philistines,
Ammonites, Moabites, and Edomites, all prostrated by
the arms of the Chaldeans.

Verse 15. *They stood not, because the Lord did*

of Babylon should come and
^t smite the land of Egypt.

14 Declare ye in Egypt, and
publish in Migdol, and publish in
Noph and in Tahpanhes: say ye, ^u Stand
fast, and prepare thee; for ^v the sword shall
devour round about thee.

15 Why are thy valiant men swept away?
they stood not, because the Lord did drive
them.

16 He ^w made many to fall, yea, ^x one fell
upon another: and they said, Arise, and let
us go again to our own people, and to the land
of our nativity, from the oppressing sword.

17 They did cry there, Pharaoh king of
Egypt is but a noise; he hath passed the time
appointed.

18 As I live, saith the King, ^y whose name
is the Lord of hosts, Surely as Tabor is
among the mountains, and as Carmel by the
sea, so shall he come.

19 O ^z thou daughter dwelling in Egypt,
^a furnish thyself ^b to go into captivity: for

ⁱ Isa. xix. 1; chap. xliii. 10, 11; Ezek. xxix. xxx., xxxii.
^u Ver. 3, 4. — ^v Ver. 10. — ^w Heb. *multiplied the faller*. — ^x Lev.
xxvi. 37. — ^y Isa. xlvii. 4; xlviii. 2; chap. xlviii. 15. — ^z See
chap. xlviii. 18. — ^a Heb. *make thee instruments of captivity*.
^b Isa. xx. 4.

drive them.] The Lord panic-struck them, and drove
them back.

Verse 16. *One fell upon another*] In their terror
and confusion ranks fell on ranks, and overturned each
other.

Let us go again to our own people] Let us flee to
our own country with all possible speed. These were
the auxiliaries.

Verse 17. *They did cry there*] Dr. Blayney trans-
lates this cry thus:—

—“O Pharaoh, king of Egypt,

A tumult hath frustrated the appointed meeting.”

These allies sent their excuse to Pharaoh, that the dis-
asters they had met with had prevented them from join-
ing him as they had intended.

Verse 18. *As Tabor is among the mountains*] This
mountain is situated in the plain of Esdraelon in Gali-
lee, on the confines of the tribes of Zebulun and Issa-
char, Josh. xix. 22. It stood by itself, separated from
all the other mountains by deep valleys, and is the highest
of the whole.

And as Carmel by the sea] Carmel is a mountain
on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, on the southern
frontier of the tribe of Asher. Were the Egyptians
as distinguished for valour and strength as the moun-
tains Tabor and Carmel are for height among the other
mountains in their vicinity, they should not be able to
stand the shock of the Chaldean army.

Verse 19. *Furnish thyself to go into captivity*] The
thing is unavoidable; prepare for this calamity.

A. M. cir. 3398.
B. C. cir. 606.
Ol. XLIII. 3.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 11.

Noth shall be waste and desolate
without an inhabitant.

20 Egypt is like a very fair
heifer, but destruction cometh;
it cometh out of the north.

21 Also her hired men are in the midst of
her like ^o fatted bullocks; for they also are
turned back, and are fled away together: they
did not stand, because ^t the day of their cala-
mity was come upon them, and the time of
their visitation.

22 The voice thereof shall go like a ser-
pent; for they shall march with an army, and
come against her with axes, as hewers of wood.

23 They shall cut down her forest, saith
the LORD, though it cannot be searched; be-
cause they are more than ⁱ the grasshoppers,
and are innumerable.

24 The daughter of Egypt shall be con-
founded: she shall be delivered into the hand
of ^h the people of the north.

25 The LORD of hosts, the God of Israel,
saith; Behold, I will punish the ⁱ multitude ^m

of ^o No, and Pharaoh, and Egypt,
^o with their gods, and their kings;
even Pharaoh, and all them that
trust in him:

26 And I will deliver them into the hand
of those that seek their lives, and into the hand
of Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon, and into
the hand of his servants: and ^a afterward it
shall be inhabited, as in the days of old, saith
the LORD.

27 But fear not thou, O my servant Jacob,
and be not dismayed, O Israel; for, behold, I
will save thee from afar off; and thy seed from
the land of their captivity; and Jacob shall
return, and be in rest and at ease, and none
shall make him afraid.

28 Fear thou not, O Jacob my servant, saith
the LORD: for I am with thee; for I will
make a full end of all the nations whither
I have driven thee: but I will not make
^a a full end of thee, but correct thee in mea-
sure, yet will I ^t not leave thee wholly un-
punished.

^c So Hos. x. 11.—^d Chap. i. 14; xlvii. 2; ver. 6, 10.—^e Heb. *bullocks of the stall*.—^f Psa. xxxvii. 13; chap. i. 27.—^g See Isa. xxix. 4.—^h Isa. x. 34.—ⁱ Judg. vi. 5.—^j Chap. i. 15. ^l Or, *nourisher*.—^m Heb. *Amon*.

ⁿ Ezek. xxx. 14, 15, 16; Nah. iii. 8.—^o Chap. xliii. 12, 13; Ezek. xxx. 13.—^p Chap. xlv. 30; Ezek. xxxvii. 11.—^q Ezek. xxix. 11, 13, 14.—^r Isa. xli. 13, 14; xliii. 5; xlv. 2; chap. xxx. 10, 11.—^s Chap. x. 24; xxx. 11.—^t Or, *not utterly cut thee off*.

Verse 20. *Egypt is like a very fair heifer*] Fruitful and useful; but destruction cometh out of the north, from Chaldea. It may be that there is an allusion here to *Isis*, worshipped in Egypt under the form of a beautiful cow.

Verse 21. *Are fled away together*] Perhaps there is a reference here to the case of a cow stung with gnats. She runs hither and thither, not knowing where to go; so shall it be with this scattered people.

Verse 22. *The voice—shall go like a serpent*] See Isa. xxix. 4, and the note there.

Verse 23. *They shall cut down her forest*] Supposed to mean her cities, of which Egypt had no fewer than one thousand and twenty.

Verse 24. *The hand of the people of the north.*] The Chaldeans.

Verse 25. *The multitude of No*] אֲמוֹן מִן אֲמוֹן *Amon minno*, the Amon of No, called by the Greeks Διοσπολις, or *Jupiter's city*. It was the famous *Thebes*, celebrated anciently for its hundred gates. *Amon* was the name by which the Egyptians called Jupiter, who had a famous temple at Thebes.

The word Pharaoh is twice repeated here; and Dr. *Dahler* thinks that one may design *Pharaoh Hophrah*, and the other *Amasis*, the new king.

Verse 26. *Afterward it shall be inhabited*] That is, within forty years, as Ezekiel had predicted, chap. xxix. 13.

Verse 27. *Fear not—my servant Jacob*] In the midst of wrath God remembers mercy. Though Judah

shall be destroyed, Jerusalem taken, the temple burnt to the ground, and the people carried into captivity, yet the nation shall not be destroyed. A seed shall be preserved, out of which the nation shall revive.

Verse 28. *I will make a full end of all the nations whither I have driven thee; but I will not make a full end of thee*] The Jews still remain as a distinct people, while the *Assyrians, Chaldeans, Egyptians, &c.* are no more!

On this subject, I cannot withhold from my readers the following very judicious remarks of Bp. *Newton*, in his *Dissertations on the Prophecies*.

"The preservation of the Jews through so many ages, and the total destruction of their enemies, are wonderful events; and are made still more wonderful by being signified beforehand by the spirit of prophecy, as particularly in the passage before us. Their preservation is really one of the most illustrious acts of Divine Providence. They are dispersed among all nations, yet not confounded with any. The drops of rain which fall, nay the great rivers which flow into the ocean, are soon mingled with and lost in that immense body of waters. And the same, in all human probability, would have been the fate of the Jews; they would have been mingled and lost in the common mass of mankind: but, on the contrary, they flow into all parts of the world, mix with all nations, and yet keep separate from all. They still live as a distinct people; and yet they nowhere live according to their own laws, nowhere elect their own magistrates, nowhere enjoy

the full exercise of their religion. Their solemn feasts and sacrifices are limited to one certain place; and that hath been now for many ages in the hands of strangers and aliens, who will not suffer them to come thither. No people have continued unmixed so long as they have done; not only of those who have sent colonies into foreign countries, but even of those who have remained in their own country. The northern nations have come in swarms into the more southern parts of Europe: but where are they now to be discerned and distinguished? The Gauls went forth in great bodies to seek their fortune in foreign parts; but what traces or footsteps of them are now remaining any where? In France, who can separate the race of the ancient Gauls from the various other people who from time to time have settled there? In Spain, who can distinguish between the first possessors, the Spaniards, and the Goths and Moors, who conquered and kept possession of the country for some ages? In England, who can pretend to say certainly which families are derived from the ancient Britons, and which from the Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans? The most ancient and honourable pedigrees can be traced up only to a certain period; and beyond that there is nothing but conjecture and uncertainty, obscurity and ignorance. But the Jews can go up higher than any nation; they can even deduce their pedigree from the beginning of the world. They may not know from what particular tribe or family they are descended; but they know certainly that they all sprang from the stock of Abraham. And yet the contempt with which they have been treated, and the hardships they have undergone in almost all countries, should, one would think, have made them desirous to forget or renounce their original: but they profess it; they glory in it; and after so many wars, massacres, and persecutions, they still subsist; they are still very numerous. And what but a supernatural power could have preserved them in such a manner as no other nation upon earth has been preserved? Nor is the providence of God less remarkable in the destruction of their enemies, than in their own preservation. For, from the beginning, who have been the great enemies and oppressors of the Jewish nation, removed them from their own land, and compelled them into captivity and slavery? The Egyptians afflicted them much, and detained them in bondage several years. The Assyrians carried away captive the ten tribes of Israel;

and the Babylonians, afterwards, the two remaining tribes of Judah and Benjamin. The Syro-Macedonians, especially Antiochus Epiphanes, cruelly persecuted them; and the Romans utterly dissolved the Jewish state, and dispersed the people so as that they have never been able to recover their city and country again. And where are now those great and famous monarchies, which in their turn subdued and oppressed the people of God? Are they not vanished as a dream; and not only their power, but their very names, lost in the earth? The Egyptians, Assyrians, and Babylonians were overthrown and entirely subjugated by the Persians; and the Persians, it is remarkable, were the restorers of the Jews as well as the destroyers of their enemies. The Syro-Macedonians were swallowed up by the Romans; and the Roman empire, great and powerful as it was, was broken into pieces by the incursions of the northern nations; while the Jews are subsisting as a distinct people at this day. And what a wonder of providence is it, that the vanquished should so many ages survive the victors; and the former be spread all over the world, while the latter are no more! Nay, not only nations have been punished for their cruelties to the Jews, but Divine vengeance has pursued even single persons who have been their persecutors and oppressors. The first-born of Pharaoh was destroyed; and he himself, with his host, drowned in the sea. Nebuchadnezzar was stricken with madness, and the crown was transferred from his family to strangers. Antiochus Epiphanes and Herod died in great agonies, with ulcers and vermin issuing from them. Flaccus, governor of Egypt, who barbarously plundered and oppressed the Jews of Alexandria, was afterwards banished and slain; and Caligula, who persecuted the Jews for refusing to do Divine honours to his statue, was murdered in the flower of his age, after a short and wicked reign. But where are now,—since they have absolutely rejected the Gospel, and been no longer the peculiar people of God,—where are now such visible manifestations of a Divine interposition in their favour? The Jews would do well to consider this point; for, rightly considered, it may be an effectual means of opening their eyes, and of turning them to Christ our Saviour." See Bp. *Newton* on the prophecies, disert. viii. sect. 2. And see the notes on *Ezekiel*, where the calamities of these miserable people are largely detailed.

CHAPTER XLVII.

Among the nations doomed to suffer from the hostilities of Nebuchadnezzar are the Philistines, (see chap. xxv. 20.) And the calamities predicted in this chapter befell them probably during the long siege of Tyre, when their country was desolated to prevent their giving Tyre or Sidon any assistance. 1-5. The whole of this chapter is remarkably elegant. The address to the sword of Jehovah, at the close of it, is particularly a very beautiful and bold personification, 6, 7.

A. M. cir. 3387.
B. C. cir. 617.
Ol. cir. XL. 4.
Anri Martii,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 24.

THE word of the LORD that came to Jeremiah the prophet ^a against the Philistines, ^b before that Pharaoh smote ^c Gaza.

2 Thus saith the LORD; Behold, ^d waters rise up ^e out of the north, and shall be an overflowing flood, and shall overflow the land, and ^f all that is therein; the city and them that dwell therein: then the men shall cry, and all the inhabitants of the land shall howl.

3 At the ^g noise of the stamping of the hoofs of his strong horses, at the rushing of his chariots, and at the rumbling of his wheels, the fathers shall not look back to their children for feebleness of hands;

4 Because of the day that cometh to spoil all the Philistines, and to cut off from ^h Tyrus and Zidon every helper that remaineth: for the LORD will spoil the Philistines, ⁱ the remnant of ^k the country of ^l Caphtor.

5 ^m Baldness is come upon Gaza; ⁿ Ashkelon is cut off with the remnant of their valley: how long wilt thou ^o cut thyself?

6 O thou ^p sword of the LORD, how long will it be ere thou be quiet? ^q put up thyself into thy scabbard, rest, and be still.

7 ^r How can it be quiet, seeing the LORD hath ^s given it a charge against Ashkelon, and against the sea shore? there hath he ^t appointed it.

^a Chap. xxv. 20; Ezek. xxv. 15, 16; Zeph. ii. 4, 5.—^b Amos i. 6, 7, 8.—^c Heb. *Azzah*.—^d Isa. viii. 7; chap. xlvii. 7, 8.
^e Chap. i. 14; xlvii. 20.—^f Heb. *the fulness thereof*.—^g Chap. viii. 16; Nah. iii. 2.—^h Chap. xxv. 2.—ⁱ Ezek. xxv. 16; Amos i. 8; ix. 7.

NOTES ON CHAP. XLVII.

Verse 1. *The word of the Lord—against the Philistines*] The date of this prophecy cannot be easily ascertained. Dr. Blayney thinks it was delivered about the fourth year of Zedekiah, while Dahler assigns it some time in the reign of Josiah.

Before that Pharaoh smote Gaza.] We have no historical relation of any Egyptian king smiting Gaza. It was no doubt smitten by some of them; but *when*, and by *whom*, does not appear either from sacred or profane history.

Verse 2. *Waters rise up out of the north*] *Waters* is a common prophetic image for a multitude of people. The north here, as in other places of this prophecy, means *Chaldea*.

Verse 3. *The stamping of the hoofs*] At the galloping sound,—

Quadrupedante putrem sonitu quatit ungula campum, is a line of *Virgil*, (*Æn.* viii. 596,) much celebrated; and quoted here by *Blayney*, where the galloping sound of the horses' hoofs is heard. In the stamping of the horses, the rushing of the chariots, and the rumbling of the wheels, our translators intended to convey the sense by the sound of the words; and they have not been unsuccessful. Their translation of the original is at the same time sufficiently literal.

The fathers shall not look back] Though their children are left behind, they have neither strength nor courage to go back to bring them off.

Verse 4. *To spoil all the Philistines*] These people, of whom there were five seignories, occupied the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, to the south of the Phœnicians.

Tyrus and Zidon] Places sufficiently remarkable both in the Old and New Testament, and in profane history. They belonged to the Phœnicians; and at this time were depending on the succour of their allies, the Philistines. But their expectation was cut off.

^k Heb. *the isle*.—^l Gen. x. 14.—^m Amos i. 7; Mic. i. 16; Zeph. ii. 4, 7; Zech. ix. 5.—ⁿ Chap. xxv. 20.—^o Chap. xvi. 6; xli. 5; xlviii. 37.—^p Deut. xxxii. 41; Ezek. xxi. 3, 4, 5.
^q Heb. *gather thyself*.—^r Heb. *how canst thou?*—^s Ezek. xiv 17.—^t Mic. vi. 9.

The remnant of the country of Caphtor.] *Crete*, or *Cyprus*. Some think it was a district along the coast of the Mediterranean, belonging to the Philistines; others, that the *Cappadocians* are meant.

Verse 5. *Baldness is come upon Gaza*] They have cut off their hair in token of deep sorrow and distress.

Ashkelon is cut off] Or put to silence; another mark of the deepest sorrow. Ashkelon was one of the five seignories of the Philistines, Gaza was another.

The remnant of their valley] Or plain; for the whole land of the Philistines was a vast plain, which extended along the coast of the Mediterranean Sea from Phœnicia to the frontiers of Egypt. The whole of this plain, the territory of the Philistines, shall be desolated.

Verse 6. *O thou sword of the Lord*] This is a most grand prosopœia—a dialogue between the sword of the Lord and the prophet. Nothing can be imagined more sublime.

Put up thyself into thy scabbard, rest, and be still.] Shed no more blood, destroy no more lives, erase no more cities, desolate no more countries. *Rest*:—hast thou not been long enough at this work of judgment? *O be still*:—let wars and desolations cease for ever.

Verse 7. *How can it be quiet*] This is the answer of the *Sword*. I am the officer of God's judgments, and he has given me a commission against Ashkelon, and against the sea shore; all the coast where the Philistines have their territories. The measure of their iniquities is full; and these God hath appointed this sword to ravage. The Philistines were ever the implacable enemies of the Jews, and the basest and worst of all idolaters. On these accounts the sword of the Lord had its commission against them; and it did its office most fearfully and effectually by the hand of the Chaldeans.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

The following prophecy concerning the Moabites is supposed to have had its accomplishment during the long siege of Tyre in the reign of Nebuchadnezzar. The whole of this chapter is poetry of the first order. The distress of the cities of Moab, with which it opens, is finely described. The cries of one ruined city resound to those of another, 1-3. The doleful helpless cry of the children is heard, 4; the highways, on either hand, resound with the voice of weeping, 5; and the few that remain resemble a blasted tree in the wide howling waste, 6. Chemosh, the chief god of the Moabites, and the capital figure in the triumph, is represented as carried off in chains, with all his trumpery of priests and officers, 7. The desolation of the country shall be so general and sudden that, by a strong figure, it is intimated that there shall be no possibility of escape, except it be in the speediest flight, 8, 9. And some idea may be formed of the dreadful wickedness of this people from the consideration that the prophet, under the immediate inspiration of the Almighty, pronounces a curse on those who do the work of the Lord negligently, in not proceeding to their utter extermination, 10. The subject is then diversified by an elegant and well-supported comparison, importing that the Moabites increased in insolence and pride in proportion to the duration of their prosperity, 11; but this prosperity is declared to be nearly at an end; the destroyer is already commissioned against Moab, and his neighbours called to sing the usual lamentation at his funeral, 13-18. The prophet then represents some of the women of Aroer and Ammon, (the extreme borders of Moab,) standing in the highways, and asking the fugitives of Moab, What intelligence? They inform him of the complete discomfiture of Moab, 19-24, and of the total annihilation of its political existence, 25. The Divine judgments about to fall upon Moab are further represented under the expressive metaphor of a cup of intoxicating liquor, by which he should become an object of derision because of his intolerable pride, his magnifying himself against Jehovah, and his great contempt for the children of Israel in the day of their calamity, 26, 27. The prophet then points out the great distress of Moab by a variety of striking figures, viz., by the failure of the customary rejoicings at the end of harvest, by the mournful sort of music used at funerals, by the signs which were expressive among the ancients of deep mourning, as shaving the head, clipping the beard, cutting the flesh, and wearing sackcloth; and by the methods of catching wild beasts in toils, and by the terror and pitfall, 28-46. In the close of the chapter it is intimated that a remnant shall be preserved from this general calamity whose descendants shall be prosperous in the latter days, 47.

A. M. cir. 3420.
B. C. cir. 584.
OL. XLIX. 1.
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 33.

A ¹AGAINST ^aMoab thus saith the LORD of hosts, the God of Israel; Wo unto ^bNebo! for it is spoiled: ^cKiriathaim is confounded and taken: ^dMisgab is confounded and dismayed.

2 ^eThere shall be no more praise of Moab: in ^fHeshbon they have devised evil against it; come, and let us cut it off from being a nation. Also thou shalt ^gbe cut down, O Madmen; the sword shall ^hpursue thee.

^aIsa. xv. xvi. chap. xxv. 21; xxvii. 3; Ezek. xxv. 9; Amos ii. 1, 2.—^bNum. xxxii. 38; xxxiii. 47; Isa. xv. 2.—^cNum. xxxii. 37.—^dOr, The high place.—^eIsa. xvi. 14.—^fIsa. xv. 1.

NOTES ON CHAP. XLVIII.

Verse 1. *Against Moab*] This was delivered some time after the destruction of Jerusalem. The Moabites were in the neighbourhood of the Ammonites, and whatever evils fell on the one would naturally involve the other. See Isa. xv. and xvi. on this same subject.

Wo unto Nebo! for it is spoiled] This was a city in the tribe of Reuben, afterwards possessed by the Moabites. It probably had its name from *Nebo*, one of the principal idols of the Moabites.

Kiriathaim] Another city of the Moabites.

Misgab is confounded] There is no place of this name known; and therefore several learned men translate *הַמִּסְגָּב* *hammisgab*, literally, *The high tower, or fortress*, which may apply to *Kiriathaim*, or any other high and well-fortified place.

3 ⁱA voice of crying shall be from Horonaim, spoiling and great destruction.

4 Moab is destroyed; her little ones have caused a cry to be heard.

5 ^kFor in the going up of Luhith ^lcontinual weeping shall go up; for in the going down of Horonaim the enemies have heard a cry of destruction.

6 ^mFlee, save your lives, and be like ⁿthe ^oheath in the wilderness.

ⁱOr, be brought to silence; Isa. xvi. 1.—^hHeb. go after thee. Ver. 5.—^kIsa. xv. 5.—^lHeb. weeping with weeping. ^mChap. li. 6.—ⁿOr, a naked tree.—^oChap. xvii. 6.

Verse 2. *No more praise of Moab*] "The glory of Moab, that it had never been conquered," (*Dahler*), is now at an end. Dr. Blayney translates:—

"Moab shall have no more glorying in Heshbon; They have devised evil against her (saying)."

And this most certainly is the best translation of the original. He has marked also a double *paronomasia* in this and the next verse, a figure in which the prophets delight: *חֶשְׁבֹן חָשְׁבֹן* *hesheshon chashebu*, "in Heshbon they have devised," and *מַדְמֵן מַדְמֵן* *madmen tiddommi*, "Madmena, thou shalt be dumb."

Verse 3. *Horonaim*] Another city of Moab, near to Luhith. At this latter place the hill country of Moab commenced. "It is a place," says *Dahler*, "situated upon a height between *Areopolis* and *Zoar*."

A. M. cir. 3420.
B. C. cir. 584.
OL. XLIX. 1.
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 33.

A. M. cir. 3420.
B. C. cir. 584.
Ol. XLIX. 1.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 33.

7 For because thou hast trusted in thy works and in thy treasures, thou shalt also be taken: and Chemosh shall go forth into captivity with his priests and his princes together.

8 And the spoiler shall come upon every city, and no city shall escape: the valley also shall perish, and the plain shall be destroyed, as the Lord hath spoken.

9 Give wings unto Moab, that it may flee and get away: for the cities thereof shall be desolate, without any to dwell therein.

10 Cursed be he that doeth the work of the Lord deceitfully, and cursed be he that keepeth back his sword from blood.

11 Moab hath been at ease from his youth, and he hath settled on his lees, and hath not been emptied from vessel to vessel, neither hath he gone into captivity: therefore his taste remained in him, and his scent is not changed.

12 Therefore, behold, the days come, saith

^p Num. xxi. 29; Judg. xi. 24; see Isa. xlv. 1, 2; chap. xliii. 12.—^q Chap. xlix. 3.—^r Chap. vi. 26; ver. 18.—^s Psa. lv. 6; ver. 28.—^t See Judg. v. 23; 1 Sam. xv. 3, 9; 1 Kings xx. 42.—^u Or, negligently.—^v Zeph. i. 12.—^w Heb. stodd.

Verse 6. *Flee, save your lives*] The enemy is in full pursuit of you.

Be like the heath] כְּעֵרֶךְ *caeroer*, "like Aroer;" which some take for a city, others for a blasted or withered tree. It is supposed that a place of this name lay towards the north, in the land of the Ammonites, on a branch of the river Jabbok; surrounded by deserts. Save yourselves by getting into the wilderness, where the pursuing foe will scarcely think it worth his while to follow you, as the wilderness itself must soon destroy you.

Verse 7. *Chemosh shall go forth into captivity*] The grand national idol of the Moabites, Num. xxi. 29; Judg. xi. 24. Ancient idolaters used to take their gods with them to the field of battle. This was probably in imitation of the Israelites, who took the ark with them in such cases.

Verse 9. *Give wings unto Moab*] There is no hope in resistance, and to escape requires the speediest flight. I cannot conceive how *Dahler* came to translate thus: *Tirez Moab par les chevaux*, "Drag Moab away by the hair of the head."

Verse 10. *Cursed be he that doeth the work of the Lord deceitfully*] Moab is doomed to destruction, and the Lord pronounces a curse on their enemies if they do not proceed to utter extirpation. God is the Author of life, and has a sovereign right to dispose of it as he pleases; and these had forfeited their long ago by their idolatry and other crimes.

Verse 11. *Moab hath been at ease*] The metaphor here is taken from the mode of preserving wines.

the Lord, that I will send unto him wanderers, that shall cause him to wander, and shall empty his vessels, and break their bottles.

13 And Moab shall be ashamed of Chemosh, as the house of Israel was ashamed of Beth-el their confidence.

14 How say ye, We are mighty and strong men for the war?

15 Moab is spoiled, and gone out of her cities, and his chosen young men are gone down to the slaughter, saith the King, whose name is the Lord of hosts.

16 The calamity of Moab is near to come, and his affliction hasteth fast.

17 All ye that are about him, bemoan him; and all ye that know his name, say, How is the strong staff broken, and the beautiful rod!

18 Thou daughter that dost inhabit Dibon, come down from thy glory, and sit in thirst; for the spoiler of Moab shall come upon thee, and he shall destroy thy strong holds.

^x Judg. xi. 24; 1 Kings xi. 7.—^y Hos. x. 6.—^z 1 Kings xii. 29.—^a Isa. xvi. 6.—^b Ver. 8, 9, 18.—^c Heb. the choice of. ^d Chap. i. 27.—^e Chap. xlv. 18; li. 57.—^f See Isa. ix. 4; xiv. 4, 5.—^g Isa. xlvii. 1; chap. xlv. 19.—^h Num. xxi. 30; Isa. xv. 2.—ⁱ Ver. 8.

They let them rest upon their lees for a considerable time, as this improves them both in strength and flavour; and when this is sufficiently done, they rack, or pour them off into other vessels. Moab had been very little molested by war since he was a nation; he had never gone out of his own land. Though some had been carried away by Shalmaneser forty years before this, he has had neither wars nor captivity.

Therefore his taste remained in him] Still carrying on the allusion to the curing of wines; by resting long upon the lees, the taste and smell are both improved. See the note on Isa. xxv. 6.

Verse 12. *I will send unto him wanderers, that shall cause him to wander*] Dr. Blayney renders טִיָּעִים *tsaim*, *tilters*; those who elevate one end of the wine cask when nearly run out, that the remains of the liquor may be the more effectually drawn off at the cock. And this seems to be well supported by the following words,—

And shall empty his vessels] I will send such as will carry the whole nation into captivity.

Verse 13. *Beth-el their confidence*] Alluding to the golden calves which Jeroboam had there set up, and commanded all the Israelites to worship.

Verse 17. *How is the strong staff broken*] The sceptre. The sovereignty of Moab is destroyed.

Verse 18. *That dost inhabit Dibon*] This was anciently a city of the Reubenites, afterwards inhabited by the Moabites, about two leagues north of the river Arnon, and about six to the east of the Dead Sea.—*Dahler*.

A. M. cir. 3420.
B. C. cir. 584.
Ol. XLIX. 1.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 33.

A. M. cir. 3420.
B. C. cir. 584.
Ol. XLIX. 1.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.
cir. annum 33.

19 O ^k inhabitant of ^l Aroer, ^m stand by the way, and espy; ask him that fleeth, and her that escapeth, and say, What is done?

20 Moab is confounded; for it is broken down: ⁿ howl and cry; tell ye it in ^o Arnon, that Moab is spoiled,

21 And judgment is come upon ^p the plain country; upon Holon, and upon Jahazah, and upon Mephaath,

22 And upon Dibon, and upon Nebo, and upon Beth-diblathaim,

23 And upon Kiriathaim, and upon Beth-gamul, and upon Beth-meon,

24 And upon ^q Kerioth, and upon Bozrah, and upon all the cities of the land of Moab, far or near.

25 ^r The horn of Moab is cut off, and his ^a arm is broken, saith the LORD.

26 ^t Make ye him drunken: for he magnified himself against the LORD: Moab also shall wallow in his vomit, and he also shall be in derision.

27 For ^u was not Israel a derision unto thee? ^v was he found among thieves? for since thou spakest of him, thou ^w skippest for joy.

28 O ye that dwell in Moab, leave the cities, and ^x dwell in the rock, and be like ^y the dove that maketh her nest in the sides of the hole's mouth.

29 We have heard the ^z pride of Moab, (he is exceeding proud,) his loftiness, and his arrogance, and his pride, and the haughtiness of his heart.

^k Heb. *inhabitant* — Dent. i. 36 — ^l Sam. iv. 13, 16 — ^m Isa. xiv. 7. — ⁿ See Num. xxi. 13. — ^o Ver. 8. — ^p Ver. 41. — ^q Amos ii. 2. — ^r Psa. lxxv. 10. — ^s See Ezek. xxx. 21. — ^t Ch. xxx. 15, 27. — ^u ^v ^w ^x ^y ^z — ^a See chap. ii. 26. — ^b Or, *movedst thyself*. — ^c Psa. lv. 6, 7; ver. 9. — ^d Cant. ii. 14. — ^e Isa. xvi. 6, &c. — ^f Isa. xvi. 6, chap. i. 26.

Verse 19. *O inhabitant of Aroer*] See the note on ver. 6. This place, being at a greater distance, is counselled to watch for its own safety, and inquire of every passenger, *What is done?* that it may know when to pack up and be gone.

Verse 20. *Tell ye it in Arnon*] Apprise the inhabitants there that the territories of Moab are invaded, and the country about to be destroyed, that they may provide for their own safety.

Verse 21. *Upon Holon, &c.*] All these were cities of the Moabites, but several ^c hem are mentioned in no other place.

Verse 25. *The horn of Moab is cut off, and his arm is broken*] His political and physical powers are no more.

Verse 27. *Was not Israel a derision unto thee*] Didst thou not mock my people, and say their God

30 I know his wrath, saith the LORD; but *it shall not be so*; ^a his ^b lies shall not so effect it.

31 Therefore ^c will I howl for Moab, and I will cry out for all Moab; *nine* ^d heret shall mourn for the men of Kir-heres.

32 ^e O vine of Sibmah, I will weep for thee with the weeping of Jazer: thy plants are gone over the sea, they reach *even* to the sea of Jazer: the spoiler is fallen upon thy summer fruits and upon thy vintage.

33 And ^f joy and gladness is taken from the plentiful field, and from the land of Moab; and I have caused wine to fail from the wine-presses: none shall tread with shouting; *their* shouting *shall be* no shouting.

34 ^g From the cry of Heshbon *even* unto Elealeh, and *even* unto Jahaz, have they uttered their voice, ^h from Zoar *even* unto Hononaim, as a heifer of three years old: for the waters also of Nimrim shall be ⁱ desolate.

35 Moreover I will cause to cease in Moab, saith the LORD, ^j him that offereth in the high places, and him that burneth incense to his gods.

36 Therefore ^k mine heart shall sound for Moab like pipes, and mine heart shall sound like pipes for the men of Kir-heres: because ^l the riches *that* he hath gotten are perished.

37 For ^m every head *shall be* bald, and every beard ⁿ clipped: upon all the hands *shall be* cuttings, and ^o upon the loins sackcloth.

38 *There shall be* lamentation generally upon all the housetops of Moab, and in the

^a Or, *those on whom he strengthen* (Heb. *his bars*) *do not right*. — ^b Isa. xvi. 2; xvi. 7, 11. — ^c Isa. xvi. 2, 9. — ^d Isa. xvi. 10. — ^e Joel i. 12. — ^f Isa. xv. 4, 5, 6. — ^g Isa. xv. 5, 6; ver. 5. — ^h Heb. *desolation*. — ⁱ Isa. xv. 2; xvi. 12. — ^j Isa. xv. 5, xvi. 11. — ^k Isa. xv. 7. — ^l Isa. xv. 2, 3; chap. xlvii. 5. — ^m Heb. *diminished*. — ⁿ Gen. xxxvii. 34.

was no better than the gods of other nations? See Ezek. xxv. 8.

Was he found among thieves?] Did the Israelites come to rob and plunder you? Why then mock them, and rejoice at their desolation, when their enemies prevailed over them? This the Lord particularly renews.

Verse 28. *Dwell in the rock*] Go to the most inaccessible places in the mountains.

The hole's mouth.] And into the most secret caves and holes of the earth.

Verse 29. *The pride of Moab*] See on Isa. xvi. 1.

Verse 32. *O vine of Sibmah*] See on Isa. xvi. 8.

Verse 34. *As a heifer of three years old*] Which runs lowing from place to place in search of her calf, which is lost or taken from her.

Verse 37. *For every head shall be bald*] These, as

A. M. cir. 3420.
B. C. cir. 584.
OL XLIX. 1.
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R. Roman.,
cir. annuū 33.

streets thereof: for I have broken
Moab like ^a a vessel wherein is
no pleasure, saith the LORD.

39 They shall howl, *saying*,
How is it broken down! how hath Moab turned
the ^a back with shame! so shall Moab be
a derision and a dismaying to all them about
him.

40 For thus saith the LORD; Behold, ^a he shall
fly as an eagle, and shall ^a spread his wings
over Moab.

41 ^a Kerioth ^a is taken, and the strong holds
are surprised, and ^a the mighty men's hearts in
Moab at that day shall be as the heart of a
woman in her pangs.

42 And Moab shall be destroyed ^a from
being a people, because he hath magnified
himself against the LORD.

43 ^a Fear, and the pit, and the snare, *shall be*

^a Chap. xvii. 29.—^a Heb. neck.—^a Deut. xxviii. 49; chap.
xlix. 22; Dan. vii. 4; Hos. viii. 1; Hab. i. 8.—^a Isa. viii. 8.
^a Ver. 24.—^a Or, *The cities*.—^a Isa. xiii. 8; xxi. 3; chap. xxx.
6; xlix. 22, 24; l. 43; li. 30; Mic. iv. 9.

we have seen before, were signs of the deepest distress
and desolation.

Verse 40. *He shall fly as an eagle*] The enemy will
pounce upon him, carry him off, and tear him to pieces.

Verse 42. *Moab shall be destroyed from being a
people*] They shall not have a king or civil governor:
and I doubt whether there be any evidence that they
were ever reinstated in their national character. They
were captured by the Chaldeans; and probably many
returned with the Jews on the edict of Cyrus: but as
to their being an independent nation after this, where
is the positive proof?

Verse 43. *Fear, and the pit, and the snare*] See
the note on Isa. xxiv. 17, 18.

Verse 45. *They that fled stood under the shadow of
Heshbon*] Heshbon being a fortified place, they who
were worsted in the fight fled to it, and rallied under
its walls; but, instead of safety, they found themselves
disappointed, betrayed, and ruined. See ver. 2, and
the note there.

But a fire shall come forth out of Heshbon] Jeremiah
has borrowed this part of his discourse from an ancient
poet quoted by Moses, Num. xxi. 28; where see the
notes.

upon thee, O inhabitant of Moab,
saith the LORD.

44 He that fleeth from the fear
shall fall into the pit; and he that
getteth up out of the pit shall be taken in the
snare: for ^a I will bring upon it, *even* upon Moab,
the year of their visitation, saith the LORD.

45 They that fled stood under the shadow of
Heshbon because of the force: but ^a a fire shall
come forth out of Heshbon, and a flame from
the midst of Sihon, and ^a shall devour the cor-
ner of Moab, and the crown of the head of the
^b tumultuous ones.

46 ^a Wo be unto thee, O Moab! the people
of Chemosh perisheth: for thy sons are taken
^d captives, and thy daughters captives.

47 Yet will I bring again the captivity of
Moab ^a in the latter days, saith the LORD.
Thus far is the judgment of Moab.

^a Psa. lxxxiii. 4; Isa. vii. 8.—^a Isa. xxiv. 17, 18.—^a See
chap. xi. 23.—^a Num. xxi. 28.—^a Num. xxiv. 17.—^a Heb.
children of noise.—^a Num. xxi. 29.—^a Heb. in captivity.
^c Chap. xlix. 6, 39.

The crown of the head] The choicest persons of
the whole nation.

Verse 46. *The people of Chemosh*] The Moabites,
who worshipped *Chemosh* as their supreme god.

Verse 47. *Will I bring again the captivity of Moab
in the latter days*] I have already expressed doubts
(see ver. 42) whether the Moabites were ever restored
to their national distinction. The expressions in this
chapter, relative to their total destruction as a people,
are so strong and so frequent, that they leave little
room for a limited interpretation. That many of them
returned on the edict of Cyrus, by virtue of which the
Jews were restored, I doubt not; but neither the *Am-
monites, Moabites, Philistines*, nor even the *Jews* them-
selves, were ever restored to their national consequence.
Perhaps the restoration spoken of here, which was to
take place in the *latter days*, may mean the conversion
of these people, in their existing remnants, to the faith
of the Gospel. Several judicious interpreters are of
this opinion. The Moabites were partially restored;
but never, as far as I have been able to learn, to their
national consequence. Their conversion to the Chris-
tian faith must be the main end designed by this pro-
phesy.

CHAPTER XLIX.

This chapter is a collection of prophecies relating to several nations in the neighbourhood of Judea; and, like those preceding, are supposed to have been fulfilled by the ministry of Nebuchadnezzar during the thirteen years' siege of Tyre. The chapter opens with a prophecy concerning the Ammonites, whose chief city, Rabbah, shall be destroyed; and Malcom, the supreme divinity of the people, with all his retinue of priests and officers, carried into captivity, 1-5. Promise that the Ammonites shall be restored to their liberty, 6. Prophecy against the Edomites, (very like that most dreadful one in the thirty-fourth chapter of Isaiah against the same people,) who shall be utterly exterminated, after the similitude of Sodom and

Gomorrhah, 7-22. Prophecy against Damascus, 23-27; and against Kedar, 28, 29. Utter desolation of the kingdoms of Hazor foretold, 30-33. The polity of the Elamites shall be completely dissolved, and the people dispersed throughout the nations, 34-38. The Elamites shall be delivered from their captivity in the latter days, 39. It will be proper here to observe that these predictions should not be so explained as if they admitted of merely a private interpretation; for, as Bishop Louth remarks upon Isaiah's prophecy concerning the Idumeans, "by a figure very common in the prophetic writings, any city or people, remarkably distinguished as enemies of the people and kingdom of God, is put for those enemies in general;" therefore, it is under the Gospel dispensation that these prophecies shall be accomplished to their fullest extent upon all the antichristian nations that have sinned after the similitude of the ancient enemies of the people of God under the Mosaic economy.

A. M. cir. 3421. B. C. cir. 583. Ol. XLIX. 2. Tarquini Prisci, R. Roman., cir. annum 34. **C**ONCERNING the Ammonites, thus saith the LORD; Hath Israel no sons? hath he no heir? why then doth ^ctheir king inherit ^dGad, and his people dwell in his cities?

2 Therefore, behold, the days come, saith the LORD, that I will cause an alarm of war to be heard in ^eRabbah of the Ammonites; and it shall be a desolate heap, and her daughters shall be burned with fire: then shall Israel be heir unto them that were his heirs, saith the LORD.

3 Howl, O Heshbon, for Ai is spoiled: cry, ye daughters of Rabbah, ^fgird you with sackcloth; lament, and run to and fro by the hedges; for ^gtheir king shall go into captivity, and his ^hpriests and his princes together.

4 Wherefore gloriest thou in the valleys, ⁱthy

^a Or, *Al-gazat*.—^b Ezek. xx. 28; xxv. 2; Amos i. 13; Zeph. ii. 8, 9.—^c Or, *Melcom*.—^d Amos i. 13.—^e Ezek. xxv. 5; Amos i. 11.—^f Isa. xxxv. 11, chap. iv. 8; vi. 26.—^g Or, *Melcom*; 1 Kings xi. 5. 33.—^h Chap. xlviii. 7; Amos i. 15.

NOTES ON CHAP. XLIX.

Verse 1. CONCERNING THE AMMONITES.] This prophetic discourse was also delivered after the capture of Jerusalem.

Hath Israel no sons?—no heir? The Ammonites, it appears, took advantage of the depressed state of Israel, and invaded their territories in the tribe of Gad, hoping to make them their own for ever. But the prophet intimates that God will preserve the descendants of Israel, and will bring them back to their forfeited inheritances.

Why then doth their king? מלכם *Malcom* or *Milcom*, the chief idol of the Ammonites. That the idol *Milcom* is here meant is sufficiently evident from ver. 3, where it is said: "Milcom (not their king) shall go into captivity; his PRIESTS and his princes together." *Milcom* is also called *Molech*. *Malcom* is put here for the Ammonites, as the people of *Chemosh* in the preceding chapter are put for the Moabites in general.

Verse 3. Run to and fro by the hedges.] It is supposed that this may refer to the women making lamentations for the dead, that were in general buried by the walls of their gardens; but others think that it refers to the smaller cities or villages, called here the daughters of Rabbah, the metropolis; the inhabitants of

flowing valley, O ^kbacksliding daughter? that trusted in her treasures, ^lsaying, Who shall come unto me?

5 Behold, I will bring a fear upon thee, saith the LORD God of hosts, from all those that be about thee; and ye shall be driven out every man right forth; and none shall gather up him that wandereth.

6 And ^mafterward I will bring again the captivity of the children of Ammon, saith the LORD.

7 ⁿConcerning Edom, thus saith the LORD of hosts; ^oIs wisdom no more in Teman? ^pis counsel perished from the prudent? is their wisdom vanished?

8 ^qFlee ye, ^rturn back, dwell deep, O inhabitants of ^sDedan; for I will bring the cala-

A. M. cir. 3421. B. C. cir. 583. Ol. XLIX. 2. Tarquini Prisci, R. Roman., cir. annum 34.

A. M. cir. 3417. B. C. cir. 597. Ol. XLVIII. 2. Tarquini Prisci, R. Roman., cir. annum 30.

ⁱ Or, *thy valley flourish away*.—^k Chap. iii. 14; vii. 24. ^l Chap. xxi. 13.—^m So ver. 39; chap. xlviii. 47.—ⁿ Ezek. xxv. 12. Amos i. 11.—^o Obad 8.—^p See Isa. xix. 11.—^q Ver. 30.—^r Or, *they are turned back*.—^s Chap. xxv. 23.

which are exhorted to seek safety somewhere else, as none can be expected from them, now that the enemy is at hand.

Verse 4. Wherefore gloriest thou? Though thy valleys be fruitful, yet glory not in them. Though thou have much political and military power, do not trust in them, nor in the multitude of thy cities; a stronger than thou is coming against thee.

Verse 6. Afterward I will bring again.] The Ammonites are supposed to have returned with the Moabites and Israelites, on permission given by the edict of Cyrus.

Verse 7. CONCERNING EDMO.] This is a new and separate discourse.

Teman] A part of Idumea, put here for the whole country.

Verse 8. Dwell deep.] An allusion to the custom of the Arabs, who, when about to be attacked by a powerful foe, strike their tents, pack up their utensils, lade their camels, which they can do in a couple of hours, and set off to the great desert, and so bury themselves in it that no enemy either will or can pursue, as it is the Arabs alone that know the deserts, and can find water and provender for their support.

Dedan] Was a city of Idumea, not far from Teman.

A. M. cir. 3417.
B. C. cir. 587.
Ol. XLVIII. 2.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 30.

mity of Esau upon him, the time
that I will visit him.

9 If ^agrape-gatherers come to
thee, would they not leave *some*
gleaning grapes? if thieves by night, they will
destroy ^atill they have enough.

10 ^aBut I have made Esau bare, I have
uncovered his secret places, and he shall not
be able to hide himself: his seed is spoiled,
and his brethren, and his neighbours, and
^ahe is not.

11 Leave thy fatherless children, I will pre-
serve *them* alive; and let thy widows trust
in me.

12 For thus saith the LORD; Behold, ^athey
whose judgment was not to drink of the cup
have assuredly drunken; and art thou he *that*
shall altogether go unpunished? thou shalt not
go unpunished, but thou shalt surely drink
of *it*.

13 For ^aI have sworn by myself, saith the
LORD, that ^aBozrah shall become a desolation,
a reproach, a waste, and a curse; and all the
cities thereof shall be perpetual wastes.

14 I have heard a ^arumour from the LORD,
and an ambassador is sent unto the heathen,

^aObad. 5.—^aHeb. *their sufficiency*.—^aMal. i. 3.—^aIsa.
xvii. 14.—^aChap. xxv. 29; Obad. 15.—^aGen. xxii. 16; Isa.
xvi. 23; Amos vi. 8.—^aIsa. xxxiv. 6; lxiii. 1.—^aObad. 1, 2,
3.—^aObad. 4.

Verse 9. *If grape-gatherers*] Both in vintage and
harvest every grape and every stalk are not gathered;
hence the gleaners get something for their pains: but
your enemies shall not leave one of you behind; all
shall be carried into captivity.

Verse 10. *I have made Esau bare*] I have stripped
him of all defence, and have discovered his hiding-
places to his enemies.

Verse 11. *Leave thy fatherless children*] The con-
nexion of this with the context is not easy to be dis-
cerned; but, as a general maxim, it is of great im-
portance. *Widows and orphans* are the peculiar care
of God. He is as the best of fathers to the one, and
the most loving of husbands to the other. Even the
widows and orphans of Esau, who escape the general
destruction, shall be taken care of by the Lord.

Verse 12. *Art thou he that shall altogether go un-
punished!*] A similar form of speech appears, chap.
xxv. 29. Others, less wicked than thou, have been
punished; and canst thou expect to escape? Thou
shalt not escape.

Verse 13. *Bozrah shall become a desolation*] *Boz-
rah*, a city of Idumea, is here put for the whole country.

Verse 14. *I have heard a rumour*] The Lord has
revealed to me what he is about to do to the Edomites.

An ambassador is sent] I believe this means only
that God has given *permission*, and has *stirred up* the

saying, Gather ye together, and
come against her, and rise up to
the battle.

15 For, lo, I will make thee small
among the heathen, *and* despised among men.

16 Thy terribleness hath deceived thee, *and*
the pride of thine heart, O thou that dwellest
in the clefts of the rock, that holdest the
height of the hill: ^athough thou shouldst
make thy ^anest as high as the eagle, ^aI will
bring thee down from thence, saith the LORD.

17 Also Edom shall be a desolation: ^aevery
one that goeth by it shall be astonished, and
shall hiss at all the plagues thereof.

18 ^aAs in the overthrow of Sodom and
Gomorrah and the neighbour *cities* thereof,
saith the LORD, no man shall abide there,
neither shall a son of man dwell in it.

19 ^aBehold, he shall come up like a lion
from ^athe swelling of Jordan against the ha-
bitation of the strong: but I will suddenly
make him run away from her: and who *is* a
chosen *man*, *that* I may appoint over her?
for ^awho is like me? and who will ^aappoint me
the time? and ^awho *is* that shepherd that will
stand before me?

^aJob xxxix. 27.—^aAmos ix. 2.—^aChap. xviii. 16; i. 13.
^aGen. xix. 25; Deut. xxix. 23; chap. l. 40; Amos iv. 11.
^aChap. l. 44, &c.—^aChap. xii. 5.—^aExod. xv. 11.—^aOr,
convent me in judgment.—^aJob xii. 10.

hearts of these nations to go against those whom he
has doomed to destruction.

Verse 16. *O thou that dwellest*] All Idumea is full
of *mountains and rocks*, and these rocks and mountains
full of caves, where, in time of great heats, and in time
of war, the people take shelter.

Verse 18. *As in the overthrow of Sodom*] The
destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah and the neigh-
bouring cities was so terrible, that, when God denounces
judgments against incorrigible sinners, he tells them
they shall be like Sodom and Gomorrah.

No man shall abide there] It shall be so desolate
as not to be habitable. Travellers may lodge on the
ground for a night; but it cannot become a permanent
dwelling.

Verse 19. *Behold, he shall come up like a lion*] See
the note on chap. xii. 5. The similitude used here is
well illustrated by Dr. Blayney: "When I shall oc-
casion a like commotion in her (Idumea) as a fierce
and strong lion may be supposed to do in the sheep-
folds, then I will cause him (the man of whom it is
said in the preceding verse that he should not dwell in
it) to run away from her as the affrighted shepherds
and their flocks run from the lion."

A chosen man] Nebuchadnezzar. That is, God
has *chosen* this man, and given him a commission against
Idumea.

A. M. cir. 3417. 20 ^m Therefore hear the counsel of the LORD, that he hath taken against Edom; and his purposes, that he hath purposed against the inhabitants of Teman: Surely the least of the flock shall draw them out: surely he shall make their habitations desolate with them.

21 ⁿ The earth is moved at the noise of their fall, at the cry the noise thereof was heard in the ° Red Sea.

22 Behold, ^p he shall come up and fly as the eagle, and spread his wings over Bozrah: and at that day shall the heart of the mighty men of Edom be as the heart of a woman in her pangs.

A. M. cir. 3404. 23 ^a Concerning Damascus. B. C. cir. 600. Ol. cir. XLV. 1. Hamath is confounded, and Tarquinius Prisci, R. Roman., Arpad: for they have heard evil tidings: they ^r are faint-hearted; ^t there is sorrow ^t on the sea; it cannot be quiet.

24 Damascus is waxed feeble, and turneth herself to flee, and fear hath seized on her:

^m Chap. i. 15. — ⁿ Chap. i. 16. — ^p Heb. *weedy sea*. — ^r Ch. iv. 13; xlviii. 40, 41. — ^s Isa. xvii. 1; xxxvii. 13; Amos i. 3; Zeph. ix. 1, 2. — ^t Heb. *melted*. — ^u Isa. lvii. 20. — ^v Or, *as on the sea*.

Verse 20. *The inhabitants of Teman*] Taken here for the whole of Idumea. These are a kind of synonyms which prevent monotony, and give variety to the poet's versification.

Surely the least of the flock shall draw them out] They shall be like timid sheep; the weakest foe shall overcome them.

Verse 21. *The earth is moved*] The whole state is represented here as a *vast building* suddenly thrown down, so as to cause the earth to tremble, and the noise to be heard at a great distance.

Verse 22. *He shall come up and fly as the eagle*] Nebuchadnezzar. See chap. xlviii. 40.

Verse 23. *CONCERNING DAMASCUS.*] This is the *head* or *title* of another prophecy. *Damascus* was one of the principal cities of Syria. It was taken by David, 2 Sam. viii. 6, was retaken in the reign of Solomon, 1 Kings xi. 24, &c., and regained its independence. Its kings were often at war with the ten tribes, and once it joined with them for the destruction of Judah. To defend himself against these powerful enemies Ahaz made a league with the king of Assyria, who besieged Damascus, took, and demolished it. From that time we hear nothing of Damascus till we meet with it in this prophecy. It appears to have been rebuilt and restored to some consequence. It made an obstinate resistance to Nebuchadnezzar; but was at last taken and sacked by him. At present it is both a large and populous city, with considerable commerce.

^u anguish and sorrows have taken her, as a woman in travail.

25 How is ^v the city of praise not left, the city of my joy!

26 ^w Therefore her young men shall fall in her streets, and all the men of war shall be cut off in that day, saith the LORD of hosts.

27 And I will kindle a ^x fire in the wall of Damascus, and it shall consume the palaces of Ben-hadad.

28 ^y Concerning Kedar, and concerning the kingdoms of Hazor, which Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon shall smite, thus saith the LORD; Arise ye, go up to Kedar, and spoil ^z the men of the east.

29 Their ^a tents and their flocks shall they take away: they shall take to themselves their curtains, and all their vessels, and their camels, and they shall cry unto them, ^b Fear is on every side.

30 ^c Flee, ^d get you far off, dwell deep, O ye inhabitants of Hazor, saith the LORD; for Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon hath taken coun-

^u Isa. xiii. 8; chap. iv. 31; vi. 24; xxx. 6; xlviii. 41; ver. 22. — ^v Chap. xxxvii. 9; li. 41. — ^w Chap. i. 30; li. 4. — ^x Amos i. 4. — ^y Isa. xxi. 13. — ^z Judg. vi. 5; Job i. 3. — ^a Psa. cxx. 5. — ^b Chap. vi. 25; xvi. 5. — ^c Ver. 8. — ^d Heb. *fit greatly*.

Hamath is confounded] This is a city of Syria, on the *Orontes*. The Greeks called it *Epiphania*.

Arpad] Not far from Damascus.

Sorrow on the sea] They are like the troubled sea, that cannot rest.

Verse 25. *How is the city of praise not left*] Damascus is so ruined that she can no more be called a *praiseworthy* or *happy city*.

Verse 27. *The palaces of Ben-hadad.*] Damascus was a seat of the Syrian kings, and *Ben-hadad* was a name common to several of its kings.

Verse 28. *CONCERNING KEDAR, AND CONCERNING THE KINGDOMS OF HAZOR*] This is the *title* of another new prophecy.

Kedar was the name of one of the sons of Ishmael (Gen. xxv. 13) who settled in Arabia, and who gave name to a powerful tribe of Arabs who used to traffic with the Tyrians in cattle. It appears from this prophecy that Nebuchadnezzar got a commission to go against and reduce them to great misery.

Verse 29. *Their tents and their flocks*] This description of *property* shows that they were *Scenite* or *Nomad Arabs*; persons who dwell in *tents*, and whose principal property was *cattle*, especially *camels*, of the whole of which they were plundered by the Chaldeans.

Verse 30. *Dwell deep*] Retire into the depths of the desert. See on ver. 8.

Inhabitants of Hazor] I cannot find this place. It was no doubt in Arabia, and a place of considerable importance; but it is now no more.

A. M. cir. 3403.
B. C. cir. 601.
Ol. XLIV. 4.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 16.

sel against you, and hath conceived a purpose against you.

31 Arise, get you up unto ^e the ^f wealthy nation, that dwelleth without care, saith the LORD, which have neither gates nor bars, *which* ^g dwell alone.

32 And their camels shall be a booty, and the multitude of their cattle a spoil; and I will ^h scatter into all winds ⁱ them *that are* ^k in the utmost corners, and I will bring their calamity from all sides thereof, saith the LORD.

33 And Hazor ^l shall be a dwelling for dragons, and a desolation for ever: ^m there shall no man abide there, nor *any* son of man dwell in it.

A. M. cir. 3406.
B. C. cir. 598.
Ol. cir. XLV. 3.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 19.

34 The word of the LORD that came to Jeremiah the prophet against ⁿ Elam in the beginning of the reign of Zedekiah king of

Judah, saying,

^e Ezek. xxxviii. 11.—^f Or, *that is at ease*.—^g Num. xxiii. 9; Deut. xxxiii. 28; Mic. vii. 14.—^h Ezek. v. 10; ver. 36. ⁱ Chap. ix. 26; xxv. 23.—^k Heb. *cut off into corners, or that have the corners of their hair polled*.—^l Chap. ix. 11; x. 22; Mal. i. 3.

Verse 31. *The wealthy nation*] שְׁלֵוֹי *goi sheleiv*, 'the peaceable nation'—

Have neither gates nor bars] The Arabs, who had nothing but their tents; no cities, nor even *permanent* villages.

Verse 32. *The utmost corners*] Even in these utmost inaccessible recesses the sword and pillage shall reach them. "The utmost corners;" insulated coasts; the peninsula of Arabia."—*Blayney*.

Verse 33. *Hazor shall be a dwelling for dragons*] Shall be turned into a wilderness.

A desolation for ever] Never to be repopled. *There shall no man abide there*] It may occasionally be *visited*, but never made a permanent abode.

Verse 34. *THE WORD—AGAINST ELAM*] Another new head of prophecy. As this was delivered in the beginning of the reign of Zedekiah, it can have no natural nor historical connexion with the other prophecies in this various chapter. Some think that by *Elam* Persia is always meant; but this is not at all likely. It was a part of the Babylonian empire in the time of Daniel, (chap. viii. 2,) and is most probably what is called *Elymais* by the Greeks. This, with Susiana, Nebuchadnezzar subdued, and took from Astyages, king of Media.

Verse 35. *I will break the bow of Elam*] They were eminent archers; and had acquired their power and eminence by their dexterity in the use of the bow.

35 Thus saith the LORD of hosts; Behold, I will break ^o the bow of Elam, the chief of their might.

36 And upon Elam will I bring the four winds from the four quarters of heaven, and ^p will scatter them toward all those winds; and there shall be no nation whither the outcasts of Elam shall not come.

37 For I will cause Elam to be dismayed before their enemies, and before them that seek their life: and I will bring evil upon them, *even* my fierce anger, saith the LORD; ^q and I will send the sword after them, till I have consumed them:

38 And I will ^r set my throne in Elam, and will destroy from thence the king and the princes, saith the LORD.

39 But it shall come to pass ^s in the latter days, *that* I will bring again the captivity of Elam, saith the LORD.

^m Ver. 18.—ⁿ Chap. xxv. 25.—^o See Isa. xxii. 6.—^p Ver. 32.—^q Chap. ix. 16; xlviii. 2.—^r See chap. xliii. 10.—^s Ch. xlviii. 47; ver. 6.

See Isa. xxii. 6. *Strabo*, *Livy*, and others speak of their eminence in archery.

Verse 36. *Will I bring the four winds*] Nebuchadnezzar and his armies, gathered out of different provinces, and attacking this people at all points in the same time.

There shall be no nation, &c.] They shall be scattered through the *one hundred and twenty-seven* provinces of which the Babylonish empire is composed.

Verse 38. *I will set my throne in Elam*] This is spoken either of *Nebuchadnezzar* or *Cyrus*. It is certain that *Cyrus* did render himself master of *Elymais* and *Media*, which are in the land of *Elam*.

Verse 39. *I will bring again the captivity of Elam*] As this is to be in the *latter days*, probably it may mean the *spiritual freedom* which these people would receive under the Gospel dispensation. Under *Cyrus*, the *Elamites*, collected out of all quarters, were united with the *Persians* their neighbours, and became, with them, masters of the east. See *Calmet* and *Dahler*. There are still, however, difficulties on this subject. Who the *Elamites* were is still a question. That which appears to be nearest the truth is, that the *Elamites* and *Persians* were two distinct people, and continued so till blended together under *Cyrus*. It is in this light that I have considered the subject in the preceding notes. Neighbouring people are frequently confounded in history, and sometimes the name of a people is given to those who have the same character.

CHAPTER L.

This and the following chapter contain a prophecy relating to the fall of Babylon, interspersed with several predictions relative to the restoration of Israel and Judah, who were to survive their oppressors, and, on their repentance, to be pardoned and brought to their own land. This chapter opens with a prediction of the complete destruction of all the Babylonish idols, and the utter desolation of Chaldaea, through the instrumentality of a great northern nation, 1-3. Israel and Judah shall be reinstated in the land of their forefathers after the total overthrow of the great Babylonish empire, 4, 5. Very oppressive and cruel bondage of the Jewish people during the captivity, 6, 7. The people of God are commanded to remove speedily from Babylon, because an assembly of great nations are coming out of the north to desolate the whole land, 8-10. Babylon, the hammer of the whole earth, the great desolator of nations, shall itself become a desolation on account of its intolerable pride, and because of the iron yoke it has rejoiced to put upon a people whom a mysterious Providence had placed under its domination, 11-34. The judgments which shall fall upon Chaldaea, a country addicted to the grossest idolatry, and to every species of superstition, shall be most awful and general, as when God overthrew Sodom and Gomorrah, 35-40. Character of the people appointed to execute the Divine judgments upon the oppressors of Israel, 41-45. Great sensation among the nations at the very terrible and sudden fall of Babylon, 46.

A. M. 3409.
B. C. 595.
Ol. XLVI. 2.
Anno
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman., 22.

THE word that the LORD spake
a against Babylon and against
the land of the Chaldeans b by
Jeremiah the prophet.

2 Declare ye among the nations, and publish, and c set up a standard; publish, and conceal not: say, Babylon is taken, d Bel is confounded, Merodach is broken in pieces; e her idols are confounded, her images are broken in pieces.

3 f For out of the north there cometh up g a nation against her, which shall make her land

a Isa. xiii. 1; xvi. 1; xlvii. 1. — b Heb. *by the hand of Jeremiah*.
c Heb. *lift up*. — d Isa. xlvii. 1; chap. li. 41. — e See chap. xliii. 12, 13. — f Chap. li. 48.

NOTES ON CHAP. L.

Verse 1. **THE WORD THAT THE LORD SPAKE AGAINST BABYLON**] This is also a new head of discourse.

The prophecy contained in this and the following chapter was sent to the captives in Babylon in the fourth year of the reign of Zedekiah. They are very important; they predict the total destruction of the Babylonish empire, and the return of the Jews from their captivity. These chapters were probably composed, with several additions, out of the book that was then sent by Jeremiah to the captives by the hand of Seraian. See chap. li. 59-64.

Verse 2. **Declare ye among the nations**] God's determination relative to this empire.

Set up a standard] Show the people where they are to assemble.

Say, Babylon is taken] It is a thing so firmly determined, that it is as good as already done.

Bel] The tutelar deity of Babylon is *confounded*, because it cannot save its own city.

Merodach] Another of their idols, is *broken to pieces*; it was not able to save itself, much less the whole empire.

Her idols are confounded] It is a reproach to have acknowledged them.

Her images] Great and small, golden and wooden,

desolate, and none shall dwell therein: they shall remove, they shall depart, both man and beast.

A. M. 3409.
B. C. 595.
Ol. XLVI. 2.
Anno
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman., 22.

4 In those days, and in that time, saith the LORD, the children of Israel shall come, h they and the children of Judah together, i going and weeping: they shall go, k and seek the LORD their God.

5 They shall ask the way to Zion with their faces thitherward, saying, Come, and let us join ourselves to the LORD in l a perpetual covenant that shall not be forgotten.

g Isa. xiii. 17, 18, 20; ver. 39, 40. — h Hos. i. 11. — i Ezra iii. 12, 13; Ps. cxxvi. 5, 6, chap. xxxi. 9; Zech. xii. 10. — k Hos. iii. 5. — l Chap. xxxi. 31, &c.; xxxii. 40.

are broken to pieces; even the *form* of them no longer appears.

Verse 3. **Out of the north there cometh up a nation**] The Medes, who formed the chief part of the army of Cyrus, lay to the north or north-east of Babylon.

Shall make her land desolate] This war, and the consequent taking of the city, began those disasters that brought Babylon in process of time to *complete desolation*; so that now it is not known where it stood, the whole country being a total solitude.

Verse 4. **In those days, and in that time**] In the times in which Babylon shall be opposed by the Medes and Persians, both Israel and Judah, seeing the commencement of the fulfilling of the prophecies, shall begin to seek the Lord with much prayer, and broken and contrite hearts. When the decree of Cyrus comes, they shall be ready to set off for their own country, deploring their offences, yet rejoicing in the mercy of God which has given them this reviving in their bondage.

Verse 5. **Let us join ourselves to the Lord in a perpetual covenant**] All our former covenants have been broken; let us now make one that shall last for ever. He shall be the LORD our God, and we will no more worship idols. This covenant they have kept to the present day; whatever their present moral and spiritual state may be, they are no idolaters, in the gross sense of the term.

A. M. 3409.
B. C. 595.
OL XLVI. 2.
Anno
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman., 22.

6 My people hath been ^mlost sheep: their shepherds have caused them to go astray, they have turned them away ⁿon ^othe mountains: they have gone from mountain to hill, they have forgotten their ^oresting place.

7 All that found them have ^pdevoured them: and ^qtheir adversaries said, ^rWe offend not, because they have sinned against the LORD, ^sthe habitation of justice, even the LORD, ^tthe Hope of their fathers.

8 ^uRemove out of the midst of Babylon, and

¹ Isa. liii. 6; ver. 17; ¹ Pet. ii. 25.—² Chap. ii. 20; iii. 6, 23. ³ Heb. *place to be down in*.—⁴ Psa. lxxix. 7.—⁵ Chap. xl. 2, 3; ⁶ Zech. xi. 5.—⁷ See chap. ii. 3; Dan. ix. 16.—⁸ Psa. xc. 1; xci. 1.

The description that is here given of the state of this people, their feelings and their conduct, finely exhibit the state of *real penitents*, who are fervently seeking the salvation of their souls.

1. *In those days*, when Jesus Christ is manifested in the flesh; *and in that time*, when through him is preached the remission of sins, and the people who hear are pricked in their conscience.

2. *The children of Israel and the children of Judah together*.—No distinctions being then felt or attended to; for all feel themselves *sinners*, who have come short of the glory of God. Even national distinctions and religious differences, which bind men fastest, and hold them longest, are absorbed in the deep and overpowering concern they feel for their eternal interests.

3. *Going and weeping shall they go*.—Religious sorrow does not preclude *activity and diligence*. While they are *weeping* for their sins, they are *going on* in the path of duty, seeking the Lord while he may be found, and calling upon him while he is near.

4. *They shall ask the way to Zion*.—*Real penitents* are the most *inquisitive* of all mortals; but their inquiries are limited to one object, *they ask the way to Zion*. What shall we do to be saved? How shall we shun the perdition of ungodly men, &c.

5. *With their faces thitherward*.—*They have turned from sin, and turned to God*. They have left the paths of the destroyer, and their hearts are towards God, and the remembrance of his name. Thus they are profiting by that light which has convinced them of sin, righteousness, and judgment.

6. *Come, and let us join ourselves to the Lord*.—Religion is a *social principle*, and begets a *social feeling* in the soul. No man who feels his own sore, and the plague of his heart, wishes to venture *alone* in the way to heaven. He feels he wants counsel, support, comfort, and the company of those who will watch over him in love. Like David, the true penitent is a companion of all those who fear the Lord. These heavenly feelings come from one and the same Spirit, and lead to the same end; hence they say,—

7. *Let us join ourselves to the Lord in a perpetual covenant*. It is said, *that to be undecided, is to be decided*. They who are not *determined* to go to heaven, will never reach it. If the heart be not *laid under obligation*, it will do nothing. "I hope I am in ear-

go forth out of the land of the Chaldeans, and be as the he-goats before the flocks.

9 ^vFor, lo, I will raise and cause to come up against Babylon an assembly of great nations from the north country: and they shall ^wset themselves in array against her; from thence she shall be taken: their arrows *shall be* as of a mighty ^xexpert man; ^ynone shall return in vain.

10 And Chaldea shall be a spoil: ^zall that spoil her shall be satisfied, saith the LORD.

¹ Psa. xxii. 4.—² Isa. xlviii. 20; chap. li. 6, 15; Zech. ii. 6, 7; Rev. xviii. 4.—³ Chap. xv. 14; li. 27; ver. 3. 41.—⁴ Ver. 14, 29. ⁵ Or, *destroyer*.—⁶ 2 Sam. i. 22.—⁷ Rev. xvii. 16.

nest; I trust I shall be in earnest about the salvation of my soul; it is very proper I should be so;" and such like, show an *irresolute* soul. Such persons are ever learning, and never able to come to the knowledge of the truth.

Let us therefore bind ourselves. We have trifled too long; been *indecisive* too long; have *halted* too long between two opinions. We know now that *Jehovah* is God; let us, therefore, enter into a *covenant* with him. Let this covenant be a *perpetual* one: let us not make it for a *day*, for any *particular time*, but for *ever*; and let it never be *broken*. Let our *part* be kept inviolable: *we ARE and WILL BE thy people*; and God's part will never fail, *I AM and WILL BE your God*.

The covenant requires a *sacrifice*.—Hence בְּרִית *berith* signifies *both*. Christ crucified is the great covenant sacrifice. By him God becomes united to us, and through him we become united to God.

Verse 6. *My people hath been lost sheep*] He pities them; for their pastors, kings, and prophets have caused them to err.

They have gone from mountain to hill] In all *high places* they have practised idolatry.

Verse 7. *Their adversaries said, We 'offend not*] God has abandoned them; we are only fulfilling his designs in plaguing them.

Verse 8. *Remove out of the midst of Babylon*] The sentence of destruction is gone out against it; prepare for your flight, that ye be not overwhelmed in its ruin.

Be as the he-goats before the flocks.] Who always run to the head of the flock, giving the example for others to follow. This may be addressed to the elders and persons of authority among the people.

Verse 9. *An assembly of great nations*] The army of Cyrus was composed of Medes, Persians, Armenians, Caducians, Sace, &c. Though all these did not come from the *north*; yet they were arranged under the *Medes*, who did come from the north, in reference to Babylon.

Their arrows] They are such expert archers, that they shall never miss their mark.

Verse 10. *Chaldea shall be a spoil*] She has been a spoiler, and she shall be spoiled. They had destroyed Judea, God's *heritage*; and now God shall cause her to be destroyed.

A. M. 3409.
B. C. 595.
OL XLVI. 2.
Anno
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman., 22.

A. M. 3469.
B. C. 595.
OL. XLVI. 2.
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Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman., 22.

11 ^a Because ye were glad, be-
cause ye rejoiced, O ye destroy-
ers of mine heritage, because ye
are grown ^b fat ^c as the heifer at
grass, and ^d bellow as bulls;

12 Your mother shall be sore confounded;
she that bare you shall be ^a blamed: behold,
the hindmost of the nations *shall be* a wilder-
ness, a dry land, and a desert.

13 Because of the wrath of the LORD it
shall not be inhabited, ^e but it shall be wholly
desolate: ^f every one that goeth by Baby-
lon shall be astonished, and hiss at all her
plagues.

14 ^g Put yourselves in array against Babylon
round about: all ye ^h that bend the bow, shoot
at her, spare no arrows: for she hath sinned
against the LORD.

15 Shout against her round about: she hath
ⁱ given her hand: her foundations are fallen,
^k her walls are thrown ^j down: for ^l it is the
vengeance of the LORD: take vengeance upon
her; ^m as she hath done, do unto her.

16 Cut off the sower from Babylon, and him
that handleth the ⁿ sickle in the time of har-
vest: for fear of the oppressing sword ^o they

shall turn every one to his peo-
ple, and they shall flee every one
to his own land.

17 Israel is ^p a scattered sheep;
^q the lions have driven *him* away: first ^r the
king of Assyria hath devoured him; and last
this ^s Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon hath
broken his bones.

18 Therefore thus saith the LORD of hosts,
the God of Israel; Behold, I will punish the
king of Babylon and his land, as I have
punished the king of Assyria.

19 ^t And I will bring Israel again to his
habitation, and he shall feed on Carmel and
Bashan, and his soul shall be satisfied upon
Mount Ephraim and Gilead.

20 In those days, and in that time, saith the
LORD, ^u the iniquity of Israel shall be sought
for, and *there shall be* none; and the sins of
Judah, and they shall not be found: for I will
pardon them ^v whom I reserve.

21 Go up against the land ^w of Merathaim,
even against it, and against the inhabitants of
^x Pekod: ^y waste and utterly destroy after
them, saith the LORD, and do ^z according to
all that I have commanded thee.

^a Isa. xlvii. 6.—^b Heb. *big*, or *corpulent*.—^c Hos. x. 11.
^d Or, *weigh as steeds*.—^e Chap. xxv. 12.—^f Chap. xlix. 17.
^g Ver. 9; chap. li. 2.—^h Chap. xlix. 35; ver. 29.—ⁱ 1 Chron.
xxix. 24; 2 Chron. xxx. 8; Lam. v. 6; Ezek. xvii. 18.—^k Ch.
li. 5^d.—^l Chap. li. 6, 11.—^m Psal. cxxxvii. 8; ver. 29; Rev.
xviii. 6.—ⁿ Or, *scythe*.

Verse 11. *As the heifer at grass*] Ye were wanton
in the desolations ye brought upon Judea.

Verse 12. *Your mother*] Speaking to the Chal-
deans: BABYLON, the metropolis, or mother city, shall
be a wilderness, a dry land, a desert, neither fit for man
nor beast.

Verse 15. *Shout against her round about*] Encom-
pass her with lines and with troops; let none *go in*
with relief, none *come out* to escape from her ruin.

Verse 16. *Cut off the sower*] Destroy the gardens
and the fields, that there may be neither fruits nor
tillage.

Verse 17. *Israel*] All the descendants of Jacob
have been harassed and spoiled, first by the Assyrians,
and afterwards by the Chaldeans. They acted towards
them as a lion to a sheep which he has caught; first
he devours all the flesh, next he breaks all the bones
to extract the marrow.

Verse 18. *As I have punished the king of Assyria.*]
The Assyrians were overthrown by the Medes and the
Chaldeans. The king is here taken for all their kings,
generals, &c., Tiglath-pileser, Shalmaneser, Sennache-
rib, Esar-haddon, &c. To them succeeded the Chal-
dean or Babylonish kings. Nebuchadnezzar came
against Judea several times; and at last took the city
and burnt it, profaned and demolished the temple, wasted

^o Isa. xliii. 14; chap. li. 9.—^p Ver. 6.—^q Chap. ii. 15.
^r 2 Kings xvii. 6.—^s 2 Kings xxiv. 10, 14.—^t Isa. lxx. 10;
chap. xxxiii. 12; Ezek. xxxiv. 13, 14.—^u Chap. xxxi. 34.
^v Isa. i. 9.—^w Or, *of the rebels*.—^x Ezek. xxiii. 23.—^y Or, *vis-
itation*.—^z See 2 Sam. xvi. 11, 2 Kings xviii. 25; 2 Chron.
xxviii. 23; Isa. x. 6; xlv. 28; xlviii. 14; chap. xxxiv. 22.

the land, and carried the princes and people into cap-
tivity.

Verse 19. *I will bring Israel again*] This seems
to refer wholly to the ten tribes; for Carmel, Bashan,
Mount Ephraim, and Gilead, were in their territories.

Verse 20. *In those days and in that time*] This
phrase appears to take in the whole of an epoch, from
its commencement to its end. See ver. 4.

I will pardon them] So as to deliver them from
their captivity, and exact no more punishment from *them*
whom I reserve; namely, the remnant left in the Baby-
lonish captivity.

Verse 21. *Go up against the land of Merathaim—
and against the inhabitants of Pekod*] No such places
as these are to be found anywhere else; and it is not
likely that places are at all meant. The ancient *Ver-
sions* agree in rendering the first as an *appellative*, and
the last as a *verb*, except the Chaldee, which has *Pekod*
as a proper name. Dr. Blayney translates:—

“Against the land of bitternesses, go up:

Upon it, and upon its inhabitants, visit, O sword!”

Dr. Dahler renders thus:—

“March against the country doubly rebellious,

And against its inhabitants *worthy* of punishment.”

The latter of these two versions I take to be the most

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22 ^a A sound of battle is in the land, and of great destruction.

23 How is ^b the hammer of the whole earth cut asunder and broken! how is Babylon become a desolation among the nations!

24 I have laid a snare for thee, and thou art also taken, O Babylon, ^c and thou wast not aware: thou art found, and also caught, because thou hast striven against the LORD.

25 The LORD hath opened his armoury, and hath brought forth ^d the weapons of his indignation: for this is the work of the Lord God of hosts in the land of the Chaldeans.

26 Come against her ^e from the utmost border, open her storehouses: ^f cast her up as heaps, and destroy her utterly: let nothing of her be left.

27 Slay all her ^g bullocks; let them go down to the slaughter: wo unto them! for their day is come, the time of ^h their visitation.

28 The voice of them that flee and escape out of the land of Babylon, ⁱ to declare in Zion the vengeance of the LORD our God, the vengeance of his temple.

29 Call together the archers against Babylon: ^k all ye that bend the bow, camp against it round about; let none thereof escape:

^a Chap. li. 54.—^b Isa. xiv. 6; chap. li. 20.—^c Chap. li. 8, 31, 39, 57; Dan. v. 30, 31.—^d Isa. xlii. 5.—^e Heb. *from the end*.—^f Or, *tread her*.—^g Psa. xxii. 12; Isa. xxxiv. 7; chap. xlii. 21.—^h Chap. xlviii. 44; ver. 31.—ⁱ Chap. li. 10, 11.

literal. The words are addressed to the Medes and Persians; and the country is *Chaldea*, doubly rebellious by its idolatry and its insufferable pride. In these two, it was exceeded by no other land.

Verse 23. *The hammer of the whole earth*] Nebuchadnezzar dashed to pieces the nations against whom he warred. He was the scourge of the Lord.

Verse 24. *I have laid a snare for thee*] It was not by storm that Cyrus took the city. The Euphrates ran through it; he dug a channel for the river in another direction, to divert its stream; he waited for that time in which the inhabitants had delivered themselves up to debauchery: in the dead of the night he turned off the stream, and he and his army entered by the old channel, now void of its waters. This was the snare of which the prophet here speaks. See Herodotus, lib. i., c. 191.

Verse 26. *Open her store-houses*] At the time that Cyrus took the city, it was full of provisions and treasures of all kinds; the walls had suffered no injury; and when the inhabitants heard that the enemy was within, they thought they must have arisen out of the earth in the centre of the city!

Verse 27. *Slay all her bullocks*] Princes, magistrates, &c., &c.

^a recompense her according to her work; according to all that she hath done, do unto her: ^a for she hath been proud against the LORD, against the Holy One of Israel.

30 ^a Therefore shall her young men fall in the streets, and all her men of war shall be cut off in that day, saith the LORD.

31 Behold, I am against thee, O thou ^c most proud, saith the Lord God of hosts: for ^b thy day is come, the time that I will visit thee.

32 And ^a the most proud shall stumble and fall, and none shall raise him up: and ^b I will kindle a fire in his cities, and it shall devour all round about him.

33 Thus saith the LORD of hosts; The children of Israel and the children of Judah were oppressed together: and all that took them captives held them fast; they refused to let them go.

34 ^a Their Redeemer is strong; ^b the LORD of hosts is his name: he shall thoroughly plead their cause, that he may give rest to the land, and disquiet the inhabitants of Babylon.

35 A sword is upon the Chaldeans, saith the LORD, and upon the inhabitants of Babylon, and ^a upon her princes, and upon ^b her wise men.

^a Ver. 14.—^b Ver. 15; chap. li. 56; Rev. xviii. 6.—^c Isa. xlvii. 10.—^d Chap. xlix. 26; li. 4.—^e Heb. *pride*.—^f Ver. 27.—^g Heb. *pride*.—^h Chap. xxi. 14.—ⁱ Rev. xviii. 8.—^j Isa. xlvii. 4.—^k Dan. v. 30.—^l Isa. xlvii. 13.

Verse 28. *Declare in Zion the vengeance of the LORD*] Zion was desolated by Babylon; tell Zion that God hath desolated the desolator.

The vengeance of his temple.] Which Nebuchadnezzar had pillaged, profaned, and demolished, transporting its sacred vessels to Babylon, and putting them in the temple of his god Bel.

Verse 29. *Call together the archers*] The preceding verses are the prediction: here, God calls the Medes and Persians to fulfil it.

Verse 31. O thou most proud] זָדוֹן *zadon*. PRIDE in the abstract; proudest of all people.

Verse 32. *And the most proud*] זָדוֹן *zadon*, as before. Here *pride* is personified and addressed, as if possessing a being and rational powers.

Verse 34. *Their Redeemer is strong*] And it was not that he wanted power, and that Nebuchadnezzar had much, that Jerusalem was taken; but because the people had sinned, and would not return; and therefore national sins called for national punishments. These have taken place; and now the Lord of hosts shows them that the power of the Chaldeans is mere weakness against his might.

Verse 35. *A sword*] War and its calamities, or any grievous plague; and so in the following verses.

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36 A sword is ^upon the ^zliars;^y and they shall dote: a sword is ^upon her mighty men; and they shall be dismayed.

37 A sword is ^upon their horses, and ^upon their chariots, and ^upon all ^z the mingled people that *are* in the midst of her; and ^z they shall become as women: a sword is ^upon her treasures; and they shall be robbed.

38 ^b A drought is ^upon her waters; and they shall be dried up: for it is the land of ^c graven images, and they are mad ^upon their idols.

39 ^d Therefore the wild beasts of the desert with the wild beasts of the islands shall dwell *there*, and the owls shall dwell therein: ^e and it shall be no more inhabited for ever; neither shall it be dwelt in from generation to generation.

40 ^f As God overthrew Sodom and Gomorrah and the neighbour cities thereof, saith the LORD; so shall no man abide there, neither shall any son of man dwell therein.

41 ^g Behold, a people shall come from the north, and a great nation, and many kings shall be raised up from the coasts of the earth.

42 ^h They shall hold the bow and the lance:

^w Isa. xlv. 25; chap. xlviii. 30. — ^x Or, chief stays. — ^y Heb. *bar*. — ^z Chap. xxv. 20, 24; Ezek. xxx. 5. — ^a Chap. li. 30; Nah. iii. 13. — ^b Isa. xlv. 27; chap. li. 32, 36; Rev. xvi. 12. — ^c Ver. 2. chap. li. 44, 47, 52. — ^d Isa. xlii. 21, 22; xxxiv. 14; chap. li. 37; Rev. xviii. 2. — ^e Isa. xlii. 20; chap. xxv. 12. — ^f Gen. xiii. 10; xix. 24, 25, 28; Deut. xxix. 23; Isa. i. 9; xiii.

Verse 38. *A drought is upon her waters*] May not this refer to the draining of the channel of the *Euphrates*, by which the army of Cyrus entered the city. See on ver. 24. The original is, however, *חֶרֶב* *che-reb*, a sword, as in the preceding verses, which signifies war, or any calamity by which the thing on which it falls is ruined.

Verse 39. *The wild beasts of the desert*] *Dahler* translates these various terms, "The wild cats, the jackals, and the ostriches." And *Blayney* the same. *Wicklif*, "Dragons, woodewoses, and ostriches." *Co-verdale*, "Wild beestes, apes, and estriches."

Verse 40. *As God overthrew Sodom*] As the very ground on which these cities stood, with all the plain, now lies under the *Dead Sea*; so *Babylon* and the adjacent country shall be rendered totally barren and un-

they are cruel, and will not show mercy: ^k their voice shall roar like the sea, and they shall ride upon horses, *every one* put in array, like a man to the battle, against thee, O daughter of Babylon.

43 The king of Babylon hath heard the report of them, and his hands waxed feeble: ^l anguish took hold of him, and pangs as of a woman in travail.

44 ^m Behold, he shall come up like a lion from the swelling of Jordan unto the habitation of the strong: but I will make them suddenly run away from her: and who is a chosen man, that I may appoint over her? for who is like me? and who will ⁿ appoint me the time? and ^o who is that shepherd that will stand before me?

45 Therefore hear ye ^p the counsel of the Lord, that he hath taken against Babylon; and his purposes, that he hath purposed against the land of the Chaldeans: Surely the least of the flock shall draw them out: surely he shall make *their* habitation desolate with them.

46 ^q At the noise of the taking of Babylon the earth is moved, and the cry is heard among the nations.

19; chap. xlix. 18; Lam. iv. 6; Amos iv. 11; Zeph. ii. 9; 2 Pet. ii. 6; Jude 7. — ^r Ver. 9; chap. vi. 22; xxv. 14; li. 27; Rev. xvii. 16. — ^s Chap. vi. 22. — ^t Isa. xlii. 18. — ^u Isa. v. 30. — ^v Chap. xlix. 24. — ^w Chap. xlix. 19, &c. — ^x Or, convert me to plead. — ^y Job xli. 10; chap. xlix. 19. — ^z Isa. xiv. 24, &c.; chap. li. 11. — ^a Rev. xviii. 9.

fruitful, and utterly incapable of being inhabited. And this is the fact concerning both countries. See chap. xlix. 18.

Verse 41. *Behold, a people shall come from the north*] This and the two following verses are nearly the same with chap. vi. 22–24. But *here*, destroyers against *Babylon* are intended; *there*, destroyers against *Jerusalem*.

Verse 44. *Behold, he shall come up like a lion*] The same words as in chap. xlix. 19, &c., where see the note.

Verse 46. *At the noise of the taking of Babylon*] See the note on the parallel place, chap. xlix. 21. In the forty-ninth chapter, these words are spoken of *Ne buchadnezzar*; *here*, of *Cyrus*. The taking of *Babylon* was a wonder to all the surrounding nations. It was thought to be impregnable.

CHAPTER LI.

Sequel of the prophecies of Jeremiah against Babylon. The dreadful, sudden, and final ruin that shall fall upon the Chaldeans, who have compelled the nations to receive their idolatrous rites. (See an instance in the third chapter of Daniel.) set forth by a variety of beautiful figures; with a command to the people of

God, (who have made continual intercession for the conversion of their heathen rulers,) to flee from the impending vengeance, 1-14. Jehovah, Israel's God, whose infinite power, wisdom, and understanding are every where visible in the works of creation, elegantly contrasted with the utterly contemptible objects of the Chaldean worship, 15-19. Because of their great oppression of God's people, the Babylonians shall be visited with cruel enemies from the north, whose innumerable hosts shall fill the land, and utterly extirpate the original inhabitants, 20-44. One of the figures by which this formidable invasion is represented is awfully sublime. "The sea is come up upon Babylon; she is covered with the multitude of the waves thereof." And the account of the sudden desolation produced by this great armament of a multitude of nations, (which the prophet, dropping the figure, immediately subjoins,) is deeply afflictive. "Her cities are a desolation, a dry land, and a wilderness; a land wherein no man dwelleth, neither doth any son of man pass thereby." The people of God a third time admonished to escape from Babylon, lest they be overtaken with her plagues, 45, 46. Other figures setting forth in a variety of lights the awful judgments with which the Chaldeans shall be visited on account of their very gross idolatries, 47-58. The significant emblem with which the chapter concludes, of Seraiah, after having read the book of the Prophet Jeremiah against Babylon, binding a stone to it, and casting it into the river Euphrates, thereby prefiguring the very sudden downfall of the Chaldean city and empire, 59-64, is beautifully improved by the writer of the Apocalypse, chap. xviii. 21, in speaking of Babylon the GREAT, of which the other was a most expressive type; and to which many of the passages interspersed throughout the Old Testament Scriptures relative to Babylon must be ultimately referred, if we would give an interpretation in every respect equal to the terrible import of the language in which these prophecies are conceived.

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THUS saith the LORD; Behold, I will raise up against Babylon, and against them that dwell in the midst of them that rise up against me, a destroying wind;

2 And will send unto Babylon ^ffanners that shall fan her, and shall empty her land; ^dfor in the day of trouble they shall be against her round about.

3 Against him that bendeth ^elet the archer bend his bow, and against him that lifteth himself up in his brigandine: and spare ye not her young men; ^fdestroy ye utterly all her host.

4 Thus the slain shall fall in the land of the Chaldeans, ^gand they that are thrust through in her streets.

5 For Israel hath not been forsaken, nor Judah of his God, of the LORD of hosts;

^a Heb. heart.—^b 2 Kings xix. 7; chap. iv. 11.—^c Chap. xv. 7.—^d Chap. l. 14.—^e Chap. l. 14.—^f Chap. l. 21.—^g Chap. xlix. 26; l. 30, 37.—^h Chap. l. 8; Rev. xviii. 4.—ⁱ Chap. l. 15, 28.—^k Chap. xxv. 14.

NOTES ON CHAP. LI.

Verse 1. *Thus saith the Lord*] This chapter is a continuation of the preceding prophecy.

A destroying wind.] Such as the pestilential winds in the east; and here the emblem of a destroying army, carrying all before them, and wasting with fire and sword.

Verse 2. *And will send—fanners*] When the corn is trodden out with the feet of cattle, or crushed out with a heavy wheel armed with iron, with a shovel they throw it up against the wind, that the chaff and broken straw may be separated from it. This is the image used by the prophet; these people shall be trodden, crushed, and fanned by their enemies.

Verse 5. *For Israel hath not been forsaken*] God still continued his prophets among them; he had never

though their land was filled with sin against the Holy One of Israel.

6 ^hFlee out of the midst of Babylon, and deliver every man his soul; be not cut off in her iniquity; for ⁱthis is the time of the LORD's vengeance; ^khe will render unto her a recompense.

7 ^lBabylon hath been a golden cup in the LORD's hand, that made all the earth drunken: ^mthe nations have drunken of her wine; therefore the nations ⁿare mad.

8 Babylon is suddenly ^ofallen and destroyed: ^phowl for her; ^qtake balm for her pain, if so be she may be healed.

9 We would have healed Babylon, but she is not healed: forsake her, and ^rlet us go every one into his own country: ^sfor her

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¹ Rev. xvii. 4.—^m Rev. xiv. 8.—ⁿ Chap. xxv. 16.—^o Isa. xli. 9; Rev. xiv. 8; xviii. 2.—^p Chap. xlviii. 20; Rev. xviii. 9, 11, 19.—^q Chap. xli. 11.—^r Isa. xlii. 4; chap. l. 16.—^s Rev. xviii. 5.

cast them wholly off. Even in the midst of wrath—highly deserved and inflicted punishment, he has remembered mercy; and is now about to crown what he has done by restoring them to their own land. I conceive אָשָׁם *asham*, which we translate sin, as rather signifying punishment, which meaning it often has.

Verse 7. *Made all the earth drunken*] The cup of God's wrath is the plenitude of punishment, that he inflicts on transgressors. It is represented as intoxicating and making them mad.

Verse 8. *Babylon is suddenly fallen and destroyed*] These appear to be the words of some of the spectators of Babylon's misery.

Verse 9. *We would have healed Babylon*] Had it been in our power, we would have saved her; but we could not turn away the judgment of God.

A. M. 3409. judgment reacheth unto heaven,
 B. C. 595. and is lifted up *even* to the skies.
 Ol. XLVI. 2. Anno
 Tarquinius Prisci, 10 The LORD hath brought
 R. Roman., 22. forth our righteousness: come,
 and let us declare in Zion the work of the
 LORD our God.

11 Make bright the arrows; gather the
 shields: the LORD hath raised up the spirit
 of the kings of the Medes: for his device is
 against Babylon, to destroy it; because it is
 the vengeance of the LORD, the vengeance
 of his temple.

12 Set up the standard upon the walls of
 Babylon, make the watch strong, set up the
 watchmen, prepare the ambushes: for the
 LORD hath both devised and done that which
 he spake against the inhabitants of Babylon.

13 O thou that dwellest upon many waters,
 abundant in treasures, thine end is come, and
 the measure of thy covetousness.

14 The LORD of hosts hath sworn by
 himself, saying, Surely I will fill thee with

men, as with caterpillars; and
 they shall lift up a shout
 against thee.

15 He hath made the earth by
 his power, he hath established the world by
 his wisdom, and hath stretched out the hea-
 ven by his understanding.

16 When he uttereth his voice, there is a
 multitude of waters in the heavens; and he
 causeth the vapours to ascend from the ends
 of the earth: he maketh lightnings with rain,
 and bringeth forth the wind out of his treasures

17 Every man is brutish by his know-
 ledge; every founder is confounded by the
 graven image: for his molten image is false-
 hood, and there is no breath in them.

18 They are vanity, the work of errors:
 in the time of their visitation they shall perish.

19 The Portion of Jacob is not like them;
 for he is the former of all things: and Israel
 is the rod of his inheritance: the LORD of
 hosts is his name.

† Psa. xxxviii. 6. — Chap. i. 28. — Chap. xlv. 4. — Heb.
 pure. — Isa. xiii. 17; ver. 28. — Chap. i. 15. — Chap. i. 28.
 Nah. ii. 1; iii. 14. — Heb. *lurs in wait*. — Rev. xvii. 1, 15.
 Chap. xlix. 13; Amos vi. 8. — Heb. *by his soul*. — Nah.
 iii. 15.

Verse 10. *The Lord hath brought forth our right-
 eousness*] This is the answer of the Jews. God has
 vindicated our cause.

Verse 11. *Make bright the arrows*] This is the
 prophet's address to Babylon.

*The Lord hath raised up the spirit of the kings of
 the Medes*] Of Cyaxares king of Media, called *Da-
 rius the Mede* in Scripture; and of Cyrus king of
 Persia, presumptive heir of the throne of Cyaxares,
 his uncle. Cambyses, his father, sent him, Cyrus,
 with 30,000 men to assist his uncle Cyaxares, against
 Neriglossar king of Babylon, and by these was Baby-
 lon overthrown.

Verse 12. *Set up the standard*] A call to the ene-
 mies of Babylon to invest the city and press the siege.

Verse 13. *O thou that dwellest upon many waters*] Thou
 who hast an abundant supply of waters. It was
 built on the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates;
 the latter running through the city. But the *many
 waters* may mean the many nations which belonged to
 the Babylonish empire; nations and people are fre-
 quently so called in Scripture.

Verse 14. *I will fill thee with men*] By means of
 these very waters through the channel of thy boasted
 river, thou shalt be filled with men, suddenly appearing
 as an army of locusts; and, without being expected,
 shall lift up a terrific cry, as soon as they have risen
 from the channel of the river.

Verse 15. *He hath made the earth by his power*] The
 omnipotence of God is particularly manifested in
 the works of creation.

§ Heb. *utter*. — Chap. i. 15. — Gen. i. 1, 6; chap. x. 12,
 &c. — Job ix. 8; Psa. civ. 2; Isa. xl. 22. — Chap. x. 13.
 Or, *noise*. — Psa. cxxxv. 7. — Chap. x. 14. — Or, *is
 more brutish than to know*. — Chap. i. 2. — Chap. x. 15
 Chap. x. 16.

He hath established the world by his wisdom] The
 omniscience of God is particularly seen in the govern-
 ment of תבל *tebel*, the inhabited surface of the globe.
 What a profusion of wisdom and skill is apparent in
 that wondrous system of providence by which he go-
 verns and provides for every living thing.

*And hath stretched out the heaven by his understand-
 ing*] Deep thought, comprehensive design, and con-
 summate skill are especially seen in the formation,
 magnitudes, distances, revolutions, and various affec-
 tions of the heavenly bodies.

Verse 16. *When he uttereth his voice*] Sends
 thunder.

There is a multitude of waters] For the electric
 spark, by decomposing atmospheric air, converts the
 hydrogen and oxygen gases, of which it is composed,
 into water; which falls down in the form of rain.

Causeth the vapours to ascend] He is the Author
 of that power of evaporation by which the water is
 rarified, and, being lighter than the air, ascends in
 form of vapour, forms clouds, and is ready to be sent
 down again to water the earth by the action of his
 lightnings, as before. And by those same lightnings,
 and the agency of heat in general, currents of air are
 formed, moving in various directions, which we call
 winds.

Verse 17. *Every man is brutish by his knowledge*] He
 is brutish for want of real knowledge; and he is
 brutish when he acknowledges that an idol is any thing
 in the world. These verses, from fifteen to nineteen,
 are transcribed from chap. x. 12–16.

A. M. 3409.
B. C. 595.
Ol. XLVI. 2.
Anno
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman., 22.

20 'Thou art my battle axe and weapons of war: for ^awith thee will I break in pieces the nations, and with thee will I destroy

for a corner, nor a stone for foundations; but ^athou shalt be ^adesolate for ever, saith the LORD.

A. M. 3409.
B. C. 595.
Ol. XLVI. 2.
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Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman., 22.

kingdoms;

21 And with thee will I break in pieces the horse and his rider; and with thee will I break in pieces the chariot and his rider;

22 With thee also will I break in pieces man and woman; and with thee will I break in pieces ^vold and young; and with thee will I break in pieces the young man and the maid;

23 I will also break in pieces with thee the shepherd and his flock; and with thee will I break in pieces the husbandman and his yoke of oxen; and with thee will I break in pieces captains and rulers.

24 ^wAnd I will render unto Babylon and to all the inhabitants of Chaldea all their evil that they have done in Zion in your sight, saith the LORD.

25 Behold, I am against thee, ^xO destroying mountain, saith the LORD, which destroyest all the earth: and I will stretch out mine hand upon thee, and roll thee down from the rocks, ^yand will make thee a burnt mountain.

26 And they shall not take of thee a stone

^aIsa. x. 5, 15; chap. l. 23.—^aOr, in thee, or by thee.—^wSo 2 Chron. xxxvi. 17.—^wChap. l. 15, 29.—^xIsa. xiii. 2; Zech. iv. 7.—^yRev. viii. 8.—^zChap. l. 40.—^zHeb. everlasting desolations.

Verse 20. *Thou art my battle axe*] I believe *Nebuchadnezzar* is meant, who is called, chap. l. 23, the *hammer* of the whole earth. Others think the words are spoken of *Cyrus*. All the verbs are in the past tense: "With thee have I broken in pieces," &c., &c.

Verse 24. *And I will render*] The *vau* should be translated *but*, of which it has here the full power: "But I will render unto Babylon."

Verse 25. *O destroying mountain*] Another epithet which he applies to the Babylonish government; it is like a *burning mountain*, which, by vomiting continual streams of *burning lava*, inundates and destroys all towns, villages, fields, &c., in its vicinity.

And roll thee down from the rocks] I will tumble thee from the rocky base on which thou retest. The combustible matter in thy bowels being exhausted, thou shalt appear as an *extinguished crater*; and the *stony matter* which thou castest out shall not be of sufficient substance to make a *foundation stone* for solidity, or a *corner stone* for beauty, ver. 26. Under this beautiful and most expressive metaphor, the prophet shows the nature of the Babylonish government; setting the nations on fire, deluging and destroying them by its troops, till at last, exhausted, it tumbles down, is extinguished, and leaves nothing as a basis to erect a new form of government on; but is altogether

27 ^bSet ye up a standard in the land, blow the trumpet among the nations, ^cprepare the nations against her, call together against her ^dthe kingdoms of Ararat, Minni, and Ashchenaz; appoint a captain against her; cause the horses to come up as the rough caterpillars.

28 Prepare against her the nations with ^ethe kings of the Medes, the captains thereof, and all the rulers thereof, and all the land of his dominion.

29 And the land shall tremble and sorrow, for every purpose of the LORD shall be performed against Babylon, ^fto make the land of Babylon a desolation without an inhabitant.

30 The mighty men of Babylon have forborne to fight, they have remained in *their* holds: their might hath failed; ^gthey became as women: they have burned her dwelling-places; ^hher bars are broken.

31 ⁱOne post shall run to meet another, and one messenger to meet another, to show the king of Babylon that his city is taken at *one* end,

^bIsa. xiii. 2.—^cChap. xxv. 14.—^dChap. l. 41.—^eVer. 11.—^fChap. l. 13, 39, 40; ver. 43.—^gIsa. xix. 16; chap. lvi. 41; l. 37.—^hLam. ii. 9; Amos i. 5; Nah. iii. 13.—ⁱChap. l. 24.

useless, like the cooled lava, which is, properly speaking, fit for no human purpose.

Verse 27. *Set ye up a standard*] Another summons to the *Medes* and *Persians* to attack Babylon.

Ararat, Minni] The Greater and Lesser Armenia. *And Ashchenaz*] A part of Phrygia, near the Hellespont. So *Bochart*, *Phaleg*, lib. i. c. 3, lib. iii. c. 9. Concerning *Ashchenaz* *Homer* seems to speak, Il. ii. 370, 371:—

Φορκῦς αὖ Φρυγίας ἡγεῖ, καὶ Ἀσκανίης θεοειδής.
Τῆλ' ἐξ Ἀσκανίης.

"Ascanius, godlike youth, and Phorceys led
The Phrygians from Ascania's distant land."

Calmet thinks that the *Ascentes*, who dwelt in the vicinity of the Tanais, are meant.

Verse 29. *And the land shall tremble*] It is represented here as trembling under the numerous armies that are passing over it, and the prancing of their horses.

Verse 30. *The mighty men—have forborne to fight*] They were panic-struck when they found the *Medes* and *Persians* within their walls, and at once saw that resistance was useless.

Verse 31. *One post shall run to meet another*] As the city was taken by *surprise*, in the manner already

A. M. 3409. 32 And that ^k the passages are
B. C. 595 stopped, and the reeds they have
Ol. XLVI. 2. burned with fire, and the men
Anno of war are affrighted.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman., 22.

33 For thus saith the LORD of hosts, the God of Israel; The daughter of Babylon is ^l like a threshing-floor, ^m it ⁿ is time to thresh her: yet a little while, ^o and the time of her harvest shall come.

34 Nebuchadrezzar the king of Babylon hath ^p devoured me, he hath crushed me, he hath made me an empty vessel, he hath swallowed me up like a dragon, he hath filled his belly with my delicates, he hath cast me out.

35 ^q The violence done to me and to my ^r flesh be upon Babylon, shall the ^s inhabitant of Zion say: and my blood upon the inhabitants of Chaldea, shall Jerusalem say.

36 Therefore thus saith the LORD; Behold,

^t I will plead thy cause, and take vengeance for thee; ^u and I will dry up her sea, and make her springs dry.

37 ^v And Babylon shall become heaps, a dwelling-place for dragons, ^w an astonishment, and a hissing, without an inhabitant.

38 They shall roar together like lions: they shall ^x yell as lions' whelps.

39 In their heat I will make their feasts, and ^y I will make them drunken, that they may rejoice, and sleep a perpetual sleep, and not wake, saith the LORD.

40 I will bring them down like lambs to the slaughter, like rams with he-goats.

41 How is ^z Sheshach taken! and how is ^a the praise of the whole earth surprised! how is Babylon become an astonishment among the nations!

^k Chap. l. 38.—Isa. xxi. 10; Mic. iv. 13; Amos i. 3.
^l Isa. xli. 15; Hab. iii. 12.—^m Or, in the time that he thresheth her.—Isa. xlvii. 5, &c.; Hos. vi. 11; Joel iii. 13; Rev. xiv. 15, 18.—^p Chap. l. 17.—^q Heb. My violence.

^r Or, remainder.—^s Heb. inhabitress.—Chap. l. 34.—^t Ch. l. 38.—^u Isa. xlii. 22; chap. l. 39; Rev. xviii. 2.—^v Chap. xxi. 9, 18.—^w Or, shake themselves.—^x Ver. 57.—^y Chap. xxv. 26.—^z Isa. xlii. 19; chap. xlix. 25; Dan. iv. 30.

related, so now messengers, one after another, were despatched to give the king information of what was done; viz., that the city was taken at one end. *Herodotus* tells us that the extreme parts of the city were taken, before those of the centre knew any thing of the invasion. *Herodot.* lib. i. c. 191.

Verse 32. *That the passages are stopped*] Either the bridges or slips for boats, by which the inhabitants passed from one side to the other, and may mean the principal gates or passes in the city, which the victorious army would immediately seize, that they might prevent all communication between the inhabitants.

The reeds they have burned with fire] What this means I cannot tell, unless it refer to something done after the taking of the city. *Setting fire to the reeds* in the marshy ground, in order the better to clear the places, and give a freer passage to the water, that it may neither stagnate nor turn the solid ground into a marsh. *Dr. Blayney* thinks it refers to the firing of the houses, in order to throw the inhabitants into the greater confusion; but no historian makes any mention of burning the city, except what is said ver. 30, "They have burned her dwelling places;" and this may be a poetical expression. That they burnt nothing before they took the city must be evident from the circumstance of their taking the city by surprise, in the night time, with the greatest secrecy. Still there might have been some gates, barricadoes, or wooden works, serving for barracks or such like, which obstructed some of the great passages, which, when they had entered, they were obliged to burn, in order to get themselves a ready passage through the city. This is the more likely because this burning of reeds is connected with the stopping of the passages, burning the dwelling places, and breaking the bars.

Verse 33. *The daughter of Babylon is like a threshing floor*] The threshing wheel is gone over her; she is trodden under foot.

Verse 34. *Nebuchadrezzar—hath devoured me*] These are the words of Judea; he has taken away all my riches.

He hath cast me out.] He shall vomit all up; i. e., they shall be regained.

Verse 35. *The violence done to me—be upon Babylon, and my blood upon the inhabitants of Chaldea*] Zion begins to speak, ver. 34, and ends with this verse. The answer of Jehovah begins with the next verse. Though the Chaldeans have been the instrument of God to punish the Jews, yet in return they, being themselves exceedingly wicked, shall suffer for all the carnage they have made, and for all the blood they have shed.

Verse 36. *I will dry up her sea*] Exhaust ^a her treasures.

Verse 37. *Without an inhabitant.*] See chap. l. 39.

Verse 39. *In their heat I will make their feasts*] It was on the night of a feast day, while their hearts were heated with wine and revelry, that Babylon was taken; see Dan. v. 1–3. This feast was held in honour of the goddess *Sheshach*, (or perhaps of *Bel*), who is mentioned, ver. 41, as being taken with her worshippers. As it was in the night the city was taken, many had retired to rest, and never awoke; slain in their beds, they slept a perpetual sleep.

Verse 41. *How is Sheshach taken!*] Perhaps the city is here called by the name of its idol.

The praise of the whole earth] One of the seven wonders of the world; superexcellent for the height, breadth, and compass of its walls, its hanging gardens, the temple of *Belus*, &c., &c.

A. M. 3409.
B. C. 595.
Ol. XLVI. 2.
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Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman., 22.

42 ^b The sea is come up upon
Babylon: she is covered with
the multitude of the waves
thereof.

43 ^c Her cities are a desolation, a dry land,
and a wilderness, a land wherein no man dwell-
eth, neither doth *any* son of man pass thereby.

44 ^d And I will punish Bel in Babylon, and I
will bring forth out of his mouth that which
he hath swallowed up: and the nations shall
not flow together any more unto him: yea,
^e the wall of Babylon shall fall.

45 ^f My people, go ye out of the midst of
her, and deliver ye every man his soul from
the fierce anger of the LORD.

46 And ^g lest your heart faint, and ye fear
^h for the rumour that shall be heard in the
land; a rumour shall both come *one* year, and
after that in *another* year shall come a rumour,
and violence in the land, ruler against ruler.

47 Therefore, behold, the days come, that
ⁱ I will ^k do judgment upon the graven images
of Babylon: and her whole land shall be con-
founded, and all her slain shall fall in the midst
of her.

48 Then ^l the heaven and the earth, and all
that is therein, shall sing for Babylon: ^m for
the spoilers shall come unto her from the north,
saith the LORD.

49 ⁿ As Babylon hath caused the slain of
Israel to fall, so at Babylon shall fall the slain
of all ^o the earth.

^b See Isa. viii. 7, 8.—^c Chap. l. 39, 40; ver. 29.—^d Isa. xlv. 1; chap. l. 2.—^e Ver. 58.—^f Ver. 6; chap. l. 8; Rev. xviii. 4.
^g Or, *let not*.—^h 2 Kings xix. 7.—ⁱ Chap. l. 2; ver. 52.
^j Heb. *visit upon*.—^k Isa. xlv. 23; xlix. 43; Rev. xviii. 20.
^l Chap. l. 3, 41.

Verse 42. *The sea is come up*] A multitude of foes
have inundated the city.

Verse 44. *I will punish Bel in Babylon*] Bel or
Belus was their supreme deity.

That which he hath swallowed up] The sacred
vessels of the temple of Jerusalem, which were taken
thence by Nebuchadnezzar, and dedicated to him in
his temple at Babylon.

The wall of Babylon shall fall.] It shall cease to
be a defence; and shall moulder away until, in process
of time, it shall not be discernible.

Verse 45. *My people, go ye out*] A warning to all
the Jews in Babylon to leave the city, and escape for
their lives.

Verse 46. *A rumour shall—come one year*] A year
before the capture of the city there shall be a rumour
of war,—and in that year Belshazzar was defeated by
Cyrus. In the following year the city was taken.

Verse 48. *The heaven and the earth—shall sing for*

50 ^p Ye that have escaped the sword, go away, stand not still:
remember the LORD afar off, and
let Jerusalem come into your mind.

A. M. 3409.
B. C. 595.
Ol. XLVI. 2.
Anno
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman., 22.

51 ^q We are confounded, because we have
heard reproach; shame hath covered our faces:
for strangers are come into the sanctuaries of
the LORD's house.

52 Wherefore, behold, the days come, saith
the LORD, ^r that I will do judgment upon her
graven images: and through all her land the
wounded shall groan.

53 ^s Though Babylon should mount up to
heaven, and though she should fortify the
height of her strength, yet from me shall
spoilers come unto her, saith the LORD.

54 ^t A sound of a cry cometh from Babylon,
and great destruction from the land of the
Chaldeans:

55 Because the LORD hath spoiled Babylon,
and destroyed out of her the great voice;
when her waves do roar like great waters, a
noise of their voice is uttered:

56 Because the spoiler is come upon her,
even upon Babylon, and her mighty men are
taken, every one of their bows is broken: ^u for
the LORD God of recompenses shall surely
requite.

57 ^v And I will make drunk her princes, and
her wise men, her captains, and her rulers,
and her mighty men: and they shall sleep a
perpetual sleep, and not wake, saith ^w the King,

^o Or, *Both Babylon is to fall, O ye slain of Israel, and with Babylon, &c.*—^p Or, *the country*.—^q Chap. xlv. 28.—^r Psa. xlv. 15, 16; lxxix. 4.—^s Ver. 47.—^t Chap. xlix. 16; Amos ix. 2; Obad. 4.—^u Chap. l. 22.—^v Psa. xciv. 1; chap. lvi. 29; ver. 24.—^w Ver. 39.—^x Chap. xlv. 18; xlviii. 15.

Babylon] Its fall shall be a subject of universal
rejoicing.

Verse 50. *Ye that have escaped the sword*] The Jews
Let Jerusalem come into your mind.] Pray for its
restoration; and embrace the first opportunity offered
of returning thither.

Verse 51. *Strangers are come into the sanctuaries*] The
lamentation of the pious Jews for the profanation
of the temple by the Chaldeans.

Verse 53. *Though Babylon should mount up to heaven*] Though it were fortified even to the skies, it
shall fall by the enemies that I will send against it.

Verse 55. *The great voice*] Its pride and insuffer-
able boasting.

Verse 56. *The Lord God of recompenses*] The fall
of Babylon is an act of Divine justice; whatever it
suffers, it is in consequence of its crimes.

Verse 57. *I will make drunk her princes*] See on
ver. 39.

A. M. 3409. whose name is the LORD of
B. C. 595.
Ol. XLVI. 2. hosts.

Anno
Tarquini Prisci. 58 Thus saith the LORD of
R. Roman. 22. hosts; * The broad walls of
Babylon shall be utterly * broken, and her high
gates shall be burned with fire; and ^a the peo-
ple shall labour in vain, and the folk in the
fire, and they shall be weary.

59 The word which Jeremiah the prophet
commanded Seraiah the son of Neriah, the
son of Maaseiah, when he went ^b with Zede-
kiah the king of Judah into Babylon in the
fourth year of his reign. And this Seraiah
was a ^c quiet prince.

60 So Jeremiah wrote in a book all the evil
that should come upon Babylon, *even* all these
words that are written against Babylon.

* Or, *The walls of broad Babylon.*—† Ver. 44.—‡ Or, *made
naked.*—§ Hab. ii. 13.—|| Or, *on the behalf of.*—¶ Or, *prince*

Verse 58. *The broad walls of Babylon*] Herodotus, who saw these walls, says, "The city was a regular square, each side of which was one hundred and twenty stadia, the circumference four hundred and eighty stadia. It was surrounded by a wall fifty cubits broad, and two hundred cubits high; and each side had twenty-five brazen gates."—*Herod.*, lib. i. c. 178. Had not Cyrus resorted to *stratagem*, humanly speaking, he could not have taken this city. For the destruction of this wall and its very vestiges, see on Isa. xiii. 19.

Verse 59. *The word which Jeremiah*] On account of the message sent by Jeremiah to the Jewish captives in Babylon.

Verse 60. *Wrote in a book*] Whether this book contained any more than is recorded in this place we do not know; probably it contained no more than what is found in verses 62–64. A book, סֵפֶר *sepher*, signifies, in Hebrew, any writing, *great or small*.

Verse 64. *Thus shall Babylon sink, &c.*] This is the emblem of its overthrow and irretrievable ruin. See Rev. xviii. 21, where we find that this is an emblem of the total ruin of *mystical Babylon*.

Herodotus relates a similar action of the *Phocæans*, who, having resolved to leave their country, and never return to it again. ὡς δὲ πρὸς τὴν ἀποσκευὴν αὐτῶν, καὶ ὡς δὲ πρὸς τὴν ἀποσκευὴν αὐτῶν, πρὶν ἢ τὸν μῦθον τοῦτον ἀναφῆναι "threw a mass of iron into the sea, and swore that they would never return to Phocæa till that iron mass should rise and swim on the top." The story is this: The Phocæans, being besieged by Harpagus, general of the Persians, demanded one day's truce to deliberate on the propositions he had made to them relative to their surrendering their city; and begged that in the mean while he would take off his army

61 And Jeremiah said to
Seraiah, When thou comest to
Babylon, and shalt see, and shalt
read all these words;

62 Then shalt thou say, O LORD, thou hast
spoken against this place, to cut it off, that
^d none shall remain in it, neither man nor beast,
but that it shall be ^e desolate for ever.

63 And it shall be, when thou hast made an
end of reading this book, ^f that thou shalt bind
a stone to it, and cast it into the midst of
Euphrates:

64 And thou shalt say, Thus shall Baby-
lon sink, and shall not rise from the evil
that I will bring upon her: ^g and they shall
be weary. Thus far *are* the words of Je-
remiah.

of Menucha, or chief chamberlain.—† Chap. l. 3, 33; ver. 29
* Heb. desolations.—† See Rev. xviii. 21.—‡ Ver. 58.

from the walls. Harpagus having consented, they carried their wives, children, and their most valuable effects, aboard their ships; then, throwing a mass of iron into the sea, bound themselves by an oath never to return till that iron should rise to the top and swim. See *Herodotus*, lib. i. c. 165.

Horace refers to this in his epode *Ad Populum Romanum*, Epode xvi. ver. 25:—

Sed juremus in hæc: simul imis saxa renarint
Vadis levata, ne redire sit nefas.

"As the Phocæans oft for freedom bled,
At length with imprecated curses fled." FRANCIS.

Thus far are the words of Jeremiah.] It appears that the following chapter is not the work of this prophet: it is not his style. The author of it writes *Jehoiachin*; Jeremiah writes him always *Jeconiah*, or *Coniah*. It is merely historical, and is very similar to 2 Kings xxiv. 18–xxv. 30. The author, whoever he was, relates the capture of Jerusalem, the fate of Zedekiah, the pillage and burning of the city and the temple. He mentions also certain persons of distinction who were slain by the Chaldeans. He mentions the number of the captives that were carried to Babylon at three different times; and concludes with the deliverance of King Jehoiachin from prison in Babylon, in which he had been for thirty-seven years. It is very likely that the whole chapter has been compiled from some chronicle of that time; or it was designed as a *preface* to the Book of the *Lamentations*; and would stand with great propriety before it, as it contains the *facts* on which that inimitable poem is built. Were it allowable, I would remove it to that place.

CHAPTER LII.

This chapter was added after Jeremiah's time, probably by Ezra, after the return from the captivity, of which it gives a short account, nearly the same as in 2 Kings xxiv. 18-20, and xxv. It is very properly subjoined to the preceding prophecies, in order to show how exactly they were fulfilled. It likewise forms a proper introduction to the following Lamentations, as it gives an account of the mournful events which gave rise to them. Zedekiah's evil reign and rebellion against Nebuchadnezzar, 1-3. Jerusalem is taken by the Chaldeans after a siege of eighteen months, 4-7. Zedekiah pursued and taken in the plains of Jericho, and his whole army dispersed, 8, 9. The king's sons and all the princes of Judah slain in Riblah, 10. Zedekiah has his eyes put out by order of the Chaldean monarch; and is afterward bound in chains, carried to Babylon, and imprisoned for life, 11. Nebuzar-adan, the captain of the guard, burns and spoils the city and temple, 12-19. The two pillars of the temple, with their dimensions and ornaments, 20-23. The officers of the temple, and several others, carried away captives into Babylon, and then slain by order of Nebuchadnezzar, 24-27. The number of Jews that Nebuchadnezzar carried away captive in the seventh year of his reign, 28; in his eighteenth year, 29; and in his twenty-third year, 30. Evil-merodach, the son of Nebuchadnezzar, in the year of his accession to the throne of Babylon, (which was in the thirty-seventh year of the captivity, and the one hundred and ninety-first from the building of Rome, according to the computation of Varro,) orders Jehoiachin to be taken out of prison, and treats him kindly for the remainder of his life, 31-34.

A. M. 3406

—3416.

B. C. 593

—588.

Ol. XLV. 3—

XLVIII. 1.

his mother's name was Hamutal the daughter of Jeremiah of Libnah.

2 And he did that which was evil in the eyes of the LORD, according to all that Jehoiakim had done.

A. M. cir. 3411.

B. C. cir. 593.

Ol. XLVI. 4.

Tarquinius Prisci,

R. Roman.,

cir. annum 24.

Zedekiah rebelled against the king of Babylon.

A. M. 3414.

B. C. 590.

Ol. XLVII. 3.

Anno

Tarquinius Prisci,

R. Roman., 27.

king of Babylon came, he and all his army, against Jerusalem, and pitched against it, and built forts against it round about.

A. M. 3414

—3416.

B. C. 590-588.

Ol. XLVII. 3—

XLVIII. 1.

^a 2 Kings xxiv. 18.—^b Heb. *reigned*.—^c 2 Kings xxv. 1-27; chap. xxxix. 1; Zech. viii. 19.

ZEDEKIAH was ^a one and twenty years old when he

^b began to reign, and he reigned eleven years in Jerusalem. And

3 For through the anger of the LORD it came to pass in Jerusalem and Judah, till he had cast them out from his presence, that

Zedekiah rebelled against the king of Babylon.

4 And it came to pass in the ^c ninth year of his reign, in the tenth month, in the tenth day of the month, that Nebuchadnezzar

king of Babylon came, he and all his army, against Jerusalem, and pitched against it, and built forts against it round about.

5 So the city was besieged unto the eleventh year of king Zedekiah.

6 And in the fourth month, in

the ninth day of the month, the famine was sore in the city, so that there was no bread for the people of the land.

7 Then the city was broken up, and all the men of war fled, and went forth out of the city by night by the way of the gate between the two walls, which was by the king's garden; (now the Chaldeans were by the city round about:) and they went by the way of the plain.

8 But the army of the Chaldeans pursued after the king, and overtook Zedekiah in the plains of Jericho; and all his army was scattered from him.

9 ^d Then they took the king, and carried him up unto the king of Babylon to Riblah in the land of Hamath; where he gave judgment upon him.

10 ^e And the king of Babylon slew the sons of Zedekiah before his eyes: he slew also all the princes of Judah in Riblah.

11 Then he ^f put out the eyes of Zedekiah; and the king of Babylon bound him in ^g chains,

A. M. 3416.

B. C. 588.

Ol. XLVIII. 1.

Anno

Tarquinius Prisci,

R. Roman., 29.

^d Chap. xxxii. 4.—^e Ezek. xii. 13.—^f Heb. *blinded*.—^g Or, *fetters*.

NOTES ON CHAP. LII.

Verse 1. *Zedekiah was one and twenty years old*] See 2 Kings xxiv. 18.

Verse 2. *And he did—evil*] This and the following verse are the same as 2 Kings xxiv. 19.

Verse 3. *Through the anger of the Lord*] Here is a king given to a people in God's anger, and taken away in his displeasure.

Verse 4. *Ninth year—tenth month*] Answering nearly to our January.

Verse 5. *So the city was besieged*] It held out one year and six months.

Verse 6. *And in the fourth month*] See the notes on chap. xxxix. 1, &c. The fourth month answers nearly to our July.

Verse 8. *The army of the Chaldeans pursued*] See on 2 Kings xxv. 5.

Verse 9. *King of Babylon to Riblah*] See the note on chap. xxxix. 5.

Verse 11. *He put out the eyes of Zedekiah*] See on chap. xxxix. 7.

A. M. 3416. and carried him to Babylon, and
B. C. 588. put him in ^h prison till the day
Ol. XLVIII. 1. of his death.
Anno
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman., 29.

12 ¹ Now in the fifth month, in the tenth day of the month, ^k which was the nineteenth year of Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon, ^l came Nebuzar-adan, ^m captain ⁿ of the guard, *which* ^o served the king of Babylon, into Jerusalem,

13 And burned the house of the LORD, and the king's house; and all the houses of Jerusalem, and all the houses of the great men, burned he with fire:

14 And all the army of the Chaldeans, that were with the captain of the guard, brake down all the walls of Jerusalem round about.

15 ^p Then Nebuzar-adan the captain of the guard carried away captive *certain* of the poor of the people, and the residue of the people that remained in the city, and those that fell away, that fell to the king of Babylon, and the rest of the multitude.

16 But Nebuzar-adan the captain of the guard left *certain* of the poor of the land for vine-dressers and for husbandmen.

17 ^q Also the ^r pillars of brass that were in the house of the LORD, and the bases, and the brazen sea that was in the house of the LORD the Chaldeans brake, and carried all the brass of them to Babylon.

18 ^s The caldrons also, and the ^t shovels, and the snuffers, and the ^u bowls, and the spoons, and all the vessels of brass wherewith they ministered, took they away.

19 And the basins, and the ^v firepans, and the bowls, and the caldrons, and the candlesticks, and the spoons, and the cups; *that* which was of gold *in* gold, and *that* which was of silver

in silver, took the captain of the guard away.

20 The two pillars, one sea, and twelve brazen bulls that were under the bases, which king Solomon had made in the house of the LORD: ^w the ^x brass of all these vessels was without weight.

21 And *concerning* the ^y pillars, the height of one pillar was eighteen cubits; and a ^z fillet of twelve cubits did compass it; and the thickness thereof was four fingers: *it was* hollow.

22 And a chapter of brass was upon it; and the height of one chapter was five cubits, with network and pomegranates upon the chapters round about, all of brass. The second pillar also and the pomegranates were like unto these.

23 And there were ninety and six pomegranates on a side; and ^a all the pomegranates upon the network were a hundred round about.

24 And ^b the captain of the guard took Seraiah the chief priest, ^c and Zephaniah the second priest, and the three keepers of the ^d door:

25 He took also out of the city an eunuch, which had the charge of the men of war; and seven men of them that ^e were near the king's person, which were found in the city; and the ^f principal scribe of the host, who mustered the people of the land; and threescore men of the people of the land, that were found in the midst of the city.

26 So Nebuzar-adan the captain of the guard took them, and brought them to the king of Babylon to Riblah.

27 And the king of Babylon smote them, and put them to death in Riblah in the land of Hamath. Thus ^g Judah was carried away captive out of his own land.

^h Heb. house of the wars. — Zech. vii. 5; viii. 19. — ^k See ver. 29. — ^l Chap. xxxix. 9. — ^m Or, chief marshal. — ⁿ Heb. chief of the executioners, or slaughtermen; and so ver. 14. &c. — ^o Heb. school-bearer. — ^p Chap. xxxix. 8, 9. — ^q Chap. xxxvii. 19. — ^r See 1 Kings vi. 15, 23, 27, 30. — ^s Exod. xxvii. 3; 2 Kings xxv. 14, 15, 16. — ^t Or, instruments to remove the ashes.

Verse 12. *Now in the fifth month*] Answering nearly to our August.

Verse 13. *And burned the house of the Lord*] Thus perished this magnificent structure, after it had stood four hundred and twenty-four years three months and eight days. It was built A. M. 2992, and destroyed A. M. 3416.

Verse 15. *Those that fell away*] The deserters to the Chaldeans during the siege.

Verse 16. *The poor of the land*] See on chap. xxxix. 1.

^u Or, basins. — ^v Or, censers. — ^w 1 Kings vii. 47. — ^x Heb. their brass. — ^y 1 Kings vii. 15; 2 Kings xxv. 17; 2 Chron. iii. 15. — ^z Heb. thread. — ^a See 1 Kings vii. 20. — ^b 2 Kings xxv. 18. — ^c Chap. xxi. 1; xxix. 25. — ^d Heb. threshold. — ^e Heb. saw the face of the king. — ^f Or, scribe of the captain of the host. — ^g Lam. i. 3.

Verse 17. *Also the pillars*] See on chap. xxvii. 19.

Verses 18–23. In reference to these verses see the parallel texts in the margin, the various readings there, and the notes.

Verse 24. *The second priest*] See the note on 2 Kings xxv. 18.

The three keepers] The priests who stood at the door to receive the offerings of the people, see 2 Kings xx. 9, and xxiii. 4.

Verse 25. *Seven men—that were near the king's person*] These were privy counsellors.

A. M. 3404.
B. C. 600.
Ol. XLV. 1. Anno
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman., 17.

and twenty:

A. M. 3415.
B. C. 589.
Ol. XLVII. 4. Anno
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman., 18.

A. M. 3420.
B. C. 584.
Ol. XLIX. 1. Anno
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman., 33.

seven hundred forty and five persons: all the

² 2 Kings xxiv. 2. — See 2 Kings xxiv. 12. — ³ See 2 Kings xxv. xiv. 14. — ⁴ See ver. 12; chap. xxxix. 9. — ⁵ Heb. *souls*.

Verses 28–30. On these verses Dr. Blayney has some sensible remarks; I will extract the substance. These verses are not inserted in 2 Kings xxv. Are we to conclude from these verses that the whole number of the Jews which Nebuchadnezzar, in all his expeditions, carried away, was no more than *four thousand six hundred*? This cannot be true; for he carried away more than twice that number at one time; and this is expressly said to have been in the *eight*th year of his reign, 2 Kings xxiv. 12–16. Before that time he had carried off a number of captives from Jerusalem, in the *first* year of his reign, among whom were *Daniel* and his companions, Dan. i. 3–6. These are confessedly not noticed here. And as the taking and burning of Jerusalem is in this very chapter said to have been in the *fourth* and *fifth* months of the *nineteenth* year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, those who were carried into captivity at the date of those events cannot possibly be the same with those that are said to be carried away either in the *eighteenth* or *twenty-third* year of that prince. Nor, indeed, is it credible that the number carried away at the time that the city was taken, and the whole country reduced, could be so few as *eight hundred and thirty-two*, (see ver. 29;) supposing a mistake in the date of the year, which some are willing to do without sufficient grounds.

Here then we have *three* deportations, and those the most considerable ones, in the *first*, in the *eight*th, and *nineteenth* years of Nebuchadnezzar, sufficiently distinguished from those in the *seventh*, *eighteenth*, and *twenty-third* years. So that it seems most reasonable to conclude with Abp. Usher, in *Chronologia Sacra*, that by the latter *three* the historian meant to point out deportations of a minor kind, not elsewhere noticed in direct terms in Scripture.

The *first* of these, said to have been in the *seventh* year of Nebuchadnezzar, was one of those that had been picked up in several parts of Judah by the band of Chaldeans, Syrians, and others, whom the king of Babylon sent against the land previously to his own coming, 2 Kings xxiv. 2.

That in the *eighteenth* year corresponds with the time when the Chaldean army broke off the siege before Jerusalem, and marched to meet the Egyptian army,

persons were four thousand and six hundred.

31 ^a And it came to pass in the seven and thirtieth year of the

captivity of Jehoiachin king of Judah, in the twelfth month, in the five and twentieth day of the month, that Evil-merodach king of Babylon in the *first* year of his reign ^b lifted up the head of Jehoiachin king of Judah, and brought him forth out of prison,

32 And spake ^c kindly unto him, and set his throne above the throne of the kings that were with him in Babylon,

33 And changed his prison garments: ^d and

^e 2 Kings xxv. 27, 28, 29, 30. — Gen. xiv. 13, 20. — Heb. *good things with him*. — ^f 2 Sam. ix. 13.

at which time they might think it proper to send off the prisoners that were in camp, under a guard to Babylon.

And the *last*, in the *twenty-third* year of Nebuchadnezzar, was when that monarch, being engaged in the siege of Tyre, sent off Nebuzar-adan against the Moabites, Ammonites, and other neighbouring nations, who at the same time carried away the gleanings of Jews that remained in their own land, amounting in all to no more than *seven hundred and forty-five*.

Josephus speaks of this expedition against the Moabites and Ammonites, which he places in the *twenty-third* year of Nebuchadnezzar; but mentions nothing done in the land of Israel at that time. Only he says, that after the conquest of those nations, Nebuchadnezzar carried his victorious arms against Egypt, which he in some measure reduced, and carried the Jews whom he found there captives to Babylon. But the Egyptian expedition was not till the *twenty-seventh* year of Jehoiachin's captivity, i. e., the *thirty-fifth* of Nebuchadnezzar, as may be collected from Ezek. xxix. 17; so that those who were carried away in the *twenty-third* year were not from Egypt, but were, as before observed, the few Jews that remained in the land of Judah.

Verse 31. In the *twelfth* month] Answering nearly to our *twenty-fifth* of April, A. M. 3442.

Lifted up the head of Jehoiachin] This phrase is taken from Gen. xl. 13. It is founded on the observation that those who are in sorrow *hold down* their heads, and when they are comforted, or the cause of their sorrow removed, *they lift up their heads*. The Hebrew phrase, *lift up the head*, signifies to *comfort*, *cheer*, *make happy*.

Verse 32. Spake *kindly*] Conversed freely with him.

Set his throne] Gave him a more respectable seat than any of the captive princes, or better than even his own princes had, probably near his person.

Verse 33. And changed his prison garments] That is, Jehoiachin changed his own garments, that he might be suited in that respect to the state of his elevation. Kings also, in token of favour, gave caftans or robes to those whom they wish to honour.

A. M. 3442.
B. C. 562.
Ol. LIV. 3.
Anno
Servii Tullii,
R. Roman., 17.

he did continually eat bread before him all the days of his life.

34 And for his diet, there was a continual diet given him

of the king of Babylon, ^r every day a portion until the day of his death, all the days of his life.

A. M. 3442.
B. C. 562.
Ol. LIV. 3.
Anno
Servii Tullii,
R. Roman., 17.

^r Heb. the matter

of the day in his day.

And he did continually eat bread before him] Was a constant guest at the king's table.

Verse 34. And—there was a continual diet given him] This was probably a ration allowed by the king for the support of Jehoiachin's household. For other particulars, see the note on 2 Kings xxv. 30.

All the days of his life.] I believe these words have been by mistake added from the preceding verse. There, they are proper; here, they are tautological. They are wanting in the *Septuagint* and in the *Arabic*.

The preceding words, יום כונו *ad yom motho*, "to the day of his death," are wanting in two of *De Rossi's* and one of *Kennicott's* MSS.

Coverdale ends thus: All the days of his life untill he died. This is better than the common Version.

Immediately after this verse my old MS. Bible adds

the following words: And done is aftr that into captivite is brought Israel, and Jerusalem is destroyed, sette Jeremie the prophet weepund, and welled with this lamentation Jerusalem; and with bitter mout sighand and criand weilawai, seide. Then follows in red letters: Here beginneth the Lamentation of Jeremie, that is intituled Lemoth; with the sortynge out of Ebrue letters. ALEPH: How sitteth aloon the city, &c. See something of a similar kind from other authorities, at the beginning of Lamentations

MASORETIC NOTES.

Number of verses in this Book, 1365.

Middle verse, chap. xxviii. 11

Masoretic sections, 31

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

LAMENTATIONS

OF

JEREMIAH.

THIS book, like the several books of the Pentateuch, is denominated in Hebrew *עֵיכָה* *eicah*, *how*, from its first word; and sometimes *קִינוּת* *kinnoth*, *lamentations*, from its subject. In the *Septuagint* it is termed *ΟΡΗΝΟΙ ΤΟΥ ΙΕΡΕΜΙΟΥ*, for the same reason. The *Syriac* and *Arabic* copy or follow the *Septuagint*; and so does the *Vulgate*, from the *Lamentationes* of which, the book has that name which it bears in our language. In the *Chaldee* it has no name; and in it, and perhaps anciently in the *Hebrew*, it was written consecutively with the last chapter of *Jeremiah*.

It is one of the books of the *מגילות* *Megilloth*, or *Roll*, among the *Jews*; and because it relates to the ruin of their affairs, and contains promises of restoration, it is peculiarly prized, and frequently read. The five *Megilloth* are: *Ecclesiastes*, *Canticles*, *Lamentations*, *Ruth*, and *Esther*.

There has been little difference among learned men concerning the *author* of this book. The whole current of antiquity and modern times has pointed out *Jeremiah* as the writer: of this the style is a sufficient evidence. *Mr. John Henry Pareau*, in a Dissertation prefixed to his *Translation and Notes* on this book, (8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1790,) has proved this point amply from a general collation of the prophecy of *Jeremiah* with select passages in this book. I have heard of but one learned man who has entertained serious doubts on the subject, *Mr. Herman Van der Hardt*, who has supposed the five chapters were written by *Daniel*, *Shadrach*, *Mesach*, *Abednego*, and *Jeconiah*. To this opinion I suppose none has ever been converted.

There has been more difference of opinion relative to the *subject* and *occasion*. Some have thought the book was composed on the *death of Josiah*; others that it was composed on occasion of the *destruction of Jerusalem*, and the *various desolations* connected with it. To this all its parts and its general phraseology seem best to apply; and this is the sentiment most generally embraced at present. This will receive much proof from a minute consideration of the book itself.

The *composition* of this poem is what may be called very technical. Every chapter, except the last, is an *acrostic*. Of the *two first*, each verse begins with a several letter of the Hebrew alphabet, in the order of the letters, with this exception, that in the *second*, *third*, and *fourth* chapters, the *פ* *phe* is put before the *א* *ain*; whereas in all the *acrostic Psalms* the latter precedes the former, as it does in all *grammars* of the Hebrew language. In the *first* and *second* chapters each verse is composed of *three hemistichs* or half verses, except the *seventh* verse of the *first*, and the *nineteenth* of the *second* chapter, which have each *four* hemistichs.

The *third* chapter contains *sixty-four* verses, each, as before, formed of *three hemistichs*, but with this difference, that each hemistich begins with the same letter, so that the whole alphabet is *thrice* repeated in this chapter.

INTRODUCTION TO THE LAMENTATIONS OF JEREMIAH.

The *fourth* chapter is made up of *twenty-two* verses, according to the number of the Hebrew letters ; but the composition is different from all the rest, for each verse consists of only *two* hemistichs, and those much shorter than any in the preceding chapters.

I have called this an inimitable poem ; better judges are of the same opinion. "Never," says Bishop *Lowth*, "was there a more rich and elegant variety of beautiful images and adjuncts arranged together within so small a compass, nor more happily chosen and applied."

"One would think," says Dr. *South*, "that every letter was written with a tear ; every word, the sound of a breaking heart : that the author was compacted of sorrows ; disciplined to grief from his infancy ; one who never breathed but in sighs, nor spoke but in a groan."

"Nor can we too much admire," says Dr. *Blayney*, "the full and graceful flow of that pathetic eloquence in which the author pours forth the effusions of a patriotic heart, and piously weeps over the ruins of his venerable country. But it was observed before that the prophet's peculiar talent lay in working up and expressing the passions of grief and *pity*, and, unhappily for him as a man and a citizen, he met with a subject but too well calculated to give his genius its full display."

David in several places has forcibly depicted the sorrows of a heart oppressed with penitential sorrow ; but where, in a composition of such length, have bodily misery and mental agony been more successfully painted ? All the expressions and images of sorrow are here exhibited in various combinations, and in various points of view. *Misery* has no expression that the author of the *Lamentations* has not employed. Patriots ! you who tell us you burn for your country's welfare, look at the prophecies and history of this extraordinary man ; look at his *Lamentations* ; take him through his life to his death, and learn from him what true patriotism means ! The man who watched, prayed, and lived for the welfare of his country ; who chose to share her adversities, her sorrows, her wants, her afflictions, and disgrace, where he might have been a companion of princes, and have sat at the table of kings ; who only ceased to live for his country when he ceased to breathe ;—that was a patriot, in comparison with whom almost all others are obscured, minished, and brought low, or are totally annihilated !

THE LAMENTATIONS

OF

JEREMIAH.

Chronological notes relative to the Book of the Lamentations.

Year from the Creation, according to Archbishop Usher, 3416.—Year of the Jewish era of the world, 3173.—Year from the Deluge, 1760.—First year of the *forty-eighth* Olympiad.—Year from the building of Rome, according to the Varronian account, 166.—Year before the birth of Christ, 584.—Year before the vulgar era of Christ's nativity, 588.—Year of the Julian Period, 4126.—Year of the era of Nabonassar, 160.—Cycle of the Sun, 10.—Cycle of the Moon, 3.—Second year after the fourth Sabbatic year after the *seventeenth* Jewish jubilee, according to Helvicius.—Twenty-ninth year of Tarquinius Priscus, the fifth king of the Romans: this was the *seventy-ninth* year before the commencement of the consular government.—Thirty-eighth year of Cyaxares or Cyaraxes, the fourth king of Media.—Eighteenth year of Agasicles, king of Lacedæmon, of the family of the Proclidæ.—Twentieth year of Leon, king of Lacedæmon, of the family of the Eurysthenidæ. Thirty-second year of Alyattes II., king of Lydia. This was the father of the celebrated Croesus.—Fifteenth year of Aëropas, the seventh king of Macedon.—Nineteenth year of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon.—Eleventh year of Zedekiah, the last king of Judah.

CHAPTER I.

The prophet begins with lamenting the dismal reverse of fortune that befell his country, confessing at the same time that her calamities were the just consequence of her sins, 1-6. Jerusalem herself is then personified and brought forward to continue the sad complaint, and to solicit the mercy of God, 7-22.

A. M. cir. 3416.
B. C. cir. 588.
Ol. XLVIII. 1.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 29.

HOW doth the city sit solitary,
that was full of people: ^a how
is she become as a widow! she
that was great among the nations,

and ^b princess among the pro-
vinces, how is she become tribu-
tary!
2 She ^c weepeth sore in the

A. M. cir. 3416.
B. C. cir. 588.
Ol. XLVIII. 1.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 29.

^a Isa. xlvii. 7, 8.—^b Ezra iv. 20.

^c Jer. xliii. 17.

In all copies of the *Septuagint*, whether of the Roman or Alexandrian editions, the following words are found as a part of the text: Καὶ ἐγένετο μετὰ το ἀρχαλαωτισθῆναι τὸν Ἰσραὴλ, καὶ Ἱερουσαλὴμ ἐρημωθῆναι, ἐκαθίσεν Ἱερεμίας κλαίων, καὶ ἐθρηνῆσεν τὸν ὄρηνον τούτων ἐπὶ Ἱερουσαλὴμ, καὶ εἶπεν.—“And it came to pass after Israel had been carried away captive, and Jerusalem was become desolate, that Jeremiah sat weeping: and he lamented with this lamentation over Jerusalem; and he said.”

The *Vulgate* has the same, with some variations:—“Et factum est, postquam in captivitate redactus est Israel, et Jerusalem deserta est, sedit Jeremias propheta flens, et planxit lamentatione hac in Jerusalem, et amaro animo suspirans et ejulans, dixit.” The translation of this, as given in the *first translation* of the Bible into English, may be found at the end of Jeremiah, taken from an ancient MS. in my own possession.

I subjoin another taken from the *first PRINTED edition* of the English Bible, that by *Coverdale*, 1535. “And it came to passe, (after Israel was brought into captivity, and Jerusalem destroyed;) that Jeremy the prophet sat weeping, mournynge, and making his mone in Jerusalem; so that with an hevvy herte he sighed and sobbed, sayenge.”

Matthew's Bible, printed in 1549, refines upon this: “It happened after Israell was brought into captivite, and Jerusalem destroyed, that Jeremy the prophet sate wepyng, and sorrowfully bewayled Jerusalem; and syghynge and hewlynge with an hevvy and wooful hert, sayde.”

Becke's Bible of the same date, and *Cardmarden's* of 1566, have the same, with a trifling change in the *orthography*.

On this *Becke* and others have the following note:—“These words are read in the LXX. interpreters: but not in the Hebrue.”

A. M. cir. 3416. ^a night, and her tears are on her
B. C. cir. 588. cheeks: ^e among all her lovers
Ol. XLVIII. 1. ^f she hath none to comfort her:
Tarquinius Prisci, ^g all her friends have dealt treach-
R. Roman., erously with her, they are become her enemies.
cir. annum 29.

3 ^g Judah is gone into captivity because of affliction, and ^h because of great servitude: ⁱ she dwelleth among the heathen, she findeth no rest: all her persecutors overtook her between the straits.

4 The ways of Zion do mourn, because none come to the solemn feasts: all her gates are

^d Job vii. 3; ^e Psa. vi. 6 — ^e Jer. iv. 30; xxx. 14; ver. 19.
^f Jer. 9, 16, 17, 21. — ^g Jer. lxx. 11, 27. — ^h Heb. for the greatness of

All these show that it was the ancient opinion that the Book of Lamentations was composed, not over the death of *Josiah*, but on account of the desolations of *Israel* and *Jerusalem*.

The *Arabic* copies the *Septuagint*. The *Syriac* does not acknowledge it; and the *Chaldee* has these words only: "Jeremiah the great priest and prophet said."

NOTES ON CHAP. I.

Verse 1. *How doth the city sit solitary*] Sitting down, with the elbow on the knee, and the head supported by the hand, without any company, unless an oppressor near,—all these were signs of mourning and distress. The coin struck by Vespasian on the capture of Jerusalem, on the obverse of which there is a *palm-tree*, the emblem of Judea, and under it a woman, the emblem of Jerusalem, sitting, leaning as before described, with the legend *Judea capta*, illustrates this expression as well as that in Isa. xlvii. 1. See the note on Isa. iii. 26, where the subject is farther explained.

Become as a widow] Having lost her king. *Cities* are commonly described as the *mothers* of their *inhabitants*, the *kings* as *husbands*, and the *princes* as *children*. When therefore they are bereaved of these, they are represented as *widows*, and *childless*.

The *Hindoo* widow, as well as the *Jewish*, is considered the most destitute and wretched of all human beings. She has her hair cut short, throws off all ornaments, eats the coarsest food, fasts often, and is all but an outcast in the family of her late husband.

Is she become tributary] Having no longer the political form of a nation; and the remnant that is left paying tribute to a foreign and heathen conqueror.

Verse 2. *Among all her lovers*] Her allies; her friends, instead of helping her, have helped her enemies. Several who sought her friendship when she was in prosperity, in the time of David and Solomon, are now among her enemies.

Verse 3. *Between the straits*] She has been brought into such difficulties, that it was impossible for her to escape. Has this any reference to the circumstances in which *Zedekiah* and the princes of *Judah* endeavoured to escape from Jerusalem, by the way of the gates between the two walls? Jer. lii. 7.

desolate: her priests sigh, her virgins are afflicted, and she is in bitterness.

5 Her adversaries ^k are the chief, her enemies prosper; for the LORD hath afflicted her ^l for the multitude of her transgressions: her ^m children are gone into captivity before the enemy.

6 And from the daughter of Zion all her beauty is departed: her princes are become like harts that find no pasture, and they are gone without strength before the pursuer.

^{servitude}. — Deut. xxviii. 64, 65; chap. ii. 9. — ^l Deut. xxviii. 43, 44. — ^j Jer. xxx. 14, 15; Dan. ix. 7, 16. — ^m Jer. lii. 28.

Verse 4. *The ways of Zion do mourn*] A fine prosopopœia. The ways in which the people trod coming to the sacred solemnities, being now no longer frequented, are represented as *shedding tears*; and the gates themselves partake of the general distress. All poets of eminence among the Greeks and Romans have recourse to this image. So *Moschus*, in his *Epitaph on Bion*, ver. 1-3:—

Αἶλμα μοι στεναχίζετε νῆπαι, καὶ Δωρίων ὄδῳ
καὶ ποταμοὶ κλαύετε τὸν μαρτυρῆσαι βίωνα.
Νῦν φύτα μοι μυρσέες, καὶ ἀλσὼς νῦν γραιψέες, κ. τ. λ.

"Ye winds, with grief your waving summits bow,
Ye Dorian fountains, murmur as ye flow;
From weeping urns your copious sorrows shed,
And bid the rivers mourn for Bion dead.
Ye shady groves, in robes of sable hue,
Bewail, ye plants, in pearly drops of dew;
Ye drooping flowers, diffuse a languid breath,
And die with sorrow, at sweet Bion's death."

FAWKES.

So *Virgil*, *Æn.* vii., ver. 759:—

Te nemus Anguitiæ, vitrea te Fucinus unda
Te liquidi flevère lacus.

"For thee, wide echoing, sighed th' Anguitian woods;
For thee, in murmurs, wept thy native floods."

And more particularly on the death of *Daphnis*, *Eclog.* v. ver. 24:—

Non ulli pastos illis egere diebus
Frigida, Daphni, boves ad flumina: nulla neque
amnen
Libavit quadrupes, nec graminis attigit herbam.
Daphni, tum Pænos etiam ingemuisse leones
Interitum, montesque feri, sylvæque loquuntur.

"The swains forgot their sheep, nor near the brink
Of running waters brought their herds to drink:
The thirsty cattle of themselves abstained
From water, and their grassy fare disdained.
The death of Daphnis woods and hills deplore;
The Libyan lions hear, and hearing roar."

DRYDEN.

Verse 5. *Her adversaries are the chief*] They have now supreme dominion over the whole land.

A. M. cir. 3416.
B. C. cir. 588.
Ol. XLVIII. 1.
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 29.

7 Jerusalem remembered in the days of her affliction and of her miseries all ^a her pleasant things that she had in the days of old, when her people fell into the hand of the enemy, and none did help her: the adversaries saw her, and did mock at her sabbaths.

8 ^o Jerusalem hath grievously sinned; therefore she ^p is removed: all that honoured her despise her, because ^q they have seen her nakedness: yea, she sigheth, and turneth backward.

9 Her filthiness *is* in her skirts; she ^r remembereth not her last end; therefore she came down wonderfully: ^s she had no comforter. O LORD, behold my affliction: for the enemy hath magnified himself.

10 The adversary hath spread out his hand upon ^t all her pleasant things: for she hath seen that ^v the heathen entered into her sanctuary, whom thou didst command that ^w they should not enter into thy congregation.

11 All her people sigh, ^x they seek bread; they have given their pleasant things for meat ^y to relieve the soul: see, O LORD, and consider; for I am become vile.

12 ^z Is it nothing to you, all ye that ^a pass

^a Or, *desirable*; ver. 10. — ^o 1 Kings viii. 46. — ^p Heb. *is become a removing, or wandering*. — ^q Jer. xiii. 22, 26; Ezek. xvi. 37; xxiii. 29; Hos. ii. 10. — ^r Deut. xxxii. 29; Isa. xlvii. 7. — ^s Ver. 2, 17, 21. — ^t Ver. 7. — ^u Or, *desirable*. — ^v Jer. li. 51. — ^w Deut. xxiii. 3; Neh. xiii. 1. — ^x Jer. xxxviii. 9; lii. 6; chap. ii. 12; iv. 4.

Verse 7. *Did mock at her Sabbaths.*] מִשְׁבַּתָּהּ *mishbatteha*. Some content that *Sabbaths* are not intended here. The *Septuagint* has *κατοικιστος αυτης*, “her habitation;” the *Chaldee*, *על טובה* *al tubah*, “her good things;” the *Syriac*, *לזבוח* *al toboroh*, “her breach.” The *Vulgate* and *Arabic* agree with the Hebrew. Some of my oldest MSS. have the word in the plural number, מִשְׁבַּתֵּיהָ *mishbatteyha*, “her Sabbaths.” A multitude of *Kennicott’s* MSS. have the same reading. The Jews were despised by the heathen for *keeping the Sabbath*. *Juvenal* mocks them on that account:—

— cui septima quæque fuit lux

Ignava et partem vitæ non attigit ullam. *Sat. v.*

“To whom every seventh day was a blank, and formed not any part of their life.”

St. Augustine represents *Seneca* as doing the same:—*Inutiliter id eos facere affirmas, quod septimani ferme partem ætatis suæ perdent vacando, et multa in tempore urgentia non agendo lædantur.* “That they lost the seventh part of their life in keeping their Sabbaths; and injured themselves by abstaining from the performance of many necessary things in such times.” He did not consider that the Roman calendar and customs gave them many more idle days than God had pre-

by? behold, and see ^b if there be any sorrow like unto my sorrow, which is done unto me, where-with the LORD hath afflicted me in the day of his fierce anger.

13 From above hath he sent fire into my bones, and it prevaileth against them: he hath ^c spread a net for my feet, he hath turned me back: he hath made me desolate and faint all the day.

14 ^d The yoke of my transgressions is bound by his hand: they are wreathed, and come up upon my neck: he hath made my strength to fall, the LORD hath delivered me into their hands, from whom I am not able to rise up.

15 The LORD hath trodden under foot all my mighty men in the midst of me: he hath called an assembly against me to crush my young men: ^e the LORD hath trodden ^f the virgin, the daughter of Judah, as in a wine-press.

16 For these things I weep; ^g mine eye, mine eye runneth down with water, because ^h the comforter that should ⁱ relieve my soul is far from me: my children are desolate, because the enemy prevailed.

^y Or, *to make the soul to come again*. — ^z Or, *It is nothing*. — ^a Heb. *pass by the way*. — ^b Dan. ix. 12. — ^c Ezek. xii. 13; xvii. 20. — ^d Deut. xxviii. 48. — ^e Isa. lxvii. 3; Rev. xiv. 19, 20; xix. 15. — ^f Or, *the winepress of the virgin*, &c. — ^g Jer. xlii. 17; xiv. 17; chap. ii. 18. — ^h Ver. 2, 9. — ⁱ Heb. *bring back*.

scribed in Sabbaths to the Jews. The Sabbath is a most wise and beneficent ordinance.

Verse 9. *She remembereth not her last end*] Although evident marks of her pollution appeared about her, and the land was defiled by her sinfulness even to its utmost borders, she had no thought or consideration of what must be the consequence of all this at the last. — *Blayney*.

Verse 11. *They have given their pleasant things*] Jerusalem is compared to a woman brought into great straits, who parts with her jewels and trinkets in order to purchase by them the necessaries of life.

Verse 12. *Is it nothing to you, all ye that pass by?*] The desolations and distress brought upon this city and its inhabitants had scarcely any parallel. Excessive abuse of God’s accumulated mercies calls for singular and exemplary punishment.

Verse 14. *The yoke of my transgressions*] I am now tied and bound by the chain of my sins; and it is so wreathed, so doubled and twisted round me, that I cannot free myself. A fine representation of the miseries of a penitent soul, which feels that nothing but the pitifulness of God’s mercy can loose it.

Verse 15. *Called an assembly*] The Chaldean army, composed of various nations, which God commissioned to destroy Jerusalem.

A. M. cir. 3416.
B. C. cir. 588.
Ol. XLVIII. 1.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 29.

17 ^k Zion spreadeth forth her hands, and ^l there is none to comfort her: the LORD hath commanded concerning Jacob, that his adversaries *should* be round about him: Jerusalem is as a menstruous woman among them.

18 The LORD is ^m righteous; for I have ⁿ rebelled against his ^o commandment: hear, I pray you, all people, and behold my sorrow: my virgins and my young men are gone into captivity.

19 I called for my lovers, but ^p they deceived me: my priests and mine elders gave up the ghost in the city, ^q while they sought their meat to relieve their souls.

^k Jer. iv. 31.—^l Ver. 2, 9.—^m Neh. ix. 33; Dan. ix. 7, 14.
ⁿ 1 Sam. xii. 14, 15.—^o Heb. *mouth*.—^p Ver. 2; Jer. xxx. 14.
^q Ver. 11.—^r Job xxx. 27; Isa. xvi. 11; Jer. iv. 19; xlviii. 36;

Verse 17. *Zion spreadeth forth her hands*] Extending the hands is the form in supplication.

Jerusalem is as a menstruous woman] To whom none dared to approach, either to help or comfort, because of the law, Lev. xv. 19–27.

Verse 19. *I called for my lovers*] My allies; the Egyptians and others.

Verse 20. *Abroad the sword bereaveth*] WAR is through the country; and at home death; the pestilence and famine rage in the city; calamity in every shape is fallen upon me.

Virgil represents the calamities of Troy under the same image:—

—Nec soli penas dant sanguine Teucri:
Quondam etiam victis redit in præcordia virtus;
Victoresque cadunt Danaï. Crudelis ubique
Luctus, ubique Pavor, et plurima mortis imago.
Æneid. lib. ii. 366.

“Not only Trojans fall; but, in their turn,
The vanquished triumph, and the victors mourn.
Ours take new courage from despair and night;
Confused the fortune is, confused the fight.
All parts resound with tumults, plaints, and fears;
And grisly death in sundry shapes appears.”

DRYDEN.

So Milton—

—Despair
Tended the sick, busiest from couch to couch;
And over them triumphant Death his dart
Shook.” Par. Lost, B. xi. 489.

Jeremiah, chap. ix. 21, uses the same image:—

Death is come up into our windows:
He hath entered our palaces,

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20 Behold, O LORD; for I am in distress: my ^r bowels are troubled: mine heart is turned within me; for I have grievously rebelled: ^s abroad the sword bereaveth, at home *there is* as death.

21 They have heard that I sigh: ^t there is none to comfort me: all mine enemies have heard of my trouble; they are glad that thou hast done *it*: thou wilt bring ^v the day that thou hast ^v called, and they shall be like unto me.

22 ^w Let all their wickedness come before thee; and do unto them, as thou hast done unto me for all my transgressions: for my sighs *are* many, and ^x my heart is faint.

chap. ii. 11; Hos. xi. 8.—^s Deut. xxxii. 25; Ezek. vii. 15.
^t Ver. 2.—^u Isa. xiii. &c.; Jer. xli. &c.—^v Or, *proclaimed*.
^w Psa. cix. 15.—^x Chap. v. 17.

To cut off the infants without,
And the young men in our streets.

So *Silius Italicus*, II. 548:—

Mors graditur, vasto pandens cava guttura rictu,
Casuroque inhians populo.

“Death stalks along, and opens his hideous throat to gulp down the people.”

Verse 21. *They have heard that I sigh*] My affliction is public enough; but no one comes to comfort me.

They are glad that thou hast done it] On the contrary, they exult in my misery; and they see that thou hast done what they were incapable of performing.

Thou wilt bring the day that thou hast called, and they shall be like unto me.] Babylon shall be visited in her turn; and thy judgments poured out upon her shall equal her state with my own. See the last six chapters of the preceding prophecy for the accomplishment of this prediction.

Verse 22. *Let all their wickedness come before thee*] That is, Thou wilt call their crimes also into remembrance; and thou wilt do unto them by siege, sword, famine, and captivity, what thou hast done to me. Though thy judgments, because of thy long-suffering, are slow; yet, because of thy righteousness, they are sure.

For my sighs are many] My desolations continue; and *my heart is faint*—my political and physical strength almost totally destroyed.

Imprecations in the sacred writings are generally to be understood as *declarative* of the evils they indicate; or, that such evils will take place. No prophet of God ever wished desolation on those against whom he was directed to prophesy.

CHAPTER II.

The prophet shows the dire effects of the Divine anger in the miseries brought on his country; the unparalleled calamities of which he charges, in a great measure, on the false prophets, 1-14. In this desperate condition, the astonishment and by-word of all who see her, Jerusalem is directed to sue earnestly for mercy and pardon, 15-22.

A. M. cir. 3416.
B. C. cir. 588.
Ol. XLVIII. 1.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 29.

HOW hath the LORD covered the daughter of Zion with a cloud in his anger, ^aand cast down from heaven unto the earth ^bthe beauty of Israel, and remembered not ^chis footstool in the day of his anger!

2 The LORD hath swallowed up all the habitations of Jacob, ^dand hath not pitied: he hath thrown down in his wrath the strong holds of the daughter of Judah; he hath ^ebrought them down to the ground: ^fhe hath polluted the kingdom and the princes thereof.

3 He hath cut off in his fierce anger all the horn of Israel: ^ghe hath drawn back his right hand from before the enemy, ^hand he burned against Jacob like a flaming fire, which devoureth round about.

4 ⁱHe hath bent his bow like an enemy: he stood with his right hand as an adversary, and slew ^kall ^lthat were pleasant to the eye in the tabernacle of the daughter of Zion: he poured out his fury like fire.

5 ^mThe LORD was as an enemy: he hath

^a Matt. xi. 23.—^b 2 Sam. i. 19.—^c 1 Chron. xxviii. 2; Psa. xcix. 5; cxxxii. 7.—^d Ver. 17, 21; chap. iii. 43.—^e Heb. made to touch.—^f Psa. lxxxix. 39.—^g Psa. lxxiv. 11.—^h Psa. lxxxix. 46.—ⁱ Isa. lxiii. 10; ver. 5.—^j Heb. all the desirable of the eye.

NOTES ON CHAP. II.

Verse 1. *How hath the Lord covered the daughter of Zion with a cloud*] The women in the eastern countries wear veils, and often very costly ones. Here, Zion is represented as being veiled by the hand of God's judgment. And what is the veil? A dark cloud, by which she is entirely obscured.

Instead of אֲדֹנָי Adonai, lord, twenty-four of Dr. Kennicott's MSS., and some of the most ancient of my own, read יְהוָה Yehovah, LORD, as in ver. 2.

The beauty of Israel] His Temple.

His footstool] The ark of the covenant, often so called. The rendering of my old MS. Bible is curious:—*And record not of his little steging-stole of his feet, in the dai of his woodnesse.* To be wood signifies, in our ancient language, to be mad.

Verse 2. *The Lord hath swallowed up*] It is a strange figure when thus applied: but Jehovah is here represented as having swallowed down Jerusalem and all the cities and fortifications in the land: that is, he has permitted them to be destroyed. See ver. 5.

Verse 3. *The horn of Israel*] His power and

swallowed up Israel, ^ahe hath swallowed up all her palaces: he hath destroyed his strong holds, and hath increased in the daughter of Judah mourning and lamentation.

6 And he hath violently ^btaken away his ^ctabernacle, ^das if it were of a garden: he hath destroyed his places of the assembly: ^ethe LORD hath caused the solemn feasts and sabbaths to be forgotten in Zion, and hath despised in the indignation of his anger the king and the priest.

7 The LORD hath cast off his altar, he hath abhorred his sanctuary, he hath ^fgiven up into the hand of the enemy the walls of her palaces; ^gthey have made a noise in the house of the LORD, as in the day of a solemn feast.

8 The LORD hath purposed to destroy the wall of the daughter of Zion: ^hhe hath stretched out a line, he hath not withdrawn his hand from ⁱdestroying: therefore he made the rampart and the wall to lament; they languished together.

¹ Ezek. xxiv. 25.—² Ver. 4; Jer. xxx. 14.—³ 2 Kings xxv. 9; Jer. lii. 13.—⁴ Psa. lxxx. 12; lxxxix. 40; Isa. v. 5.—⁵ Or, hedge.—⁶ Isa. i. 8.—⁷ Chap. i. 4; Zeph. iii. 18.—⁸ Heb. shut up.—⁹ Psa. lxxiv. 4.—¹⁰ 2 Kings xxi. 13; Isa. xxxiv. 11.—¹¹ Heb. swallowing up.

strength. It is a metaphor taken from cattle, whose principal strength lies in their horns.

Hath drawn back his right hand] He did not support us when our enemies came against us.

Verse 4. *He hath bent his bow—he stood with his right hand*] This is the attitude of the archer. He first bends his bow; then sets his arrow upon the string, and, lastly, placing his right hand on the lower end of the arrow, in connexion with the string, takes his aim, and prepares to let fly.

Verse 6. *As if it were of a garden*] “As it were the garden of his own hedging.”—Blayney.

The Lord hath caused the solemn feasts] By delivering us up into the hands of the enemy our religious worship is not only suspended, but all Divine ordinances are destroyed.

Verse 7. *They have made a noise in the house of the Lord*] Instead of the silver trumpets of the sanctuary, nothing but the sounds of warlike instruments are to be heard.

Verse 8. *He hath stretched out a line*] The line of devastation; marking what was to be pulled down and demolished.

A. M. cir. 3416.
B. C. cir. 588.
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9 Her gates are sunk into the ground; he hath destroyed and broken her bars: ^aher king and her princes are among the Gentiles: ^bthe law is no more; her ^cprophets also find no vision from the Lord.

10 The elders of the daughter of Zion ^asit upon the ground, and keep silence: they have ^bcast up dust upon their heads; they have ^cgirded themselves with sackcloth: the virgins of Jerusalem hang down their heads to the ground.

11 ^aMine eyes do fail with tears, ^bmy bowels are troubled, ^cmy liver is poured upon the earth, for the destruction of the daughter of my people; because ^dthe children and the sucklings ^eswoon in the streets of the city.

12 They say to their mothers, Where is corn and wine? when they swooned as the wounded in the streets of the city, when their soul was poured out into their mothers' bosom.

13 What thing shall I take to witness for thee? ^awhat thing shall I liken to thee, O daughter of Jerusalem? what shall I equal to thee, that I may comfort thee, O virgin

^a Jer. li. 30. — ^b Deut. xxviii. 36; 2 Kings xxiv. 15; xxv. 7; chap. i. 3; iv. 20 — ^c 2 Chron. xv. 3 — ^d Psa. lxxiv. 9. Ezek. vii. 26. — ^e Job ii. 13; Isa. iii. 26; chap. iii. 28. — ^f Job ii. 12. — ^g Isa. xvi. 3; Ezek. vii. 18; xxviii. 31. — ^h Psa. vi. 7; chap. iii. 48. &c. — ⁱ Chap. i. 20. — ^j Job xvi. 13; Psa. xxiii. 14. — ^k Ver. 19; chap. iv. 4. — ^l Or, faint. — ^m Chap. i. 12; Dan. ix. 12.

Verse 9. *Her gates are sunk into the ground*] The consequence of their being long thrown down and neglected. From this it appears that the captivity had already lasted a considerable time.

Her king and her princes are among the Gentiles] Zedekiah and many of the princes were then prisoners in Babylon, another proof that the captivity had endured some time; unless all this be spoken prophetically, of what should be done.

Verse 10. *Sit upon the ground*] See the note on chap. i. 1.

Keep silence] No words can express their sorrows: small griefs are eloquent, great ones dumb.

Verse 11. *Swoon in the streets of the city*] Through the excess of the famine.

Verse 12. *When their soul was poured out into their mothers' bosom*] When, in endeavouring to draw nourishment from the breasts of their exhausted mothers, they breathed their last in their bosoms! How dreadfully afflicting was this!

Verse 13. *What thing shall I take*] Or, rather, as Dr. Blayney, "What shall I urge to thee?" How shall I comfort thee?

Thy breach is great like the sea] Thou hast a flood of afflictions, a sea of troubles, an ocean of miseries.

Verse 14. *They have not discovered thine iniquity*]

daughter of Zion? for thy breach is great like the sea: who can heal thee?

14 Thy ^aprophets have seen vain and foolish things for thee: and they have not ^bdiscovered thine iniquity, to turn away thy captivity; but have seen for thee false burdens and causes of banishment.

15 ^aAll that pass ^bby ^cclap their hands at thee; they hiss ^dand wag their head at the daughter of Jerusalem, saying, Is this the city that men call ^eThe perfection of beauty, The joy of the whole earth?

16 ^aAll thine enemies have opened their mouth against thee: they hiss and gnash the teeth: they say, ^bWe have swallowed her up: certainly this is the day that we looked for; we have found, ^cwe have seen it.

17 The Lord hath done that which he had ^adevised; he hath fulfilled his word that he had commanded in the days of old: ^bhe hath thrown down, and hath not pitied: and he hath caused ^cthine enemy to ^drejoice over thee, he hath set up the horn of thine adversaries.

18 Their heart cried unto the Lord, O

^a Jer. li. 8; v. 31; xiv. 14; xxiii. 16; xxvii. 14; xxxix. 8, 9. Ezek. xiii. 2. — ^b Isa. lvi. 1. — ^c 1 Kings ix. 8; Jer. xviii. 16; Nah. iii. 19; Eccles. xii. 18. — ^d Heb. by the way. — ^e Ezek. xxv. 6. — ^f 2 Kings xix. 21; Psa. xlv. 14. — ^g Psa. xlviii. 2; 1. 2. — ^h Job xvi. 9, 10; Psa. xxiii. 13; chap. iii. 46. — ⁱ Psa. lvi. 2. — ^j Psa. xxxv. 21. — ^k Lev. xxvi. 16, &c.; Deut. xxviii. 15, &c. — ^l Ver. 2. — ^m Psa. xxxviii. 16; lxxxix. 42.

They did not reprove for sin; they flattered them in their transgressions; and instead of turning away thy captivity, by turning thee from thy sins, they have pretended visions of good in thy favour, and false burdens for thy enemies.

Verse 15. *The perfection of beauty*] This probably only applied to the temple. Jerusalem never was a fine or splendid city; but the temple was most assuredly the most splendid building in the world.

Verse 16. *This is the day that we looked for*] Jerusalem was the envy of the surrounding nations: they longed for its destruction, and rejoiced when it took place.

Verse 17. *The Lord hath done that*] This and the sixteenth verse should be interchanged, to follow the order of the letters in the Hebrew alphabet; as the sixteenth has *פ* *phe* for its acrostic letter, and the seventeenth has *פ* *ain*, which should precede the other in the order of the alphabet.

Verse 18. *O wall of the daughter of Zion*] חומת ציון *chomath bath tsiyon*, wall of the daughter of Zion. These words are probably those of the passengers, who appear to be affected by the desolations of the land; and they address the people, and urge them to plead with God day and night for their restoration. But what is the meaning of wall of the daughter of

A. M. cir. 3416.
B. C. cir. 588.
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R. Roman.,
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* wall of the daughter of Zion,
† let tears run down like a river
day and night: give thyself no
rest; let not the apple of thine
eye cease.

19 Arise, * cry out in the night: in the beginning of the watches † pour out thine heart like water before the face of the LORD: lift up thy hands toward him for the life of thy young children, † that fast for hunger † in the top of every street.

20 Behold, O LORD, and consider to whom thou hast done this. † Shall the women eat their fruit, and children † of a span long?

* Ver. 8.—† Jer. xiv. 17; chap. i. 16.—† Psa. cxix. 147.
† Psa. lxix. 8.—† Ver. 11.—† Isa. li. 20; chap. iv. 1; Nah. iii. 10.—† Lev. xxvi. 29; Deut. xxviii. 53; Jer. xix. 9; chap.

Zion? I answer, I do not know. It is certainly harsh to say, "O wall of the daughter of Zion, let tears run down like a river day and night." Zion's ways may lament, and her streets mourn; but how the walls can be said to weep is not so easy to be understood, because there is no parallel for it. One of my most ancient MSS. omits the three words; and in it the text stands thus: "Their heart cried unto the Lord, Let tears run down like a river day and night; give thyself no rest," &c.

Let not the apple of thine eye cease.] יָן בֶּהּ *bath ayin* means either the *pupil of the eye*, or the *tears*. Tears are the produce of the eye, and are here elegantly termed the *daughter of the eye*. Let not thy tears cease. But with what propriety can we say to the *apple or pupil of the eye*, *Do not cease?* Tears are most certainly meant.

Verse 19. *Arise, cry out in the night*] This seems to refer to Jerusalem besieged. Ye who keep the night watches, pour out your hearts before the Lord, instead of calling the time of night, &c.; or, when you call it, send up a fervent prayer to God for the safety and relief of the place.

Verse 20. *Consider to whom thou hast done this.*] Perhaps the best sense of this difficult verse is this: "Thou art our Father, we are thy children; wilt thou destroy thy own offspring? Was it ever heard that a mother devoured her own child, a helpless infant of a span long?" That it was foretold that there should be such distress in the siege,—that mothers should be obliged to eat their own children, is evident enough from Lev. xxvi. 29; Deut. xxviii. 53, 56, 57; but the former view of the subject seems the most natural, and is best supported by the context. The priest and the prophet are slain; the young and old lie on the ground in the streets; the virgins and young men are fallen by the sword. "Thou hast slain them in the

† shall the priest and the prophet be slain in the sanctuary of the LORD?

21 * The young and the old lie on the ground in the streets: my virgins and my young men are fallen by the sword; thou hast slain them in the day of thine anger; † thou hast killed, and not pitied.

22 Thou hast called as in a solemn day † my terrors round about, so that in the day of the LORD's anger none escaped nor remained: † those that I have swaddled and brought up hath mine enemy consumed.

iv. 10; Ezek. v. 10.—† Or, *swaddled with their hands*.—† Ch. iv. 13, 16.—† 2 Chron. xxxvi. 17.—† Chap. iii. 43.—† Psa. xxxi. 13; Jer. vi. 25; xlv. 5.—† Hos. ix. 12, 13.

day of thine anger; Thou hast killed, and not pitied." See chap. iv. 10.

Verse 22. *Thou hast called as in a solemn day*] It is by thy influence alone that so many enemies are called together at one time; and they have so hemmed us in that none could escape, and none remained unslain or uncaptivated. Perhaps the figure is the collecting of the people in Jerusalem on one of the solemn annual festivals. God has called terrors together to feast on Jerusalem, similar to the convocation of the people from all parts of the land to one of those annual festivals. The indiscriminate slaughter of young and old, priest and prophet, all ranks and conditions, may be illustrated by the following verses from *Lucan*, which appear as if a translation of the *nineteenth, twentieth, and twenty-first* verses of this chapter:—

Nobilitas cum plebe perit; lateque vagatur
Ensis, et a nullo revocatum est pectore ferrum.
Stat cruor in Templis; multaque rubentia cæde
Lubrica saxa madent. Nulli sua profuit ætas.
Non senes extremum piguit vergentibus annis
Præcipitasse diem; nec primo in limine vitæ,
Infanti miseri nascentia rumpere fata.

Pharsal. lib. ii., 101.

"With what a slide devouring slaughter passed,
And swept promiscuous orders in her haste;
O'er noble and plebeian ranged the sword,
Nor pity nor remorse one pause afford!
The sliding streets with blood were clotted o'er,
And sacred temples stood in pools of gore.
The ruthless steel, impatient of delay,
Forbade the sire to linger out his day:
It struck the bending father to the earth,
And cropped the wailing infant at its birth."

Rowe.

CHAPTER III.

The prophet, by enumerating his own severe trials, 1-20, and showing his trust in God, 21, encourages his people to the like resignation and trust in the Divine and never-failing mercy, 22-27. He vindicates the goodness of God in all his dispensations, and the unreasonableness of murmuring under them, 28-39. He recommends self-examination and repentance; and then, from their experience of former deliverances from God, encourages them to look for pardon for their sins, and retribution to their enemies, 40-66.

A. M. cir. 3116
B. C. cir. 588.
Ol. XLVIII. 1.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 29.

I AM the man that hath seen affliction by the rod of his wrath.

2 He hath led me, and brought me into darkness, but not into light.

3 Surely against me is he turned; he turneth his hand against me all the day.

4 ^a My flesh and my skin hath he made old; he hath ^b broken my bones.

5 He hath builded against me, and compassed me with gall and travel.

6 ^c He hath set me in dark places, as they that be dead of old.

7 ^d He hath hedged me about, that I cannot get out: he hath made my chain heavy.

8 Also ^e when I cry and shout, he shutteth out my prayer.

^a Job xvi. 3.—^b Psa. li. 8; Isa. xxxviii. 13; Jer. i. 17.
^c Psa. lxxxviii. 5, 6; cxlii. 3.—^d Job iii. 23; xix. 8; Hos. ii. 6.
^e Job xxx. 20; Psa. xxii. 2.—^f Job x. 16; Isa. xxviii. 13; Hos. v. 14; xiii. 7, 8.

NOTES ON CHAP. III.

Verse 1. *I am the man that hath seen affliction*] Either the prophet speaks here of himself, or he is personating his miserable countrymen. This and other passages in this poem have been applied to Jesus Christ's passion; but, in my opinion, without any foundation.

Verse 2. *He hath—brought me into darkness*] In the sacred writings, darkness is often taken for calamity; light, for prosperity.

Verse 5. *He hath builded against me*] Perhaps there is a reference here to the mounds and ramparts raised by the Chaldeans in order to take the city.

Verse 7. *He hath hedged me about*] This also may refer to the lines drawn round the city during the siege. But these and similar expressions in the following verses may be merely metaphorical, to point out their straitened, oppressed, and distressed state.

Verse 9. *He hath inclosed my ways with hewn stone*] He has put insuperable obstacles in my way; and confounded all my projects of deliverance, and all my expectations of prosperity.

Verse 12. *He hath bent his bow, and set me as a mark for the arrow.*] One might conjecture that the following thought in the *Toozek i Teemour* was borrowed from this:—

“One addressed the caliph Aaly, and said, ‘If the heavens were a bow, and the earth the cord thereof; if calamities were arrows, man the butt for those arrows; and the holy blessed God the unerring marks-

9 He hath inclosed my ways with hewn stone, he hath made my paths crooked.

10 ^f He was unto me as a bear lying in wait, and as a lion in secret places.

11 He hath turned aside my ways, and ^g pulled me in pieces: he hath made me desolate.

12 He hath bent his bow, and ^h set me as a mark for the arrow.

13 He hath caused ⁱ the ^k arrows of his quiver to enter into my reins.

14 I was a ^l derision to all my people; and ^m their song all the day.

15 ⁿ He hath filled me with ^o bitterness, he hath made me drunken with wormwood.

16 He hath also broken my teeth ^p with

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^g Hos. vi. 1.—^h Job vii. 20; xvi. 12; Psa. xxxviii. 2.
ⁱ Job vi. 4.—^k Heb. sons.—^l Jer. xx. 7.—^m Job xxx. 9; Psa. lxix. 12; ver. 63.—ⁿ Jer. ix. 15.—^o Heb. bitterness.
^p Prov. xx. 17.

man; where could the sons of Adam flee for succour? The caliph replied, ‘The children of Adam must flee unto the Lord.’ This was the state of poor Jerusalem. It seemed as a butt for all God's arrows; and each arrow of calamity entered into the soul, for God was the unerring marksman.

Verse 13. *The arrows of his quiver*] בני אשפתו *beney ashpato*, “The sons of his quiver.” The issue or effect; the subject, adjunct, or accident, or produce of a thing, is frequently denominated its son or child. So arrows that issue from a quiver are here termed the sons of the quiver.

Verse 15. *He hath filled me with bitterness*] במרורים *bimrorim*, with bitteresses, bitter upon bitter.

He hath made me drunken with wormwood.] I have drunk the cup of misery till I am intoxicated with it. Almost in all countries, and in all languages, bitterness is a metaphor to express trouble and affliction. The reason is, there is nothing more disagreeable to the taste than the one; and nothing more distressing to the mind than the other. An Arabic poet, *Amralkeis*, one of the writers of the *Moallakat*, terms a man grievously afflicted نانح حنظل *a pounder of wormwood*.

Verse 16. *He hath also broken my teeth with gravel stones*] What a figure to express disgust, pain, and the consequent incapacity of taking food for the support of life; a man, instead of bread, being obliged to eat small pebbles, till all his teeth are broken to pieces by endeavouring to grind them. One can scarcely

A. M. cir. 3416.
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gravel stones, he hath ^acovered
me with ashes.
17 And thou hast removed my
soul far off from peace: I forgot
^rprosperity.

18 ^aAnd I said, My strength and my hope
is perished from the LORD:

19 ^rRemembering mine affliction and my
misery, ^uthe wormwood and the gall.

20 My soul hath *them* still in remembrance,
and is ^vhumbled in me.

21 This I ^wrecall to my mind, therefore have
I hope.

22 ^{It} *is* of the LORD's mercies that we are
not consumed, because his compassions fail not.

23 *They* are new ^revery morning: great is
thy faithfulness.

^a Or, rolled me in the ashes.—^r Heb. good.—^s Psa. xxxi. 22.
^t Or, Remember.—^u Jer. ix. 15.—^v Heb. bowed.—^w Heb.
make to return, to my heart.—^x Mal. iii. 6.—^y Isa. xxxiii. 2.
^z Psa. xvi. 5; lxiii. 26; cxix. 57; Jer. x. 16.

read this description without feeling the *toothache*.
The next figure is not less expressive.

He hath covered me with ashes.] הכפִּישָׁנִי הִכְפִּישָׁנִי beeper, "he hath plunged me into the dust." To be thrown into a mass or bed of perfect dust, where the eyes are blinded by it, the ears stopped, and the mouth and lungs filled at the very first attempt to respire after having been thrown into it—what a horrible idea of *suffocation* and *drowning*! One can scarcely read this without feeling a suppression of breath, or a stricture upon the lungs! Did ever man paint sorrow like this man?

Verse 17. *Thou hast removed my soul*] Prosperity is at such an utter distance from me, that it is impossible I should ever reach it; and as to *happiness*, I have forgotten whether I have ever tasted of it.

Verse 18. *And my hope*] That first, that last support of the miserable—it is gone! it is perished! The sovereign God alone can revive it.

Verse 20. *My soul—is humbled in me.*] It is evident that in the preceding verses there is a *bitterness of complaint* against the *bitterness of adversity*, that is not becoming to *man* when under the chastising hand of God; and, while indulging this feeling, all *hope* fled. Here we find a different feeling; he *humbles* himself under the mighty hand of God, and then his *hope* revives, ver. 21.

Verse 22. It is of the *Lord's mercies* that we are not consumed] Being thus *humbled*, and seeing *himself* and his *sinfulness* in a proper point of view, he finds that God, instead of dealing with him in *judgment*, has dealt with him in *mercy*; and that though the affliction was excessive, yet it was less than his iniquity deserved. If, indeed, any sinner be kept out of hell, it is because God's *compassion* faileth not.

Verse 23. *They are new every morning*] Day and night proclaim the mercy and compassion of God. Who could exist throughout the *day*, if there were not a continual superintending Providence? Who could

24 The LORD is my ^aportion,
saith my soul: therefore will I
hope in him.

25 The LORD is good unto
them that ^await for him, to the soul that
seeketh him.

26 *It* is good that a man should both hope
and quietly wait for the salvation of the LORD.

27 ^{It} is good for a man that he bear the
yoke in his youth.

28 ^aHe sitteth alone and keepeth silence,
because he hath borne *it* upon him.

29 ^aHe putteth his mouth in the dust; if
so be there may be hope.

30 ^aHe giveth *his* cheek to him that smiteth
him: he is filled full with reproach.

31 ^aFor the LORD will not cast off for ever:

^a Psa. cxxx. 6; Isa. xxx. 18; Mic. vii. 7.—^b Psa. xxxvii. 7.—^c Psa. xc. 12; cxix. 71.—^d Jer. xv. 17; chap. ii. 10.—^e Job xlii. 6.—^f Isa. i. 6; Matt. v. 39.—^g Psa. xciv. 14.

be preserved in the *night*, if the Watchman of Israel ever slumbered or slept?

Verse 24. *The Lord is my portion*] See on Psa. cxix. 57.

Verse 26. It is *good* that a man should both hope] Hope is essentially necessary to *faith*; he that *hopes* not, cannot believe; if there be no *expectation*, there can be no *confidence*. When a man *hopes* for salvation, he should not only wait for it, but use every means that may lead to it; for hope cannot live, if there be no *exercise*. If hope become *impatient*, *faith* will be impossible: for who can believe for his salvation when his mind is agitated? He must therefore quietly wait. He must expect, and yet be dumb, as the words imply; ever feeling his utter unworthiness; and, without murmuring, struggle into life.

Verse 27. *That he bear the yoke in his youth.*] Early habits, when good, are invaluable. Early discipline is equally so. He who has not got under wholesome restraint in youth will never make a useful man, a good man, nor a happy man.

Verse 28. *He sitteth alone*] He has learned that necessary lesson of *independence*, that shows him how he is to serve himself; to give no trouble to others; and keep his troubles, as far as possible, in his own bosom.

Verse 29. *He putteth his mouth in the dust*] Lives in a state of deep humility.

If so be there may be hope.] Because there is room for hope.

Verse 30. *He giveth his cheek to him that smiteth*] He has that love that is not provoked. He is not quarrelsome, nor apt to resent injuries; he suffers long and is kind. Or, it may be rendered, "let him give his cheek."

He is filled full with reproach] Though all this take place, yet let his "trust be in God, who will not cast off for ever." God will take his part, and bring him safely through all hardships.

Verse 31. *The Lord*] אֲדֹנָי Adonai; but one of my

A. M. cir. 3416.

B. C. cir. 588.

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32 But though he cause grief,
yet will he have compassion ac-
cording to the multitude of his
mercies.

33 For ^b he doth not afflict ⁱ willingly, nor
grieve the children of men.

34 To crush under his feet all the prisoners
of the earth,

35 To turn aside the right of a man before
the face of ^k the Most High,

36 To subvert a man in his cause, ^l the LORD
^m approveth not.

37 Who is he ⁿ that saith, and it cometh to
pass, when the LORD commanded it not?

38 Out of the mouth of the Most High pro-
ceedeth not ^o evil and good?

39 ^p Wherefore doth a living man ^q complain,
^r a man for the punishment of his sins?

^b Ezck xxxiii. 11; Heb. xii. 10. — Heb. *from his heart*.
^c Or, a superior. — Hab. i. 13. — ^m Or, *seeth not*. — ⁿ Psal. xxxiii. 9.
^o Job ii. 10; Isa. xlv. 7; Amos iii. 6. — ^p Prov. xix. 3.

ancient MSS. have יהוה *Yehovah*. The above verse is
quoted in reference to our Lord's passion, by Matt.
xxvi. 62.

Verse 33. *For he doth not afflict willingly*] It is
no pleasure to God to afflict men. He takes no de-
light in our pain and misery: yet, like a tender and
intelligent parent, he uses the rod; not to gratify him-
self, but to profit and save us.

Verse 34. *To crush under his feet*] He can neither
gain credit nor pleasure in trampling upon those who
are already *bound*, and in suffering; such he knows to
be the state of man here below. From which it most
assuredly follows, that God never afflicts us but for our
good, nor chastises but that we may be partakers of
his holiness.

All the prisoners of the earth] By the *prisoners of*
the earth, or land, Dr. *Blayney* understands those in-
solvent debtors who were put in prison, and there obliged
to work out the debt. Yet this is mercy in compari-
son with those who put them in prison, and keep them
there, when they know that it is impossible, from the
state of the laws, to lessen the debt by their con-
finement.

In verses 34, 35, and 36, certain acts of tyranny,
malice, and injustice are specified, which men often in-
dulge themselves in the practice of towards one an-
other, but which the Divine goodness is far from coun-
tenancing or approving by any similar conduct. —
Blayney.

Verse 35. *To turn aside the right of a man*] To
make a man lose his right, because one of the higher
orders opposes him. Dr. *Blayney* thinks that עֲלִיִן
elyon, instead of being referred to *God*, should be con-
sidered as pointing out one of the *chief* of the people.
I do not see that we gain any thing by this. The evil
fact is, *turning aside the right of a man*; and the ag-
gravation of it is, doing it *before the face of the Most*

40 Let us search and try our
ways, and turn again to the
LORD.

41 ^s Let us lift up our heart
with our hands unto God in the heavens.

42 ^t We have transgressed and have rebelled
thou hast not pardoned.

43 Thou hast covered with anger, and per-
secuted us: ^u thou hast slain, thou hast not
pitied.

44 Thou hast covered thyself with a cloud,
^v that our prayer should not pass through.

45 Thou hast made us as the ^w offscouring
and refuse in the midst of the people.

46 ^x All our enemies have opened their
mouths against us.

47 ^y Fear and a snare is come upon us,
^z desolation and destruction.

^q Or, *murmur*. — Mic. vii. 9. — ^s Psal. lxxxvi. 4. — ^t Dan.
ix. 5. — ^u Chap. ii. 17, 21. — ^v Ver. 8. — ^w 1 Cor. iv. 13.
^x Chap. ii. 16. — ^y Isa. xxiv. 17; Jer. xlviii. 43. — ^z Isa. li. 19.

High; that is, in a court of justice, where God is ever
considered to be present.

Verse 36. *To subvert a man in his cause*] To pre-
vent his having justice done him in a lawsuit, &c., by
undue interference, as by suborning false witnesses, or
exerting any kind of influence in opposition to truth
and right. — *Blayney*.

The Lord approveth not.] Instead of אֲדֹנָי *Adonai*,
seventeen MSS., of *Kennicott's*, and one ancient of
my own, have יהוה *Yehovah*. *Approveth not*, לֹא רָאָה
lo raah, doth not see, turns away his face from it, ab-
hors it.

Verse 39. *Wherefore doth a living man complain*] He
who has his life still lent to him has small cause
of complaint. How great soever his affliction may
be, he is still *alive*; therefore, he may seek and find
mercy unto eternal life. Of this, *death* would deprive
him; therefore let not a *living man* complain.

Verse 40. *Let us search*] How are we to get the
pardon of our sins? The prophet tells us: 1. Let us
examine ourselves. 2. "Let us turn again to the Lord."
3. "Let us lift up our heart;" let us make fervent
prayer and supplication for mercy. 4. "Let us lift up
our hand;" let us solemnly promise to be his, and bind
ourselves in a covenant to be the Lord's only: so much
lifting up the hand to God implies. Or, let us put our
heart on our hand, and offer it to God; so some have
translated this clause. 5. "We have transgressed;"
let our confession of sin be fervent and sincere. 6.
And to us who profess *Christianity* it may be added,
Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ as having died for
thee; and thou shalt not perish, but have everlasting
life. Verses 46, 47, 48, beginning with פֶּה *phe*, should,
as to the order of the alphabet, follow 49, 50, 51,
which begin with יָאִין, which in its grammatical po-
sition precedes the former.

Verse 47. *Fear and a snare*] See on Jer. xlviii. 43.

A. M. cir. 3416.
B. C. cir. 588.
Ol. XLVIII. 1.
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 29.

48 ^a Mine eye runneth down
with rivers of water for the de-
struction of the daughter of my
people.

49 ^b Mine eye trickleth down, and ceaseth
not, without any intermission.

50 Till the LORD ^c look down, and behold
from heaven.

51 Mine eye affecteth ^d mine heart ^e because
of all the daughters of my city.

52 Mine enemies chased me sore, like a
bird, ^f without cause.

53 They have cut off my life ^g in the dun-
geon, and ^h cast a stone upon me.

54 ⁱ Waters flowed over mine head; *then*
^k I said, I am cut off.

55 ^l I called upon thy name, O LORD, out
of the low dungeon.

56 ^m Thou hast heard my voice: hide not
thine ear at my breathing, at my cry.

57 Thou ⁿ drewest near in the day *that* I

^a Jer. iv. 19; ix. 1; xiv. 17; chap. ii. 11.—^b Psa. lxxvii. 2;
chap. i. 16.—^c Isa. lxiii. 15.—^d Heb. *my soul*.—^e Or, *more*
than all.—^f Psa. xxxv. 7, 19; lxix. 4; cix. 3; cxix. 161.
^g Jer. xxxvii. 16; xxxviii. 6, 9, 10.—^h Dan. vi. 17.—ⁱ Psa.
lxx. 2; cxlv. 4, 5.—^j Psa. xxxi. 22; Isa. xxxviii. 10, 11;
ver. 18.—^k Psa. cxxx. 1; Jonah ii. 2.

Verse 48. *Mine eye runneth down*] I weep inces-
santly.

Verse 51. *Mine eye affecteth mine heart*] What I
see I *feel*. I *see* nothing but *misery*; and I *feel*, in
consequence, nothing but *pain*. There have been va-
rious translations of the original: but they all amount
to this.

The daughters of my city.] The villages about
Jerusalem.

Verse 52. *Mine enemies chased me*] From this to
the end of the chapter the prophet speaks of his own
personal sufferings, and especially of those which he
endured in the *dungeon*. See Jer. xxxviii. 6, &c.

Verse 56. *Hide not thine ear at my breathing*] He
dared not even to *complain*, nor to *cry*, nor to *pray*
aloud: he was obliged to *whisper* his prayer to God.
It was only a *breathing*.

Verse 57. *Fear not.*] How powerful is this word
when spoken by the Spirit of the Lord to a disconsolate
heart. To *every mourner* we may say, on the au-
thority of God, *Fear not!* God will plead thy cause,
and redeem thy soul.

Verse 60. *Thou hast seen—all their imaginations*] Every
thing is open to the eye of God. Distressed
soul! though *thou* knowest not *what* thy enemies *medi-*
tate against thee; yet he who *loves thee* does, and will
infallibly defeat all *their* plots, and save *thee*.

Verse 65. *Give them sorrow of heart*] They shall
have a *callous heart*, covered with *obstinacy*, and thy
execration. The former is their *state*, the latter their

called upon thee: thou saidst,
Fear not.

58 O LORD, thou hast ^o pleaded
the causes of my soul; ^p thou
hast redeemed my life.

59 O LORD, thou hast seen my wrong:
^q judge thou my cause.

60 Thou hast seen all their vengeance *and*
all their ^r imaginations against me.

61 Thou hast heard their reproach, O LORD
and all their imaginations against me;

62 The lips of those that rose up against
me, and their device against me all the day.

63 Behold their ^s sitting down, and their
rising up; ^t I *am* their music.

64 ^u Render unto them a recompense, O
LORD, according to the work of their hands.

65 Give them ^v sorrow of heart, thy curse
unto them.

66 Persecute and destroy them in anger
^w from under the ^x heavens of the LORD.

^a Psa. iii. 4; vi. 8; xviii. 6; lvi. 19; cxvi. 1.—^b James iv.
8.—^c Psa. xxxv. 1; Jer. li. 36.—^d Psa. lxxi. 23.—^e Psa. ix.
4; xxxv. 23.—^f Jer. xi. 19.—^g Psa. cxxxix. 2.—^h Ver. 14.
ⁱ Psa. xxviii. 4; see Jer. xl. 20; 2 Tim. iv. 14.—^j Or
obstinacy of heart.—^k Deut. xxv. 19; Jer. x. 11.—^l Psa.
viii. 3.

fate. This is the consequence of their hardening their
hearts from thy fear. *Blayney* translates, "Thou wilt
give with a hearty concordance thy curse unto them."
That is, Thou wilt give it to them freely, and without
reserve; intimating that God felt no longer any bowels
of compassion for them. Formerly he inflicted pun-
ishments with reluctance, while there was any hope of
amendment: but, in the instance before us, the case
was so hopeless, that God acts according to the simple
principle of vindictive justice. The prophet there-
fore considers them on the utmost verge of final
reprobation: another plunge, and they are lost
for ever.

Verse 66. *Persecute and destroy them*] Thou wilt
pursue them with destruction. These are all *declara-*
tory, not *imprecatory*.

From under the heavens of the Lord.] This verse
seems to allude to the Chaldaic prediction, in Jer. x.
11. By their conduct they will bring on themselves
the curse denounced against their enemies.

The *Septuagint* and *Vulgate* seem to have read
"From under heaven, O Jehovah:" and the *Syriac*
reads, "Thy heavens, O Jehovah!" None of these
makes any material change in the meaning of the
words.

It has already been noticed in the *introduction*, that
this chapter contains a *triple acrostic*, three lines always
beginning with the same letter; so that the Hebrew
alphabet is thrice repeated in this chapter, *twenty-two*
multiplied by *three* being equal to *sixty-six*.

CHAPTER IV.

The present deplorable state of the nation is now contrasted with its ancient prosperity, 1-12; and the unhappy change ascribed, in a great degree, to the profligacy of the priests and prophets, 13-16. The national calamities are tenderly lamented, 17-20. The ruin of the Edomites also, who had insulted the Jews in their distress, is ironically predicted, 21. See Psa. cxxxvii. 7, and Obadiah 10-12. The chapter closes with a gracious promise of deliverance from the Babylonish captivity, 22.

A. M. cir. 3416.
B. C. cir. 588.
Ol. XLVIII. 1.
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman.,
ch. annum 29.

HOW is the gold become dim!
how is the most fine gold
changed! the stones of the sanctuary
are poured out ^a in the top

of every street.

2 The precious sons of Zion, comparable to fine gold, how are they esteemed ^b as earthen pitchers, the work of the hands of the potter!

3 Even the ^c sea monsters draw out the breast, they give suck to their young ones: the daughter of my people is become cruel, ^d like the ostriches in the wilderness.

4 ^e The tongue of the sucking child cleaveth

to the roof of his mouth for thirst: ^f the young children ask bread, and no man breaketh it unto them.

A. M. cir. 3416.
B. C. cir. 588.
Ol. XLVIII. 1.
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 29.

5 They that did feed delicately are desolate in the streets: they that were brought up in scarlet ^g embrace dunghills.

6 For the ^h punishment of the iniquity of the daughter of my people is greater than the punishment of the sin of Sodom, that was ⁱ overthrown as in a moment, and no hands stayed on her.

7 Her Nazarites were purer than snow, they

^a Chap. ii. 19.—^b Isa xxx. 14; Jer. xix. 11; ^c 2 Cor. iv. 7.
^d Or, sea calves.—^e Job xxix. 14, 16.

^f Psa. xxii. 15.—^g See chap. ii. 11, 12.—^h Job xxiv. 8.
ⁱ Or, iniquity.—^j Gen. xix. 25.

NOTES ON CHAP. IV.

Verse 1. *How is the gold become dim*] The prophet contrasts, in various affecting instances, the wretched circumstances of the Jewish nation, with the flourishing state of their affairs in former times. Here they are compared to gold, זָהָב *zahab*, native gold from the mine, which, contrary to its nature, is become *dim*, is tarnished; and even the *fine*, the *sterling gold*, כֶּתֶם *kethem*, that which was stamped to make it current, is changed or adulterated, so as to be no longer passable. This might be applied to the temple, but particularly to the fallen priests and apostate prophets.

The stones of the sanctuary] אֲבֵנֵי קֹדֶשׁ *abney kodesh*, the holy stones; the Jewish godly men, who were even then the living stones of which God built his Church.

Verse 2. *The precious sons of Zion*] The Jewish priests and Jewish believers.

Comparable to fine gold] Who were of the pure standard of holiness; holy, because God who called them is holy; but now esteemed no better than earthen pitchers—vessels of dishonour in comparison of what they once were.

Verse 3. *Even the sea monsters draw out the breast*] The whales give suck to their young ones. The word תַּנִּין *tannin*, signifies all large and cruel creatures, whether aquatic or terrestrial; and need not here be restrained to the former sort. My Old MS. Bible translates curiously: *Not and the cruel beasts that ben clep'd Lamia, and thei nakeden ther tetis, gebe ther unhelpis souken.*

Like the ostriches in the wilderness.] For her carelessness about her eggs, and her inattention to her young, the ostrich is proverbial.

Verse 4. *The tongue of the sucking child*] See the note on chap. ii. 12.

Verse 5. *Embrace dunghills.*] Lie on straw or rubbish, instead of the costly carpets and sofas on which they formerly stretched themselves.

Verse 6. *For the punishment*] He thinks the punishment of Jerusalem far greater than that of Sodom. That was destroyed in a moment, while all her inhabitants were in health and strength; Jerusalem fell by the most lingering calamities; her men partly destroyed by the sword, and partly by the famine.

Instead of no hands stayed on her, Blayney translates, "Nor were hands weakened in her." Perhaps the meaning is, "Sodom was destroyed in a moment without any human labour." It was a judgment from God himself: so the sacred text: "THE LORD rained down fire and brimstone from the Lord out of heaven." See Gen. xix. 24.

Verse 7. *Her Nazarites were purer than snow*] נָזִיר *nazir* does not always signify a person separated under a religious vow; it sometimes denotes what is chief or eminent. It is applied to Joseph, Gen. xlix. 26. Blayney therefore translates here, HER NOBLES.

"Her nobles were purer than snow, they were whiter than milk;

They were ruddier on the bone than rubies; their veining was the sapphires."

On which he remarks:—"In the first line the whiteness of their skin is described; and in the second, their flesh;" and as נָזִיר *gazar* signifies to divide and intersect, as the blue veins do on the surface of the body, these are without doubt intended.

Milk will most certainly well apply to the whiteness of the skin; the beautiful ruby to the ruddiness of the flesh; and the sapphire, in its clear transcendent purple, to the veins in a fine complexion. The reverse of this state, as described in the following verse, needs

A. M. cir. 3416.
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were whiter than milk, they were more ruddy in body than rubies, their polishing was of sap-phire :

8 Their visage is ^kblacker ^lthan a coal; they are not known in the streets : ^mtheir skin cleaveth to their bones; it is withered, it is become like a stick.

9 *They that be slain with the sword are better than they that be slain with hunger :* for these ⁿpine away, stricken through for want of the fruits of the field.

10 ^oThe hands of the ^ppitiful women have sodden their own children : they were their ^qmeat in the destruction of the daughter of my people.

11 The LORD hath accomplished his fury ; ^rhe hath poured out his fierce anger, and ^shath kindled a fire in Zion, and it hath devoured the foundations thereof.

12 The kings of the earth, and all the inhabitants of the world, would not have believed that the adversary and the enemy should have entered into the gates of Jerusalem.

^k Heb. darker than blackness. — Chap. v. 10 ; Joel ii. 6 ; Nah. ii. 10. — ^m Psa. cii. 5. — ⁿ Heb. flow out. — Chap. ii. 20. ^p Isa. xlix. 15. — ^q Deut. xxviii. 57 ; 2 Kings vi. 29. — ^r Jer. vii. 20. — ^s Deut. xxxii. 22 ; Jer. xxi. 14. — ^t Jer. v. 31 ; vi. 13 ; xiv. 14 ; xxiii. 11, 21 ; Ezek. xxii. 26, 28 ; Zeph. iii. 4.

no explanation. The face was a dismal dark brown, the flesh gone, the skin shrivelled, and apparently wrapped round the bones.

Verse 10. *The hands of the pitiful women have sodden their own children*] See on chap. ii. 20. But here there is a reference to mothers eating their own children ; and this was done, not by mothers cruel and brutal, but by נָשִׁים רַחֲמָנִיּוֹת *nashim rachmaniyoth*, the compassionate, the tender-hearted mothers. From these horrible scenes it is well to pass with as hasty a step as possible.

Verse 12. *The kings of the earth*] Jerusalem was so well fortified, both by nature and art, that it appeared as a miracle that it should be taken at all.

Verse 13. *For the sins of her prophets, and the iniquities of her priests*] These most wretched beings, under the pretence of zeal for the true religion, persecuted the genuine prophets, priests, and people of God, and caused their blood to be shed in the midst of the city, in the most open and public manner ; exactly as the murderous priests, and blood-thirsty preachers, under the reign of bloody Queen Mary, did in England. However, the profligate priests and idolatrous prophets in Jerusalem, only shed the blood of the saints of God there : but the sanguinary papists, in the above reign, burnt the blood here, for they burnt the people alive ; and at the same time, in their worse than Molochian cruelty, consigned, with all the fervour peculiar to their then ruthless Church, the souls of those whom they thus

13 ^tFor the sins of her prophets, and the iniquities of her priests, ^uthat have shed the blood of the just in the midst of her,

14 They have wandered as blind men in the streets, ^vthey have polluted themselves with blood, ^wso ^xthat men could not touch their garments.

15 They cried unto them, Depart ye ; ^yit is ^zunclean ; depart, depart, touch not : when they fled away and wandered, they said among the heathen, They shall no more sojourn there.

16 The ^aanger of the LORD hath divided them ; he will no more regard them : ^bthey respected not the persons of the priests, they favoured not the elders.

17 As for us, ^cour eyes as yet failed for our vain help : in our watching we have watched for a nation that could not save us.

18 ^dThey hunt our steps, that we cannot go in our streets : our end is near, our days are fulfilled ; for ^eour end is come.

^t Matt. xxiii. 31, 37. — ^u Jer. ii. 34. — ^v Or, in that they could not but touch. — ^w Num. xix. 16. — ^x Or, ye polluted. — ^y Lev. xiii. 45. — ^a Or, face. — ^b Chap. v. 12. — ^c 2 Kings xxiv. 7 ; Isa. xx. 5 ; xxx. 6, 7 ; Jer. xxxvii. 7 ; Ezek. xxi. 16. — ^d 2 Kings xxv. 4, 5. — ^e Ezek. vii. 2, 3, 6 ; Amos viii. 2.

massacred, to the bitter pains of eternal death ! O earth, cover not thou their blood !

Verse 14. *They have wandered as blind men in the streets*] Rather, "They ran frantic through the streets, they were stained with blood." This was in their pretended zeal for their cause. Bishop Bonner, who was at the head of those sanguinary executions in England, was accustomed to buffet the poor Protestants, when on their examinations they were too powerful for him in argument :—

"He proved his doctrine orthodox,
By apostolic blows and knocks."

Just as his elder brethren, the false priests and prophets of Jerusalem.

Verse 15. *When they fled away*] These priests and prophets were so bad, that the very heathen did not like to permit them to sojourn among them. The prophet now resumes the history of the siege.

Verse 17. *We have watched for a nation*] Viz., the Egyptians, who were their pretended allies, but were neither able nor willing to help them against the Chaldeans.

Verse 18. *We cannot go in our streets*] Supposed to refer to the darts and other missiles cast from the mounds which they had raised on the outside of the walls, by which those who walked in the streets were grievously annoyed, and could not shield themselves.

A. M. cir. 3416.
B. C. cir. 588.
OL XLVIII. 1.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 29.

A. M. cir. 3416.
B. C. cir. 588.
Ol. XLVIII. 1.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 29.

19 Our persecutors are swifter than the eagles of the heaven: they pursued us upon the mountains, they laid wait for us in the

wilderness.

20 The ^abreath of our nostrils, the anointed of the LORD, ^bwas taken in their pits, of whom we said, Under his shadow we shall live among the heathen.

21 ^cRejoice and be glad, O daughter of

^fDeut. xxviii. 49; Jer. iv. 13.—^gGen. ii. 7; chap. ii. 9.
^hJer. lli. 9; Ezek. xii. 13; xix. 4, 8.—ⁱLike Eccles. xi. 9.

Verse 19. *They pursued us upon the mountains*] They hunted down the poor Jews like wild beasts in every part of the country by their marauding parties, whilst the great army besieged Jerusalem. But this may apply to the pursuit of Zedekiah. See what follows.

Verse 20. *The breath of our nostrils, the anointed of the Lord*] That is, Zedekiah the king, who was as the life of the city, was taken in his flight by the Chaldeans, and his eyes were put out; so that he was wholly unfit to perform any function of government; though they had fondly hoped that if they surrendered and should be led captives, yet they should be permitted to live under their own laws and king in the land of their bondage.

Verse 21. *Rejoice and be glad, O daughter of Edom*] A strong irony.

The cup also shall pass through unto thee] Thou who hast triumphed in our disasters shalt shortly have

Edom, that dwellest in the land of Uz; ^kthe cup also shall pass through unto thee: thou shalt be drunken, and shalt make thyself naked.

22 ^lThe ^mpunishment of thine iniquity is accomplished, O daughter of Zion; he will no more carry thee away into captivity: ⁿhe will visit thine iniquity, O daughter of Edom; he will ^odiscover thy sins.

^kJer. xxv. 15, 16, 21; Obad. 10.—^lIsa. xl. 2.—^mOr, *Thine iniquity*.—ⁿPsa. cxxxvii. 7.—^oOr, *carry thee captive for thy sins*.

enough of thy own. They had joined themselves to the Chaldeans, (see Psa. cxxxvii. 7,) and therefore they should share in the desolations of Babylon.

Verse 22. *The punishment of thine iniquity is accomplished, O daughter of Zion*] On the contrary: Rejoice, O Jerusalem, for thy captivity will soon end; thy sufferings are nearly completed; thou shalt soon return to thy own land: but he will visit thy iniquity, O Edom; he will discover thy sins. When sin is pardoned, it is said to be covered: here, God says he will not cover the sins of Edom—he will not pardon them; they shall drink the cup of wrath.

The promise in this last verse may refer to Jerusalem under the Gospel. When they receive Christ crucified, they shall be gathered from all nations, become one with the Church among the Gentiles, be one flock under one and the same Shepherd, and shall be carried no more into captivity.

CHAPTER V.

This chapter is, as it were, an epiphonema or conclusion to the four preceding, representing the nation as groaning under their calamities, and humbly supplicating the Divine favour, 1-22.

A. M. cir. 3416.
B. C. cir. 588.
Ol. XLVIII. 1.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 29.

REMEMBER, O LORD, what is come upon us: consider, and behold ^bour reproach.

2 ^cOur inheritance is turned to strangers, our houses to aliens.

^aPsa. lxxix. 50, 51.—^bchap. ii. 15; Psa. lxxix. 4.

NOTES ON CHAP. V.

Verse 1. *Remember, O Lord*] In the Vulgate, Syriac, and Arabic, this is headed, "The prayer of Jeremiah." In my old MS. Bible: *Here beginneth the orison of Ieremie the prophete.*

Though this chapter consists of exactly twenty-two verses, the number of letters in the Hebrew alphabet, yet the *acrostic* form is no longer observed. Perhaps any thing so technical was not thought proper when in agony and distress (under a sense of God's displeasure on account of sin) they prostrated themselves before him to ask for mercy. Be this as it may, no attempt appears to have been made to throw these verses into the form of the preceding chapters. It is properly a

3 We are orphans and fatherless, our mothers are as widows.

4 We have drunken our water for money; our wood ^dis sold unto us.

A. M. cir. 3416.
B. C. cir. 588.
Ol. XLVIII. 1.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 29.

^cPsa. lxxix. 1.—^dHeb. *cometh for price*.

solemn prayer of all the people, stating their past and present sufferings, and praying for God's mercy.

Behold our reproach. הִבֵּיתָ *hebita*. But many MSS. of Kennicott's, and the oldest of my own, add the ה *he* *paragodic*, הִבֵּיתָ *hebitah*, "Look down earnestly with commiseration;" for *paragodic* letters always increase the sense.

Verse 2. *Our inheritance is turned to strangers*] The greater part of the Jews were either slain or carried away captive; and even those who were left under Gedaliah were not free, for they were vassals to the Chaldeans.

Verse 4. *We have drunken our water for money*] I suppose the meaning of this is, that every thing was

A. M. cir. 3416.
B. C. cir. 588.
Ol. XLVIII. 1.
Tarquinius Priscus,
R. Roman.
cir. annum 29.

5 ^r Our necks are under per-
secution: we labour, and have
no rest.

6 ^s We have given the hand
^t to the Egyptians, and to the Assyrians, to be
satisfied with bread.

7 ⁱ Our fathers have sinned, and ^k are not;
and we have borne their iniquities.

8 ^l Servants have ruled over us: there is
none that doth deliver us out of their hand.

9 We gat our bread with the peril of our
lives because of the sword of the wilderness.

10 Our ^m skin was black like an oven be-
cause of the ⁿ terrible famine.

11 ^o They ravished the women in Zion, and
the maids in the cities of Judah.

^r Deut. xxviii. 48; Jer. xxviii. 14.—^s Heb. On our necks are we
persecuted.—^t Gen. xxiv. 2; Jer. l. 15.—^u Hos. xii. 1.—^v Jer.
xxxi. 29; Ezek. xviii. 2.—^w Gen. xlii. 13; Zech. i. 5.—^x Neh.
v. 15.—^y Job xxx. 30; Psa. cxix. 83; chap. iv. 8.

taxed by the Chaldeans, and that they kept the man-
agement in their own hands, so that wood and water
were both sold, the people not being permitted to help
themselves. They were now so lowly reduced by ser-
vitude, that they were obliged to pay dearly for those
things which formerly were common and of no price.
A poor Hindoo in the country never buys fire-wood,
but when he comes to the city he is obliged to purchase
his fuel, and considers it as a matter of great hardship.

Verse 5. *Our necks are under persecution*] We feel
the yoke of our bondage; we are driven to our work
like the bullock, which has a yoke upon his neck.

Verse 6. *We have given the hand to the Egyptians*] We
have sought alliances both with the Egyptians and
the Assyrians, and made covenants with them in order
to get the necessaries of life. Or, wherever we are
now driven, we are obliged to submit to the people of
the countries in order to the preservation of our lives.

Verse 7. *Our fathers have sinned, and are not*] Na-
tions, as such, cannot be punished in the other world;
therefore national judgments are to be looked for only
in this life. The punishment which the Jewish nation
had been meriting for a series of years came now upon
them, because they copied and increased the sins of
their fathers, and the cup of their iniquity was full.
Thus the children might be said to bear the sins of
the fathers, that is, in temporal punishment, for in no
other way does God visit these upon the children. See
Ezek. xviii. 1, &c.

Verse 8. *Servants have ruled over us*] To be sub-
ject to such is the most painful and dishonourable
bondage:—

Quid domini faciant, audent cum talia fures?

Virg. Ecl. iii. 16.

“Since slaves so insolent are grown,

What may not masters do!”

Perhaps he here alludes to the Chaldean soldiers, whose
will the wretched Jews were obliged to obey.

Verse 9 *We gat our bread with the peril of our*

12 Princes are hanged up by
their hand: ^p the faces of elders
were not honoured.

13 They took the young men
^q to grind, and the children fell under ^{hc} the
wood.

14 The elders have ceased from the gate,
the young men from their music.

15 The joy of our heart is ceased; our
dance is turned into mourning.

16 ^r The ^s crown is fallen from our head:
wo unto us, that we have sinned!

17 For this ^t our heart is faint; ^v for these
things our eyes are dim.

18 Because of the mountain of Zion, which
is desolate, the foxes walk upon it.

^u Or, terrors or storms.—^v Isa. xiii. 16; Zech. xiv. 2.—^w Isa.
xlvii. 6; chap. iv. 16.—^x Judge. xvi. 21.—^y Job xix. 9; Psa.
lxxxix. 39.—^z Heb. The crown of our head is fallen.—^a Chap.
i. 22.—^b Psa. vi. 7; chap. ii. 11.

lives] They could not go into the wilderness to feed
their cattle, or to get the necessaries of life, without
being harassed and plundered by marauding parties, and
by these were often exposed to the peril of their lives.
This was predicted by Moses, Deut. xxviii. 31.

Verse 10. *Our skin was black—because of the terri-
ble famine.*] Because of the searching winds that
burnt up every green thing, destroying vegetation, and
in consequence producing a famine.

Verse 11. *They ravished the women in Zion, and
the maids in the cities of Judah.*] The evil mentioned
here was predicted by Moses, Deut. xxviii. 30, 32, and
by Jeremiah, chap. vi. 12.

Verse 12. *Princes are hanged up by their hand*] It
is very probable that this was a species of punishment.
They were suspended from hooks in the wall by their
hands till they died through torture and exhaustion.
The body of Saul was fastened to the wall of Beth-
shan, probably in the same way; but his head had al-
ready been taken off. They were hung in this way
that they might be devoured by the fowls of the air.
It was a custom with the Persians after they had slain,
strangled, or beheaded their enemies, to hang their bod-
ies upon poles, or empale them. In this way they
treated Histæus of Miletum, and Leonidas of Lace-
dæmon. See Herodot. lib. vi. c. 30, lib. vii. c. 238.

Verse 13. *They took the young men to grind*] This
was the work of female slaves. See the note on Isa.
xlvii. 2.

Verse 14. *The elders have ceased from the gate*] There
is now no more justice administered to the peo-
ple; they are under military law, or disposed of in
every sense according to the caprice of their masters.

Verse 16. *The crown is fallen from our head*] At
feasts, marriages, &c., they used to crown themselves
with garlands of flowers; all festivity of this kind was
now at an end. Or it may refer to their having lost all
sovereignty, being made slaves.

Verse 18. *The foxes walk upon it.*] Foxes are
very numerous in Palestine, see on Judges xv. 4. It

A. M. cir. 3416. 19 Thou, O LORD, ⁊ remain-
B. C. cir. 588. est for ever; ⁊ thy throne from
Ol. XLVIII. 1. Tarquini Prisci, generation to generation.
R. Roman., 20 ⁊ Wherefore dost thou forget
cir. annum 29. us for ever, and forsake us ⁊ so long time?

⁊ Psa. ix. 7; x. 16; xxix. 10; xc. 2; cii. 12, 26, 27; cxlv. 13;
Hab. i. 12.—⁊ Psa. xlv. 6.—⁊ Psa. xlii. 1.

was usual among the Hebrews to consider all desolated land to be the resort of wild beasts; which is, in fact, the case every where when the inhabitants are removed from a country.

Verse 19. *Thou, O Lord, remainest for ever*] Thou sufferest no change. Thou didst once love us; O let that love be renewed towards us!

Verse 21. *Renew our days as of old.*] Restore us to our former state. Let us regain our country, our temple, and all the Divine offices of our religion; but, more especially, thy favour.

Verse 22. *But thou hast utterly rejected us*] It appears as if thou hadst sealed our final reprobation, because thou shonest against us exceeding great wrath. But convert us, O Lord, unto thee, and we shall be converted. We are now greatly humbled, feel our sin, and see our folly: once more restore us, and we shall never again forsake thee! He heard the prayer; and at the end of seventy years they were restored to their own land.

This last verse is well rendered in the first printed edition of our Bible, 1535:—*Renue our daies as in cide tyme, for thou hast now banished us longe ynough, and bene sore displeased at us.*

My Old MS. Bible is not less nervous:—*Renue thou our daies as fro the beginning: but castand awaie thou hast put us out: thou wreathedist ugein us hugely.*

Dr. Blayney translates, "For surely thou hast cast us off altogether:" and adds, "כִּי *ki* ought certainly to be rendered as *causal*; God's having rejected his people, and expressed great indignation against them, being the cause and ground of the preceding application, in which they pray to be restored to his favour, and the enjoyment of their ancient privileges."

Pareau thinks no good sense can be made of this place unless we translate interrogatively, as in Jer. xiv. 19,—

"Hast thou utterly rejected Judah?
Hath thy soul loathed Sion?"

On this ground he translates here,

An enim prorsus nos rejecisses!
Nobis iratus esses usque adeo!

"Hast thou indeed utterly cast us off?
Wilt thou be angry with us for ever?"

Wilt thou extend thy wrath against us so as to show us no more mercy? This agrees well with the state and feelings of the complainants.

MASORETIC NOTES.

Number of verses in this Book, 154.

Middle verse, chap. iii. 34.

416

21 ⁊ Turn thou us unto thee, A. M. cir. 3416.
O LORD, and we shall be turned; B. C. cir. 588.
renew our days as of old. Ol. XLVIII. 1.
22 ⁊ But thou hast utterly re- Tarquini Prisci,
jected us; thou art very wroth against us. R. Roman.,
cir. annum 29.

⁊ Heb. for length of days!—⁊ Psa. lxxx. 3, 7, 19 ⁊ Jer. xxxi. 18.—⁊ Or, For wilt thou utterly reject us!

In one of my oldest MSS., the *twenty-first* verse is repeated at the conclusion of the *twenty-second* verse. In another, yet older, there is only the first word of it, הִשְׁבֵּנוּ *hashibenu*, Convert us!

Having given in the preceding preface and notes what I judge necessary to explain the principal difficulties in this very fine and affecting poem, very fitly termed THE LAMENTATIONS, as it justly stands at the head of every composition of the kind, I shall add but a few words, and these shall be by way of recapitulation chiefly.

The Hebrews were accustomed to make lamentations or mourning songs upon the death of great men, princes, and heroes, who had distinguished themselves in arms; and upon any occasion of public miseries and calamities. Calmet thinks they had collections of these sorts of Lamentations: and refers in proof to 2 Chron. xxxv. 25: "And Jeremiah lamented for Josiah; and all the singing men and the singing women spake of Josiah in their lamentations, to this day; and made them an ordinance in Israel: and, behold, they are written in the Lamentations."

From this verse it is evident, that Jeremiah had composed a funeral elegy on Josiah: but, from the complexion of this Book, it is most evident that it was not composed on the death of Josiah, but upon the desolations of Jerusalem, &c., as has already been noted. His lamentation for Josiah is therefore lost. It appears also, that on particular occasions, perhaps anniversaries, these lamentations were sung by men and women singers, who performed their several parts; for these were all alternate or responsive songs. And it is very likely, that this book was sung in the same way; the men commencing with אֶלֶף, the women responding with בֵּת, and so on. Several of this sort of songs are still extant. We have those which David composed on the death of his son Absalom, and on the death of his friend Jonathan. And we have those made by Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Ezekiel, on the desolation of Egypt, Tyre, Sidon, and Babylon. See Isa. xiv. 4, 5; xv. ⁊ xvi.; Jer. vii. 29; ix. 10; xlviii. 32; Ezek. xix. 1; xxviii. 11; xxxii. 2; Jer. ix. 17. Besides these, we have fragments of others in different places; and references to some, which are now finally lost.

In the two first chapters of this book, the prophet describes, principally, the calamities of the siege of Jerusalem.

In the third, he deplores the persecutions which he himself had suffered; though he may in this be personifying the city and state; many of his own sufferings being illustrative of the calamities that fell generally upon the city and people at large.

The fourth chapter is employed chiefly on the ruin

and desolation of the city and temple ; and upon the misfortunes of *Zedekiah*, of whom he speaks in a most respectful, tender, and affecting manner :—

“The anointed of Jehovah, the breath of our nostrils,
was taken in their toils,

Under whose shadow we said, We shall live among
the nations.”

At the end he speaks of the cruelty of the Edomites, who had insulted Jerusalem in her miseries, and contributed to its demolition. These he threatens with the wrath of God.

The *fifth* chapter is a kind of *form of prayer* for the Jews, in their dispersions and captivity. In the

conclusion of it, he speaks of their fallen royalty ; attributes all their calamities to their rebellion and wickedness ; and acknowledges that there can be no end to their misery, but in their restoration to the Divine favour.

This last chapter was probably written some considerable time *after* the rest : for it supposes the temple to be so deserted, that the *foxes walked undisturbed among its ruins*, and that the people were already in captivity.

The poem is a monument of the *people's* iniquity and rebellion ; of the displeasure and judgment of God against them ; and of the piety, eloquence, and incomparable ability of the *poet*.

INTRODUCTION TO THE BOOK

OF THE

PROPHET EZEKIEL.

EZEKIEL the prophet was the son of *Buzi*; and was of the sacerdotal race, as himself informs us, chap. i. 3, and was born at a place called *Saresa*, as the *pseudo-Epiphanius* tells us in his *Lives of the Prophets*. He was carried captive by Nebuchadnezzar into Babylon, with Jeconiah king of Judah, and *three thousand* other captives of the principal inhabitants, and was sent into Mesopotamia, where he received the prophetic gift; which is supposed, from an obscure expression in his prophecies, chap. i. 1, to have taken place in the *thirtieth* year of his age. He had then been in captivity *five* years; and continued to prophesy about *twenty-two* years, from A. M. 3409 to A. M. 3430, which answers to the *fourteenth* year after the destruction of Jerusalem.

About *three* months and *ten* days after this conquest of Jerusalem, Nebuchadnezzar made another descent, and again besieged the city; and Jehoiachin, who succeeded his father Jehoiakim, was obliged to surrender. The victorious Chaldeans carried off all the inhabitants of note into Babylon, leaving none behind but the very poorest of the people. See 2 Kings xxiv. 8–16. These captives were fixed at *Tel-abib*, and other places on the river Chebar, which flows into the east side of the Euphrates at Carchemish, nearly *two hundred* miles northward of Babylon. There, as Archbishop *Newcome* observes, he was present in body, though, in visionary representation, he was sometimes taken to Jerusalem.

With this same learned writer I am of opinion that, the better to understand the propriety and force of these Divine revelations, the circumstances and dispositions of the Jews in their own country, and in their state of banishment, and the chief historical events of that period, should be stated and considered. Most writers on this Prophet have adopted this plan; and Archbishop *Newcome's* abstract of this history is sufficient for every purpose.

“Zedekiah, uncle to the captive king Jehoiachin, was advanced by Nebuchadnezzar to the kingdom of Judah; and the tributary king bound himself to subjection by a solemn oath in the name of Jehovah, Ezek. xvii. 18. But notwithstanding the Divine judgments which had overwhelmed Judah during the reigns of his two immediate predecessors, he did evil in the sight of God, 2 Chron. xxxvi. 12. Jerusalem became so idolatrous, impure, oppressive, and blood-thirsty, that God is represented as smiting his hands together through astonishment at such a scene of iniquity, chap. xxii. 13. The Prophet Jeremiah was insulted, rejected, and persecuted; false prophets abounded, whose language was, ‘Ye shall not serve the king of Babylon,’ Jer. xxvii. 9. ‘I have broken the yoke of the king of Babylon,’ Jer. xxviii. 2. They even limited the restoration of the sacred vessels, and the return of Jehoiachin and his fellow captives, to so short an interval as *two years*, Jer. xxviii. 3, 4. Zedekiah, blinded by his vices and these delusions, flattered by the embassies which he had received from Edom, Moab, Ammon, Tyre, and Sidon, Jer. xxvii. 3, and probably submitting with his accustomed timidity to the advice of evil counsellors, Jer. xxviii. 25, rebelled against his powerful conquerors, and sent ambassadors into Egypt for assistance, Ezek. xvii. 15. Hence arose a third invasion of the Chaldeans. Pharaoh-hophra, king of Egypt, did not advance to the assistance of Zedekiah till Jerusalem was besieged, Jer. xxxvii. 5. The Babylonians raised the siege with the design of distressing the Egyptians in their march, and of giving battle when advantage offered: but Pharaoh, with perfidy and pusillanimity, returned to his own

country; and left the rebellious and perjured king of Judah to the rage of his enemies, Jer. xxxvii. 7. Before the siege was thus interrupted, Zedekiah endeavoured to conciliate the favour of God by complying so far with the Mosaic law as to proclaim the sabbatical year a year of liberty to Hebrew servants, Exod. xxi. 2. But such was his impiety, and so irresolute and fluctuating were his counsels, that, on the departure of the Chaldeans, he revoked his edict, Jer. xxxiv. 11; upon which God, by the Prophet Jeremiah, proclaimed liberty to the sword, to the pestilence, and to the famine; and commissioned these messengers of his wrath to avenge himself on his people, Jer. xxxiv. 17. When the siege was resumed, we have a farther instance of Zedekiah's extreme infatuation; his rejection of Jeremiah's counsel, given him by the authority of God, to preserve himself, his family, and his city, by a surrender to the Chaldeans. Thus, after a siege of *eighteen* months, Jerusalem was stormed and burnt, Jer. xxxix. 1, 2; Zedekiah was taken in his flight; his sons were slain before his eyes; his eyes were afterwards put out, agreeably to the savage custom of eastern conquerors; and he was carried in chains to Babylon, Jer. xxxix. 5-7.

"The exiles on the river Chebar were far from being awakened to a devout acknowledgment of God's justice by the punishment inflicted on them: they continued rebellious and idolatrous, Ezek. ii. 3; xx. 39, they hearkened to false prophets and prophetesses, Ezek. xiii. 2, 17; and they were so alienated that he refused to be inquired of by them. In vain did Ezekiel endeavour to attract and win them by the charms of his flowing and insinuating eloquence; in vain did he assume a more vehement tone to awe and alarm them by heightened scenes of calamity and terror.

"We know few particulars concerning the Jews at Babylon. They enjoyed the instruction and example of the Prophet Daniel, who was carried away captive to that city in the *third* year of Jehoiakim, *eight* years before the captivity of Ezekiel, Dan. i. 1. Jeremiah cautioned them not to be deceived by their false prophets and diviners, Jer. xxix. 8, 9, 15, 21; against some of whom he denounced fearful judgments. He exhorted them to seek the peace of the city where they dwelt; to take wives, build houses, and plant gardens, till their restoration after *seventy* years, Jer. xxix. 5, 6, 7, 10. He also comforted them by a prediction of all the evil which God designed to inflict on Babylon: he assured them that *none should remain* in that proud city, but that it should be *desolate for ever*. The messenger, when he had read the book containing these denunciations, was commanded 'to bind a stone to it, and cast it into the Euphrates, and say, Thus shall Babylon sink, and shall not rise from the evil which I will bring on her,' Jer. li. 59-64. It farther appears, by Divine hymns now extant, see Psa. lxxix., ciii., cvii., and cxxxvii., that God vouchsafed to inspire some of these Babylonian captives with his Holy Spirit. Nebuchadnezzar appointed Gedaliah ruler of the people that remained in Judea, 2 Kings xxv. 23; Jer. xl. 5; and the scattered military commanders and their men, together with other Jews who had taken refuge in the neighbouring countries, Jer. xl. 7, 11, submitted to his government on the departure of the Chaldeans. The Jews employed themselves in gathering the fruits of the earth, Jer. xl. 12, and a calm succeeded the tempest of war: but it was soon interrupted by the turbulence of this devoted people. Ishmael slew Gedaliah; and compelled the wretched remains of the Jews in Mizpah, the seat of Gedaliah's government, to retire with him towards the country of the Ammonites, Jer. xli. 10; a people hostile to the Chaldeans, Jer. xxvii. 3. Johanan raised a force to revenge this mad and cruel act, Jer. xli. 11-15; pursued Ishmael, overtook him, and recovered from him the people whom he had forced to follow him: but the assassin himself escaped with *eight* men to his place of refuge. The succeeding event furnishes another signal instance of human infatuation. Johanan, through fear of the Chaldeans, many of whom Ishmael had massacred, together with Gedaliah, Jer. xli. 3, conceived a design of retreating to Egypt, Jer. xli. 17; but before he executed this resolution, he formally consulted the Prophet Jeremiah. The prophet answered him in the name of Jehovah, Jer. xlii., that if Johanan and the people abode in Judea, God would 'build them, and not pull them down: would plant them, and not pluck them up;' but if they went to sojourn in Egypt, they should 'die by the sword, by

famine, and by pestilence; and should become an 'execration, and an astonishment, and a curse, and a reproach.' Notwithstanding this awful assurance, and the many prophecies of Jeremiah, which the most calamitous events had lately verified, Johanan defied the living God and his prophet, and madly adhered to his determination. Not long after the destruction of Jerusalem, the siege of Tyre was undertaken by Nebuchadnezzar. It continued for the space of *thirteen* years; and many think that the conquest of the Sidonians, Philistines, Ammonites, Moabites, and Idumeans, coincided with this period, the Chaldean being able to make powerful detachments from his vast forces. See the prophecies, Jer. xxvii. 2, 3; xlviii., xlix., and Ezek. xxv. After the reduction of that famous city, Nebuchadnezzar made his descent on Egypt, which he subdued and ravaged throughout; and at this time Johanan and his Jewish colonists experienced the vengeance of the conqueror, together with the Egyptians. So widely did Nebuchadnezzar spread his victories and devastations, that, according to the learned chronologer *Marshall*, Lond. edit. 1672, fol. p. 556, s. 18, this might justly be called the era of the subversion of cities.

————— Omnis eo terrore Ægyptus, et Indi,
Omnis Arabs, omnes vertebant terga Sabæi. VIRG. ÆN. viii. 709.
'The trembling Indians and Egyptians yield:
Arabs and soft Sabæans quit the field.'

I may add that the stroke fell upon no people so heavily as upon the Jews, for no other nation possessed privileges like them, and no other nation had sinned so deeply against God. Their crimes were seen in their punishment.

The principal design of this prophet was to comfort his companions in tribulation during their captivity, and to render it light by the most positive promises of their restoration to their own land, the re-building of the temple, and the re-establishment of the Divine worship, all their enemies being finally destroyed.

That Ezekiel is a very *obscure* writer, all have allowed who have attempted to explain his prophecies. The Jews considered him inexplicable. There is a tradition that the rabbins held a consultation whether they should admit Ezekiel into the sacred canon. And it was likely to be carried in the negative, when Rabbi *Ananias* rose up and said he would undertake to remove every difficulty from the account of *Jehovali's chariot*, chap. i., which is confessedly the most difficult part in the whole book. His proposal was received; and to assist him in his work, and that he might complete it to his credit, they furnished him with *three hundred barrels of oil* to light his lamp during the time he might be employed in the study of this part of his subject! This extravagant grant proved at once the conviction the rabbins had of the difficulty of the work; and it is not even intimated that Rabbi *Ananias* succeeded in any tolerable degree, if indeed he undertook the task; and they believe that to this hour the *chariot* mentioned in chap. i., and the account of the *temple* described at the conclusion of the book, have not been explained.

I believe it may be affirmed with truth that these parts of the prophecy have had as many *different explanations* as there have been *expositors*! Yet each has been sanguine in the hope that he had removed all difficulties; while every successor felt that the whole work was yet to be done, and that the *Gordian knot* was not likely to be untied unless by himself! And it is to be lamented that in these circumstances the work still remains as to its principal difficulties; and I certainly do not attempt to add another to Ezekiel's commentators with the most distant hope of being able to solve those particular difficulties.

After all, with the exception of the *chariot*, *Gog and Magog*, the peculiarities in the description of the *temple*, and some matters of this kind, the major part of the prophecy is very intelligible, and highly edifying; and does not present more difficulties than have been found in the preceding prophets, and may be found in those which follow. I have in the following notes done what I could, as a help to a better understanding of this part of the sacred writings.

The ancient *Versions* give some help; but it is astonishing how difficult it is to settle the text by a collation of MSS. This has not yet been properly done; and we cannot know the

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true meaning till we can ascertain the *true reading*. But after having laboured in this way I must express myself as the learned professor of the oriental tongues at Parma, *J. B. De Rossi*: Tanta hic in suffixis præsertim pronominiibus codicum inconstantia ac varietas, ut tæduerit me laboris mei, ac verius ego quod olim de uno Zachariæ versu (xi. 5) dolens inquebat *Norzius*, de toto Ezechielis libro usurpare possim, angustiatam fuisse animam meam ob varietates multas, et avertisse faciem meam ab eis. "That there is so much inconstancy and variation among the MSS., especially in the *suffixed pronouns*, that I was weary of my labour; and I could more truly say of the whole book of Ezekiel, than *Norzius* did relative to one passage in Zechariah, who, bitterly complaining of the many variations he met with, said 'My soul was perplexed with them, and I turned away my face from them.'" As most of our printed editions have been taken from a very inadequate collation of MSS., especially of this prophet, much remains to be done to restore the text to a proper state of purity. When this is done it is presumed that several of the difficulties in this book will be removed. In many instances *Abp. Newcome* has been very successful.

On the famous controversy relative to *Gog* and *Magog*, I must refer the reader to the notes on chap. xxxviii. and xxxix., where the best accounts I have met with are detailed. There are only *two schemes* that appear at all probable; that which makes *Gog Antiochus Epiphanes*, king of Assyria, and that which makes him *Cambyses*, king of Persia. The former, as being the most probable, and the best supported in all its parts by the marks given in the prophecy, I have in a certain measure adopted, for want of one more satisfactory to my own mind.

The character of Ezekiel as a poet has been drawn at large by some of the most eminent critics of these and other countries. *Lowth*, *Michaelis*, and *Eichhorn*, are the chief. *Abp. Newcome* has quoted largely from the latter; and from his work, which is now very scarce and extremely dear, I shall present my readers with the following extracts:—

"The two first visions are so accurately polished, chap. i.—vii., viii.—xi., and demanded so much art to give them their last perfection and proportion, that they cannot possibly be an unpremeditated work. And if, according to the commonly received opinion, they were publicly read by Ezekiel as we read them now, he must have seriously designed them as a picture, and finished them in form. The intention of his visions might make this necessary. He designed no doubt to make deep impressions upon the people whom he was to guide; and by highly labouring the Divine appearances, to open their ears for his future oracles and representations. The more complete, divine, and majestic the Divine appearances were which he represented, the deeper veneration was impressed upon the mind towards the prophet to whom such high visions were communicated. Most of the parts which compose Ezekiel, as they are generally works of art, are full of artificial and elaborate plans.

"The peculiarities of language in the first chapter are to be found in the middle and end of the book. The same enthusiasm which in the beginning of his prophecies produced the magnificent Divine appearances, must also have built the temple of God at the conclusion. As in the beginning every thing is first proposed in high allegorical images, and afterwards the same ideas are repeated in plain words, thus also in the middle and at the end in every piece, allegorical representation is succeeded by literal. Throughout the style is rather prose than verse; and rough, hard, and mixed with the Chaldee.

"The division of Ezekiel into two parts has been adopted by several writers. They continue the former part to the *thirty-ninth* chapter, and consider the last *nine* chapters from the *fortieth* as a separate book. This division is possible. From the *eleventh* chapter a new elevated scene commences. Before there was nothing but oracles, full of misfortunes, punishments, death, and ruin; visions concerning the destruction of the government, and concerning the flight and state of the last king; and pictures of the universal corruption, idolatry, and superstition of Israel. From the *fortieth* chapter a new temple rises before the eyes of the holy seer; he walks round about it in Palestine; he measures the city and country for their new inhabitants; he orders sacrifices, feasts, and customs. In short, a *Magna Charta* is planned for priests, kings, and people, in future and better times. Lastly, from hence prosaic

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expressions predominate; at least the prophet elevates himself by poetical colouring much more rarely than before.

"A generally acknowledged character of Ezekiel is, that he minutely distinguishes every thing in its smallest parts. What the more ancient prophets brought together in one single picture, and to which they only alluded, and what they explained with the utmost brevity, and showed only from one side, *that* he explains and unfolds formally, and represents from all possible sides.

"Another character, and a principal one, which distinguishes his oracle is, that no other prophet has given so free a course to his imagination. Almost every thing is dressed in symbolical actions, in fables, narrations, allegories, or in the still higher poetry of visions. And as they are very complicate, there resound from all sides complaints of darkness. Whoever can look on these things with the eye of an eagle, and is not disturbed from the principal object by what is not essential; he alone is able to comprehend the sense of the whole composition, and he scarcely conceives how any one can complain of obscurity. Meanwhile, how different soever the species of composition are which he hazards, they are all worked out in the same general form. What he represents in one image, picture, or vision, in allegory, parable, or narration, is explained in a short speech, which God, who is at his right hand, enables him to pronounce.

"It is evident that he has shown an inexhaustible imagination and power of invention throughout all the pages of his book. He uses all sorts of prophetic poetry to appear always great and magnificent; and it cannot be denied that he has given all kinds, excellent pieces, both in design and execution. Particularly, he is so used to ecstasies and visions, that he adopts the language proper to these, where he has no visions to describe.

"If the dress of vision fitted any prophet, it was certainly Ezekiel: he was even naturally led to it by his situation, and by the subjects which he was to represent. He was to describe and foretell to his fellow captives several facts which happened in Palestine, in Jerusalem, and in the king's palace. A narration and description in simple prose could not possibly suit a prophet; he must give his object the requisite prophetic dignity, by a particular dress.

"He therefore brought the scene of events nearer. For this purpose he chose high ecstasies, such as the Greek and Roman poets pretended to in their flights of enthusiasm; the hand of Jehovah came upon him, and carried him to that place where what he intended to propose to his countrymen in their exile might be seen and considered. All ecstasies in my opinion are nothing but dresses, nothing but poetical fictions; and a poet of another age, and of another tone, of an inferior imagination and poetical endowments, would have given the same ideas quite another dress.

"Accustomed to this kind of poetry, he represented the restitution of the Jewish state in a sublime vision. His imagination placed him upon graves, where he stood on the dried bones of the dead. He saw how the graves opened, the bones were clothed with flesh, and the dead came forth by a new creation. Could there be a more lively fiction for this case? Another poet would have represented the restoration of the Jews in simple words; and would only have compared it to a resurrection, or give it some other ornamental delineation. To view this intuitively in an example, compare Ezek. xxxvii. 1-14 and Isa. xvi. 19.

‘Thy dead shall live, their dead bodies shall rise:
Awake and sing, ye that dwell in dust:
For thy dew is as the dew of herbs,
And the earth shall cast forth the mighty dead.’

"And, however numerous the fictions of Ezekiel are, they all appear in magnificent dress, and each in its peculiar splendid one. Lustre shines in him on every side; and if the poet has here and there overloaded his subject with ornaments, we shall be unable to refuse our admiration to his genius, notwithstanding these defects.

"The first part of his book may be an instance. The barren genius of Moses was gone when God appeared only in a fiery bush in the wilderness; and as the world improved in

cultivation, a more luxuriant one succeeded in his place, which in process of time demanded wonderful figures and giant forms, that the representation of the Divine appearance might please. Isaiah had already appeared in a higher style than Moses. To him God manifested himself in the pomp of an oriental king; and this piece makes a strong impression by its unity, and gains on us by its elevated simplicity, majesty, and dignity, Isa. vi. But Ezekiel differs widely. Before him stands the chariot-throne of God, with wonderful forms; he summons all the pomp which nature and art can furnish; he abundantly employs fiction and composition to give his Divine appearance dignity, elevation, and majesty; and thus to make a suitable expression. The whole creation must lend him its most noble forms. Men, oxen, lions, and eagles support the throne: the Hebrew history must furnish all its most wonderful scenes, to surround the chariot-throne with the greatest pomp imaginable. I admire the master-hand of the artist, who knew how to compose in such a manner. I am astonished at the richness of *his* imagination, that could give dignity to all the exalted scenes of the Hebrew history, and could combine them in one body. But, notwithstanding this, the scene in Ezekiel is far from making the same deep and heart-striking impression with that of Isaiah. A short view of the whole in Isaiah does wonders; in Ezekiel the prospect is dispersed; and as it is not rounded, it astonishes rather than impresses. In Isaiah there is a majestic silence, which is only interrupted by the heavenly cry of the seraphs, Isa. vi. 3; in Ezekiel, the noise of the restless wheels and moving wings confounds us. In Isaiah, the eye is delighted with artless majesty; in Ezekiel, it is consumed by the brightness of the fire which shines round about the chariot-throne.

"The author of the Revelation, whose poetry is in the same style with that of Ezekiel, and full of imagination, has for the most part avoided the rocks upon which his predecessor struck; and, happily for the most part, has cut off the wild shoots of a heated imagination. He also has fictions of wonders and giant forms; but he has produced them only so far as to give the reader a full image before his eyes. He does not pursue them minutely, and he does not distract or pain his reader.

"On the contrary, it was a happy invention that his lofty poems are sometimes interrupted by short speeches; they are not only useful for the illustration of his symbols, but also for the repose of the mind. By this change, his readers are agreeably entertained; and their imagination finds resting places, so as to soar more easily after the imagination of the poet.

"Ezekiel is a great poet, full of originality; and, in my opinion, whoever censures him as if he were only an imitator of the old prophets, can never have felt his power. He must not in general be compared with Isaiah and the rest of the old prophets. Those are great, Ezekiel is also great; those in *their* manner of poetry, Ezekiel in *his*; which he had invented for himself, if we may form our judgment from the Hebrew monuments still extant." Thus far a judicious critic, who but indirectly admits the prophet's *inspiration*.

Bp. Louth, who has done so much to elucidate the Hebrew poetry, has also given fine critical judgments on the comparative merits of the prophets. *Isaiah* is his favourite; and him he places always at the *head*, and with *him* all others are compared. Of *Ezekiel*, his character is very high and accurately drawn; and my readers will naturally expect that I should produce what he says on this subject, rather than attempt any thing of my own; for this would resemble the attempt to *write an Iliad after Homer*.

"*Ezekiel*," says this learned prelate, "is inferior to *Jeremiah* in *elegance*, but is equal to *Isaiah* in *sublimity*, though in a different species of the *sublime*. He is *bold*, *vehement*, *tragic*, and deals very much in *amplification*. His *sentiments* are *lofty*, *animated*, *poignant*, and full of *indignation*. His *images* are *fertile*, *magnificent*, and sometimes rather bordering on *indelicacy*. His *diction* is *grand*, *weighty*, *austere*, *rough*, and sometimes *uncultivated*. He abounds in *repetitions*, not for the sake of *beauty* or *grace*, but from *vehemence* and *indignation*. Whatever his *subject* be, he keeps it always in his eye, without the least deviation, and is so much taken up with it that he has scarcely any regard

to *order* or *connection*. In other things he may be perhaps *exceeded* by the other prophets but in that species for which he was particularly turned, that is, *force, impetuosity, weight, and grandeur*, no writer ever equalled him. His *diction* is *clear* enough; almost all his *obscurity* arises from his *subjects*. His *visions* are particularly *obscure*; which, however, as in *Hosea, Amos, and Zechariah*, are delivered in a *plain historical narration*.

"The greater part of the book, particularly the middle of it, is *poetical*; whether we regard the *matter* or the *language*. But some passages are so *rough* and *unpolished*, that we are frequently at a loss to what species of writing we ought to refer them. As to *style, Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Ezekiel* may be placed with propriety enough in the same rank among the *Hebrews*, as *Homer, Simonides, and Æschylus* among the *Greeks*."

Nothing need be added, and indeed nothing can be added, to this character; it is as fairly as it is fully drawn; and every paragraph in the book will show its propriety. But could we satisfactorily fathom the prophet's meaning in those places where he is *peculiarly obscure*, we should feel the force and propriety of the bishop's character still more, as in those very places the prophet is *peculiarly sublime*. The prophecy was delivered that it might be understood and be profitable; and no doubt it was fully apprehended by those to whom it was originally given, and for whose sake it was sent from heaven. As to the portions which respect a very *remote futurity*, they will be understood when the events take place; which will, in such times, be an additional argument in favour of Divine revelation, when it is seen with what precision and accuracy prophets have foreseen and described such very remote and apparently contingent events.

To the general reader the following table, taken from *Calmet*, may be useful:—

A Chronological Table of the Prophecies of Ezekiel.

- A. M.
3405. Ezekiel is led captive to Babylon with King Jeconiah. From this year the epoch of these prophecies must be taken.
3409. The first *vision* by the river Chebar, chap. i. The circumstances which followed Ezekiel's vocation to the prophetic office, chap. i., ii.
- He draws upon a tile or bed of clay the plan of Jerusalem, and the siege that it was about to endure; and he remains lying on this plan, on his left side, *three hundred and ninety days*, chap. iv. See under A. M. 3420.
3410. He turns on his right side, and lies *forty days*, which point out the *forty years* of the sins of Judah. To this time chap. v., vi., vii. refer.
- About the month of *September*, this being the *sixth* year of the captivity of Jeconiah, he had the visions related chap. viii., ix., x., xi.
3411. Prophecies and figurative actions by which he points out the flight, capture, and blinding of Zedekiah, chap. xii. and the *seven* following.
- Zedekiah rebels against Nebuchadnezzar, chap. xvii. 15, 17.
- The prophet charges the elders of Judah with hypocrisy, who came to consult him, chap. xx., xxi. xxii., xxiii.
3414. The siege of *Jerusalem* by Nebuchadnezzar. This was a sabbatic year, Jer. xxiv. 8, &c. The siege did not begin till about the middle of the winter, 2 Kings xxv. 1. The prophet's wife dies on the same day of the siege, and he is forbidden to mourn for her, chap. xxiv. 1, 2.
3415. Predictions against *Egypt*, chap. xxix. 16. Nebuchadnezzar puts to flight Pharaoh-hophra, and returns to the siege of Jerusalem *three hundred and ninety days* before it was taken.
3416. Predictions against *Tyre*, chap. xxvi.—xxviii., the *first* day of the *first* month.
- In the *seventh* day of the same month, God shows the prophet the miseries to be brought on *Egypt* by Nebuchadnezzar, chap. xxx.
- In the *third* month of the same year, the prophet had another vision against *Egypt*, chap. xxxi.
- Jerusalem* is taken the *ninth* of the *fourth* month. Zedekiah was taken prisoner near Jericho. He is brought to Riblah, where, after seeing his children slain, his eyes are put out, he is laden with chains and led to Babylon. Thus were fulfilled and reconciled the seemingly contradictory prophecies concerning him.
3417. Ezekiel being informed of the taking of Jerusalem the *fifth* day of the *tenth* month, he predicts the ruin of the remnant that was left there under Gedaliah, chap. xxxiv. 21–29.
- He afterwards foretells the ruin of *Egypt*, chap. xxxii. 1, 16, 32; and that of the *Idumeans*, chap. xxxv. 12.
3419. The commencement of the siege of *Tyre*, which lasted *thirteen years*.

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- A. M.**
- 3419.** To the same time we must refer the miseries of the Sidonians, the Amalekites, the Moabites, and the Idumeans, pointed out by Jeremiah, chap. xxvii., xlviii., xlix.; Ezek. xxv.
- 3420.** End of the *forty* years mentioned chap. iv. 5, 6, and of the *three hundred and ninety* years from the separation of Israel and Judah. The *forty* years commence with the renewal of the covenant under Josiah.
- 3430.** The vision in which God showed the prophet the rebuilding of the city and the temple, and the restoration of the kingdom of Israel, chap. xl. 1 to the end of the book.
This vision took place on the *tenth* of the *first* month, *fourteen* years after the taking of Jerusalem.
- 3432.** Taking of the city of *Tyre*, by Nebuchadnezzar, to whom God promises the spoils of Egypt, as a compensation for the trouble and loss he sustained before Tyre, chap. xxix. 17–20.
Nebuchadnezzar enters *Egypt*. Amasis had been made king by the Cyrenians, who had rebelled against Pharaoh-hophra. *Herodotus*, lib. iv. c. 159, and lib. ii. cc. 161, 162.
- 3433.** The king of Babylon overruns and subdues the whole of Egypt; commits the greatest outrages; and carries off captives the inhabitants, the Jews, and others whom he found there. See Jer. xliii., xlv., xlv.; Ezek. xxix., xxx., xxxi.
Nebuchadnezzar leaves *Amasis* king of Lower Egypt; *Hophra*, or *Apries*, having escaped to the Thebais.
- 3442.** Death of Nebuchadnezzar.
Evil-merodach succeeds him; and sets Jeconiah at liberty, and makes him his companion, 2 Kings xv. 27 and Jer. lii. 31.

THE BOOK

OF THE

PROPHET EZEKIEL.

Chronological Notes relative to the commencement of Ezekiel's prophesying.

Year from the Creation, according to Archbishop Usher, 3409.—Year of the Jewish era of the world, 3166.—Year from the Deluge, 1753.—Second year of the *forty-sixth* Olympiad.—Year from the building of Rome, according to the Varronian or generally received account, 159.—Year from the building of Rome, according to Cato and the *Fasti Consulares*, 158.—Year from the building of Rome, according to Polybius the historian, 157.—Year from the building of Rome, according to Fabius Pictor, 153.—Year of the Julian Period, 4119.—Year of the era of Nabonassar, 153.—Year from the foundation of Solomon's temple, 409.—Year since the destruction of the kingdom of Israel by Shalmaneser, king of Assyria, 126.—Second year after the third Sabbatic year after the *seventeenth* Jewish jubilee, according to Helvicus. Year before the birth of Christ, 591.—Year before the vulgar era of Christ's nativity, 595.—Cycle of the Sun, 3.—Cycle of the Moon, 15.—Twenty-second year of Tarquinius Priscus, the fifth king of the Romans: this was the *eighty-sixth* year before the consulship of Lucius Junius Brutus, and Publius Valerius Poplicola.—Thirty-first year of Cyaxares, or Cyaraxes, the fourth king of Media.—Eleventh year of Agasicles, king of Laedamon, of the family of the Proclidae.—Thirteenth year of Leon, king of Laedamon, of the family of the Eurysthenidae.—Twenty-fifth year of Alyattes II., king of Lydia, and father of the celebrated Croesus.—Eighth year of Eropas, the seventh king of Macedon.—Sixth and last year of Psammis, king of Egypt, according to Helvicus, an accurate chronologer. This Egyptian king was the immediate predecessor of the celebrated Apries, called Vaphres by Eusebius, and Pharaoh-hophras by Jeremiah, chap. xlv. 30.—First year of Baal, king of the Tyrians. Twelfth year of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon.—Fourth year of Zedekiah, the last king of Judah.

CHAPTER I.

This chapter contains that extraordinary vision of the Divine glory with which the prophet was favoured when he received the commission and instructions respecting the discharge of his office, which are contained in the two following chapters. The time of this Divine manifestation to the prophet, 1-3. The vision of the four living creatures, and of the four wheels, 4-25. Description of the firmament that was spread over them, and of the throne upon which one sat in appearance as a man, 26-28. This vision, proceeding in a whirlwind from the north, seems to indicate the dreadful judgments that were coming upon the whole land of Judah through the instrumentality of the cruel Chaldeans, who lay to the north of it. See Jer. i. 14; iv. 6; and vi. 1.

A. M. 3409.
B. C. 595.
OL. XLVI. 2.
Anno
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman. 22

NOW it came to pass in the
thirtieth year, in the fourth
month, in the fifth day of the
month, as I was among the

^a captives ^b by the river of Che-
bar, ^c that the heavens were
opened, and I saw ^d visions of
God.

A. M. 3409.
B. C. 595.
OL. XLVI. 2.
Anno
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman. 22.

^a Heb. captivity.—^b Ver. 3; chap. iii. 15, 23; x. 15, 20, 22; xlii. 3.

^c So Matt. iii. 16; Acts vii. 56; x. 11; Rev. xix. 11.—^d Chap. viii. 3.

NOTES ON CHAP. I.

Verse 1. *In the thirtieth year*] We know not what this date refers to. Some think it was the *age of the prophet*; others think the date is taken from the time that Josiah renewed the covenant with the people, 2 Kings xxii. 3, from which Usher, Prideaux, and Calmet compute the forty years of Judah's transgression, mentioned chap. iv. 6.

Abp. Newcome thinks there is an error in the text, and that instead of בְּשֵׁלֶשִׁים bisheloshim, in the *thirtieth*, we should read בְּחַמִּישִׁית bachamishith, in the *fifth*, as in the *second* verse. "Now it came to pass in the fifth year, in the fourth month, in the fifth day of the month," &c. But this is supported by none of the ancient Versions, nor by any MS. The Chaldee paraphrases the verse, "And it came to pass *thirty* years

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2 In the fifth day of the month, which was the fifth year of ^e king Jehoiachin's captivity.

3 The word of the LORD came expressly unto ^f Ezekiel the priest, the son of Buzi, in the land of the Chaldeans by the river Chebar; and ^g the hand of the LORD was there upon him.

4 And I looked, and, behold, ^h a whirlwind came ⁱ out of the north, a great cloud, and a fire ^k infolding itself, and a brightness was about it, and out of the midst thereof as the colour of amber, out of the midst of the fire.

^e 2 Kings xxiv. 12, 15.—^f Heb. *Jehzekel*.—^g 1 Kings xlviii. 46; 2 Kings iii. 15; chap. iii. 14, 22; viii. 1; xl. 1.—^h Jer. xliii. 19; xxv. 32.—ⁱ Jer. i. 14; iv. 6; vi. 1.

after the high priest Hilkiah had found the book of the law, in the house of the sanctuary," &c. This was in the *twelfth* year of Josiah's reign. The *thirtieth* year, computed as above, comes to A. M. 3409, the *fourth* year from the captivity of Jeconiah, and the *fifth* of the reign of Zedekiah. Ezekiel was then among the captives who had been carried away with Jeconiah, and had his dwelling near the river *Chebar*, *Chaborus*, or *Aboras*, a river of Mesopotamia, which falls into the *Euphrates* a little above *Thapsacus*, after having run through Mesopotamia from east to west.—*Calmet*.

[Fourth month] *Thammuz*, answering nearly to our *July*.

[I saw visions of God.] Emblems and symbols of the Divine Majesty. He particularly refers to those in this chapter.

Verse 2. *Jehoiachin's captivity*] Called also Jeconiah and Coniah; see 2 Kings xxiv. 12. He was carried away by Nebuchadnezzar; see 2 Kings xxiv. 14.

Verse 3. *The hand of the Lord*] I was filled with his power, and with the influence of the prophetic spirit.

Verse 4. *A whirlwind came out of the north*] Nebuchadnezzar, whose land, Babylonia, lay north of Judea. *Chaldea* is thus frequently denominated by Jeremiah.

[A great cloud, and a fire infolding itself] A mass of fire concentrated in a *vast cloud*, that the flames might be more distinctly observable, the fire never escaping from the cloud, but issuing, and then returning in upon itself. It was in a state of powerful agitation; but always involving itself, or returning back to the centre whence it appeared to issue.

[A brightness was about it] A fine tinge of light surrounded the cloud, in order to make its limits the more discernible; beyond which verge the turmoil of fire did not proceed.

[The colour of amber] This was in the centre of the cloud; and this amber-coloured substance was the centre of the labouring flame. The word *ηλεκτρον*, which we translate *amber*, was used to signify a compound metal, very bright, made of gold and brass.

Verse 5. *Also out of the midst thereof came—four*

5 ¹ Also out of the midst thereof came the likeness of four living creatures. And ^m this was their appearance; they had ⁿ the likeness of a man.

6 And every one had four faces, and every one had four wings.

7 And their feet were ^o straight feet; the sole of their feet was like the sole of a calf's foot: and they sparkled ^p like the colour of burnished brass.

8 ^q And they had the hands of a man under their wings on their four sides; and they

¹ Heb. *catching itself*.—^m Rev. iv. 6, &c.—ⁿ Chap. x. 8, &c.
^o Ver. 10; chap. x. 13, 21.—^p Heb. *a straight foot*.—^q Dan. x. 6; Rev. i. 15.—^r Chap. x. 18, 21.

living creatures.] As the amber-coloured body was the centre of the fire, and this fire was in the centre of the cloud; so out of this amber-coloured igneous centre came the *living creatures* just mentioned.

Verse 6. *Every one had four faces*] There were four several figures of these living creatures, and each of these figures had four distinct faces: but as the face of the man was that which was presented to the prophet's view, so that he saw it more plainly than any of the others; hence it is said, ver. 5, that each of these figures had the *likeness of a man*; and the whole of this compound image bore a general resemblance to the human figure.

Verse 7. *Their feet were straight feet*] There did not seem to be any flexure at the knee, nor were the legs separated in that way as to indicate progression by walking. I have before me several ancient *Egyptian* images of *Isis*, *Osiris*, *Anubis*, &c., where the legs are *not separated*, nor is there any bend at the knees; so that if there was any motion at all, it must have been by *gliding*, not progressive walking. It is a remark of *Eliau*, that the gods are never represented as *walking*, but always *gliding*; and he gives this as a criterion to discern common angelic appearances from those of the *gods*: all other spiritual beings walked *progressively*, rising on one foot, while they stretched out the other; but the deities always *glided* without *gradual* progressive motions. And *Heliodorus* in his Romance of *Theogines* and *Charicha*, gives the same reason for the *united feet of the gods*, &c., and describes the same appearances.

[Like the sole of a calf's foot] Before it is stated to be a *straight foot*; one that did not lay down a *flat horizontal sole*, like that of the human foot.

[And they sparkled like the colour of burnished brass.] I suppose this refers rather to the *hoof* of the calf's foot, than to the whole appearance of the leg. There is scarcely any thing that gives a higher lustre than highly polished or burnished brass. Our blessed Lord is represented with legs like burnished brass, Rev. i. 15.

Verse 8. They had the hands of a man under their wings] I doubt much whether the arms be not here represented as all covered with feathers, so that they

A. M. 3409. four had their faces and their
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Tarquinius Prisci, 9 'Their wings were joined
R. Roman, 22. one to another; 'they turned not
when they went; they went every one straight
forward.

10 As for 'the likeness of their faces, they
four "had the face of a man, "and the face of
a lion, on the right side: "and they four had
the face of an ox on the left side; "they four
also had the face of an eagle.

11 Thus were their faces: and their wings
were "stretched upward; two wings of every
one were joined one to another, and "two
covered their bodies.

12 And "they went every one straight forward:
"whither the spirit was to go, they went;
and "they turned not when they went.

13 As for the likeness of the living creatures,

A. M. 3409. their appearance was like burning
B. C. 595. coals of fire, "and like the ap-
Ol. XLVI. 2. pearance of lamps: it went up
Anno
Tarquinius Prisci, and down among the living crea-
R. Roman, 22. tures; and the fire was bright, and out of the
fire went forth lightning.

14 And the living creatures "ran and re-
turned "as the appearance of a flash of
lightning.

15 Now as I beheld the living creatures,
behold "one wheel upon the earth by the
living creatures, with his four faces.

16 "The appearance of the wheels and their
work was "like unto the colour of a beryl:
and they four had one likeness: and their ap-
pearance and their work was as it were a
wheel in the middle of a wheel.

17 When they went, they went upon their four
sides: "and they turned not when they went.

"Ver. 11.—"Ver. 12; chap. x. 11.—"See Rev. iv. 7.
"Num. ii. 10.—"Num. ii. 3.—"Num. ii. 18.—"Num. ii.
25.—"Or, divided above.—"Isa. vi. 2.

"Ver. 9; chap. x. 22.—"Ver. 20.—"Ver. 9, 17.—"Rev.
iv. 5.—"Zech. iv. 10.—"Matt. xxiv. 27.—"Chap. x. 9.
"Chap. x. 9, 10.—"Dan. x. 6.—"Ver. 12.

had the appearance of wings, only the hand was bare;
and I rather think that this is the meaning of their hav-
ing "the hands of a man under their wings."

Verse 9. *Their wings were joined one to another*
When their wings were extended, they formed a sort
of canopy level with their own heads or shoulders; and
on this canopy was the throne, and the "likeness of
the man" upon it, ver. 26.

They turned not when they went The wings did
not flap in flying, or move in the manner of oars, or of
the hands of a man in swimming, in order to their pass-
ing through the air; as they glided in reference to their
feet, so they soared in reference to their wings.

Verse 10. *As for the likeness of their faces* There
was but one body to each of those compound animals:
but each body had four faces; the face of a man and
of a lion on the right side; the face of an ox and an
eagle on the left side. Many of these compound images
appear in the Asiatic idols. Many are now before me:
some with the head and feet of a monkey, with the
body, arms, and legs of a man. Others with the head
of the dog; body, arms, and legs human. Some with
the head of an ape; all the rest human. Some with
one head and eight arms; others with six heads or
faces, with twelve arms. The head of a lion and the
head of a cock often appear; and some with the head
of a cock, the whole body human, and the legs termi-
nating in snakes. All these were symbolical, and each
had its own appropriate meaning. Those in the text
had theirs also, could we but find it out.

Verse 12. *They went every one straight forward*
Not by progressive stepping, but by gliding.

Whither the spirit was to go Whither that whirl-
wind blew, they went, being borne on by the wind, see
ver. 4.

Verse 13. *Like burning coals of fire* The whole

substance appeared to be of flame; and among them
frequent coruscations of fire, like vibrating lamps, often
emitting lightning, or rather sparks of fire, as we have
seen struck out of strongly ignited iron in a forge.
The flames might be something like what is called
warrior wheels in pyrotechny. They seemed to con-
flict together.

Verse 14. *The living creatures ran and returned*
They had a circular movement; they were in rapid
motion, but did not increase their distance from the
spectator. So I think this should be understood.

Verse 15. *One wheel upon the earth* It seems at
first view there were four wheels, one for each of the
living creatures; that is, the creatures were compound,
so were the wheels, for there was "a wheel in the mid-
dle of a wheel." And it is generally supposed that
these wheels cut each other at right angles up and
down; and this is the manner in which they are gene-
rally represented; but most probably the wheel within
means merely the nave in which the spokes are in-
serted, in reference to the ring, rim, or periphery, where
these spokes terminate from the centre or nave. I do
think this is what is meant by the wheel within a wheel;
and I am the more inclined to this opinion, by some fine
Chinese drawings now before me, where their deities
are represented as walking upon wheels, the wheels
themselves encompassed with fire. The wheel is sim-
ply by itself, having a projecting axis; so of these it
is said, "their appearance and their work was, as it
were, a wheel within a wheel." There were either
two peripheries or rims with their spokes, or the nave
answered for the wheel within. I have examined
models of what are called Ezekiel's wheels, which are
designed to move equally in all directions: but I plainly
saw that this was impossible; nor can any kind of com-
plex wheel move in this way.

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18 As for their rings, they were so high that they were dreadful; and their ¹rings were full of eyes round about them four.

19 And ^awhen the living creatures went, the wheels went by them: and when the living creatures were lifted up from the earth, the wheels were lifted up.

20 ^oWhithersoever the spirit was to go, they went, thither was their spirit to go; and the wheels were lifted up over against them: ^pfor the spirit ^qof the living creature was in the wheels.

21 ^rWhen those went, these went; and when those stood, these stood; and when those were lifted up from the earth, the wheels were lifted up over against them: for the spirit ^aof the living creature was in the wheels.

22 ^tAnd the likeness of the firmament upon the heads of the living creature was as the colour of the terrible crystal, stretched forth over their heads above.

23 And under the firmament were their wings straight, the one toward the other: every one had two, which covered on this side, and every one had two, which covered on that side, their bodies.

¹ Or, strakes. — ^m Chap. x. 12; Zech. iv. 10. — ⁿ Chap. x. 16, 17. — ^o Ver. 12. — ^p Chap. x. 17. — ^q Or, of life. — ^r Ver. 19, 20; chap. x. 17. — ^s Or, of life. — ^t Chap. x. 1. — ^u Chap. x. 5. — ^v Chap. xliii. 2; Dan. x. 6; Rev. i. 15.

Verse 18. As for their rings] The strakes which form the rim or periphery.

They were dreadful] They were exceedingly great in their diameter, so that it was tremendous to look from the part that touched the ground to that which was opposite above.

Were full of eyes] Does not this refer to the appearance of nails keeping on the spokes, or strakes or bands upon the rim?

Verse 19. When the living creatures went, the wheels went] The wheels were attached to the living creatures, so that, in progress, they had the same motion.

Verse 20. The spirit of the living creature was in the wheels.] That is, the wheels were instinct with a vital spirit; the wheels were alive, they also were animals, or endued with animal life, as the creatures were that stood upon them. Here then is the chariot of Jehovah. There are four wheels, on each of which one of the compound animals stands; the four compound animals form the body of the chariot, their wings spread horizontally above, forming the canopy or covering of this chariot; on the top of which, or upon the extended wings of the four living creatures, was the throne, on which was the appearance of a man, ver. 26.

Verse 22. The colour of the terrible crystal] Like a crystal, well cut and well polished, with various faces,

24 ^aAnd when they went, I heard the noise of their wings, ^vlike the noise of great waters, as ^wthe voice of the Almighty, the voice of speech, as the noise of a host: when they stood, they let down their wings.

25 And there was a voice from the firmament that was over their heads, when they stood, and had let down their wings.

26 ^xAnd above the firmament that was over their heads was the likeness of a throne, ^yas the appearance of a sapphire stone: and upon the likeness of the throne was the likeness as the appearance of a man above upon it.

27 ^zAnd I saw as the colour of amber, as the appearance of fire round about within it, from the appearance of his loins even upward, and from the appearance of his loins even downward, I saw as it were the appearance of fire, and it had brightness round about.

28 ^aAs the appearance of the bow that is in the cloud in the day of rain, so was the appearance of the brightness round about. ^bThis was the appearance of the likeness of the glory of the LORD. And when I saw it, ^cI fell upon my face, and I heard a voice of one that spake.

^w Job xxxvii. 4, 5; Psal. xxix. 3, 4; lxviii. 33. — ^x Chap. x. 1. — ^y Exod. xxiv. 10. — ^z Chap. viii. 2. — ^a Rev. iv. 3; x. 1. — ^b Chap. iii. 23; viii. 4. — ^c Chap. iii. 23; Dan. viii. 17; Acts ix. 4; Rev. i. 17.

by which rays of light were refracted, assuming either a variety of prismatic colours, or an insufferably brilliant splendour. This seems to be the meaning of the terrible crystal. Newcome translates, fearful ice. The common translation is preferable.

Verse 23. Every one had two, which covered on this side] While they employed two of their wings to form a foundation for the firmament to rest on, two other wings were let down to cover the lower part of their bodies: but this they did only when they stood, ver. 24.

Verse 24. The noise of their wings] When the whirlwind drove the wheels, the wind rustling among the wings was like the noise of many waters; like a waterfall, or waters dashing continually against the rocks, or rushing down precipices.

As the voice of the Almighty] Like distant thunder; for this is termed the voice of God, Psal. xviii. 13; Exod. ix. 23, 28, 29; xx. 18.

Verse 26. A sapphire] The pure oriental sapphire, a large well cut specimen of which is now before me, is one of the most beautiful and resplendent blues that can be conceived. I have sometimes seen the heavens assume this illustrious hue. The human form above this canopy is supposed to represent Him who, in the fulness of time, was manifested in the flesh.

Verse 27. The colour of amber] There are speci-

mens of amber which are very pure and beautifully transparent. One which I now hold up to the light gives a most beautiful *bright yellow* colour. Such a splendid appearance had the august Being who sat upon this throne from the reins upward; but from thence downward he had the appearance of *fire*, burning with a clear and brilliant flame. For farther particulars see the notes on chap. x.

Verse 28. *As the appearance of the bow*] Over the canopy on which this glorious personage sat there was a fine *rainbow*, which, from the description here, had all its colours vivid, distinct, and in perfection—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. In all this description we must understand every *metal*, every *colour*, and every *natural appearance*, to be in their utmost perfection of *shape*, *colour*, and *splendour*. “And this,” as above described, “was the appearance of the likeness of the glory of the Lord.” Splendid and glorious as it was, it was only the “appearance of the likeness,” a faint representation of the real thing.

I have endeavoured to explain these appearances as

correctly as possible; to show their forms, positions, colours, &c. But who can explain their meaning? We have conjectures in abundance; and can it be of any use to mankind to increase the number of those conjectures? I think not. I doubt whether the whole does not point out the state of the Jews, who were about to be subdued by Nebuchadnezzar, and carried into captivity. And I am inclined to think that the “living creatures, wheels, fires, whirlwinds,” &c., which are introduced here, point out, emblematically, the various means, sword, fire, pestilence, famine, &c., which were employed in their destruction; and that *God appears* in all this to show that Nebuchadnezzar is only his *instrument* to inflict all these calamities. What is in the following chapter appears to me to confirm this supposition. But we have the *rainbow*, the token of God’s covenant, to show that though there should be a destruction of the city, temple, &c., and sore tribulation among the people, yet there should not be a total ruin; after a long captivity they should be restored. The rainbow is an illustrious token of mercy and love

CHAPTER II.

The prophet, having been overwhelmed with the glorious vision in the preceding chapter, is here strengthened and comforted, 1, 2; and then commissioned to declare to the rebellious house of Israel the terrible judgments that would very shortly come upon the whole land, if they repented not; with a gracious assurance to Ezekiel that God would be constantly with him while executing the duties of his office, 3–5. The prophet is also commanded to be fearless, resolute, and faithful in the discharge of it, 6–8, as he must be the messenger of very unpleasant tidings, which will expose him to great persecution, 9, 10.

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AND he said unto me, Son of man, ^astand upon thy feet, and I will speak unto thee.

2 And ^bthe spirit entered into me when he spake unto me, and set me upon my feet, that I heard him that spake unto me.

^a Dan. x. 11.—^b Chap. iii. 24.—^c Heb. *visions*.

NOTES ON CHAP. II.

Verse 1. *And he said unto me*] In the last verse of the preceding chapter we find that the prophet was so penetrated with awe at the sight of the glory of God in the mystical chariot, that “he fell upon his face;” and, while he was in this posture of adoration, he heard the voice mentioned here. It is evident, therefore, that the present division of these chapters is *wrong*. Either the *first* should end with the words “This was the appearance of the likeness of the glory of the Lord,” ver. 28; or the *first verse* of this chapter should be added to the preceding, and this begin with the *second verse*.

Verse 2. *And the spirit entered into me*] This *spirit* was different to that mentioned above, by which the wheels, &c., were moved. The *spirit of prophecy* is here intended; whose office was not merely to enable him to *foresee* and *foretell* future events, but to purify and refine his heart, and qualify him to be a successful preacher of the word of life.

He who is sent by the God of all grace to convert

3 And he said unto me, Son of man, I send thee to the children of Israel, to a rebellious ^cnation that hath rebelled against me:

^dthey and their fathers have transgressed against me, *even* unto this very day.

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^d Jer. iii. 25; chap. xx. 18, 21, 30.

sinners must be influenced by the Holy Ghost; otherwise he can neither be saved himself, nor become the instrument of salvation to others.

And set me upon my feet] That he might stand as a servant before his master, to receive his orders.

Verse 3. *Son of man*] This appellative, so often mentioned in this book, seems to have been given first to this *prophet*; afterwards to *Daniel*; and after that to the *MAN Christ Jesus*. Perhaps it was given to the two former to remind them of their frailty, and that they should not be exalted in their own minds by the extraordinary revelations granted to them; and that they should feel themselves of the same nature with those to whom they were sent; and, from the common principle of *humanity*, deeply interest themselves in the welfare of their unhappy countrymen. To the *latter* it might have been appropriated merely to show that though all his actions demonstrated him to be God, yet that he was also really *MAN*; and that in the *man Christ Jesus* dwelt all the fulness of the Godhead bodily. When the *acts* of Christ are considered, it is more easy

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4 ° For *they are* ^f impudent children and stiff-hearted. I do send thee unto them; and thou shalt say unto them, Thus saith

the Lord God.

5 ° And they, whether they will hear, or whether they will forbear, (for they *are* a rebellious house,) yet ^h shall know that there hath been a prophet among them.

6 And thou, son of man, ⁱ be not afraid of them, neither be afraid of their words, though ^k briars ^l and thorns *be* with thee, and thou dost dwell among scorpions: ^m be not afraid of their words, nor be dismayed at their looks, ⁿ though they *be* a rebellious house.

^a Chap. iii. 7.—^b Heb. *hard of face*.—^c Chap. iii. 11, 26, 27.
^d Chap. xxxiii. 33.—^e Jer. i. 8, 17; Luke xii. 4.—^f Or, *rebels*.—^g Isa. ix. 18; Jer. vi. 28; Mic. vii. 4.

to believe his *eternal Godhead*, than to be convinced that the person we hear speaking, and see working, is also a *man* like unto ourselves.

I send thee to the children of Israel] To those who were now in captivity, in Chaldea particularly; and to the Jews in general, both far and near.

Verse 4. *Thou shalt say unto them, Thus saith the Lord*] Let them know that what thou hast to declare is the message of the LORD, that they may receive it with reverence.

Every preacher of God's word should take heed that it is God's message he delivers to the people. Let him not suppose, because it is according to his own *creed* or *confession of faith*, that therefore it is God's word. False doctrines and fallacies without end are foisted on the world in this way. Bring the *creed* first to the *Word of God*, and scrupulously try whether it be right; and when this is done, leave it where you please; take the Bible, and warn them from God's word recorded there.

Verse 5. *Yet shall know that there hath been a prophet among them.*] By this they shall be assured of two things: 1. That God in his mercy had given them due warning. 2. That themselves were inexcusable, for not taking it.

Verse 6. *Be not afraid of them*] They will maltreat thee for thy message; but let not the apprehension of this induce thee to suppress it. Though they *be rebels*, fear them not; I will sustain and preserve thee.

Verse 7. *Whether they will hear*] Whether they receive the message, or persecute thee for it, declare it to them, that they may be without excuse.

Verse 8. *Open thy mouth and eat that I give thee.*] Take my word as thou wouldst take thy proper food; receive it into thy heart; ponder it there, that it may be the means of *strengthening and preserving thy soul*, as proper nourishment will strengthen the body, and preserve from death. And the people to whom such

7 ° And thou shalt speak my words unto them, ^p whether they will hear, or whether they will forbear: for they *are* ^q most rebellious.

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8 But thou, son of man, hear what I say unto thee; Be not thou rebellious like that rebellious house: open thy mouth, and ^r eat that I give thee.

9 And when I looked, behold, ^s a hand *was* sent unto me; and, lo, ^t a roll of a book *was* therein:

10 And he spread it before me; and it *was* written within and without: and *there was* written therein lamentations, and mourning, and wo.

^u Chap. iii. 9; 1 Pet. iii. 14.—^v Chap. iii. 9, 26, 27.—^w Jer. i. 7, 17.—^x Ver. 5.—^y Heb. *rebellion*.—^z Rev. x. 9.—^a Ch. viii. 3; Jer. i. 9.—^b Chap. iii. 1.

messages of God may come should so hear it, read, mark, learn, and *inwardly digest* it, that it may become efficient nourishment to their souls.

Verse 9. *A hand was sent*] Here the *hand* signifies not only the instrument of conveyance, but an *emblem* of the Divine power, which the *hand of God* always signifies.

A roll of a book] מגילת ספר *megillath sepher*. All ancient books were written so as to be *rolled up*; hence *volumen*, a *volume*, from *volvo*, I *roll*.

Verse 10. *It was written within and without*] Contrary to the state of rolls in general, which are written on the *inside* only. The *Hebrew rolls* are generally written in this way. There are several of such *Hebrew rolls* before me, all written on the *inside* only, consisting of skins of vellum, or parchment, or basil, a sort of half-tanned sheep or goat skin, sewed together, extending to several yards in length. Other Asiatic books were written in the same way. A Sanscrit roll of *sixty feet* in length, also before me, is written *on* the *inside*; and a *Koran*, written in exceedingly small characters, about two inches broad and twelve feet long, and weighing but about half an ounce. But the *roll* presented to the prophet was written on *both sides*, because the prophecy was long, and to the same effect; that they might see the mind of God wherever they looked.

There was *written therein lamentations, and mourning, and wo.*] What an awful assemblage! קינים והנה *kinim, vahegeh, vehi, lamentations, and a groan, and alas!* Lamentations on all hands; a *groan* from the dying; and *alas, or Wo is me!* from the survivors. It was the *letter* that killeth, and is the ministration of death. What a mercy to have that which is emphatically called Το Ευαγγελιον, The *glad tidings, the good news!* Christ Jesus is come into the world to save sinners; and he wills that all men should be saved and come to the knowledge of the truth. Here are rejoicings, thanksgivings, and exultation.

CHAPTER III.

This chapter contains more particular instructions to the prophet. It begins with repeating his appointment to his office, 1-3. Ezekiel is then informed that his commission is, at this time, to the house of Israel exclusively, 4-6; that his countrymen would pay little regard to him, 7; that he must persevere in his duty notwithstanding such great discouragement; and he is endued with extraordinary courage and impetuosity to enable him fearlessly to declare to a disobedient and gainsaying people the whole counsel of God, 8-11. The prophet is afterwards carried by the spirit that animated the cherubim and wheels, and by which he received the gift of prophecy, to a colony of his brethren in the neighbourhood, where he remained seven days overwhelmed with astonishment, 12-15. He is then warned of the awful importance of being faithful in his office, 16-21; commanded to go forth into the plain that he may have a visible manifestation of the Divine Presence, 22; and is again favoured with a vision of that most magnificent set of symbols described in the first chapter, by which the glorious majesty of the God of Israel was in some measure represented, 23. See also Isa. vi. 1-18; Dan. x. 5-19; and Rev. i. 10-16; iv. 1-11, for other manifestations of the Divine glory, in all of which some of the imagery is very similar. The prophet receives directions relative to his future conduct, 24-27.

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MOREOVER he said unto me, Son of man, eat that thou findest; ^aeat this roll, and go speak unto the house of Israel.

2 So I opened my mouth, and he caused me to eat that roll.

3 And he said unto me, Son of man, cause thy belly to eat, and fill thy bowels with this roll that I give thee. Then did I ^beat it; and it was in my mouth ^cas honey for sweetness.

4 And he said unto me, Son of man, go, get thee unto the house of Israel, and speak with my words unto them.

5 For thou art not sent to a people ^dof a strange speech and of a hard language, but to the house of Israel;

6 Not to many people ^eof a strange speech and of a hard language, whose words thou canst not understand. ^fSurely, ^ghad I sent thee to them, they would have hearkened unto thee.

^a Chap. ii. 8, 9. — ^b Rev. x. 9; see Jer. xv. 16. — ^c Psa. xix. 10; cxix. 103. — ^d Heb. deep of lip, and heavy of tongue; and so ver. 6. — ^e Heb. deep of lip and heavy of language. — ^f Or, If I had sent thee, &c., would they not have hearkened unto thee?

NOTES ON CHAP. III.

Verse 1. *Eat this roll, and go speak*] This must have passed in vision; but the meaning is plain. Receive my word—let it enter into thy soul: digest it—let it be thy nourishment; and let it be thy meat and drink to do the will of thy Father who is in heaven.

Verse 3. *It was in my mouth as honey*] It was joyous to me to receive the Divine message, to be thus let into the secrets of the Divine counsel, and I promised myself much comfort in that intimate acquaintance with which I was favoured by the Supreme Being. In Rev. x. 10 we find St. John receiving a little book, which he ate, and found it sweet as honey in his mouth, but after he had eaten it, it made his belly bitter, signifying that a deep consideration of the awful

7 But the house of Israel will not hearken unto thee; ^hfor they will not hearken unto me: ⁱfor all the house of Israel are ^kimpudent and hard-hearted.

8 Behold, I have made thy face strong against their faces, and thy forehead strong against their foreheads.

9 ^lAs an adamant harder than flint have I made thy forehead: ^mfear them not, neither be dismayed at their looks, though they be a rebellious house.

10 Moreover he said unto me, Son of man, all my words that I shall speak unto thee, receive in thine heart, and hear with thine ears.

11 And go, get thee to them of the captivity, unto the children of thy people, and speak unto them, and tell them, ⁿThus saith the Lord God; whether they will hear, or whether they will forbear.

12 Then ^othe spirit took me up, and I heard

^h Matt. xi. 21, 23. — ⁱ John xv. 20. — ^j Chap. ii. 4. — ^k Heb. stiff of forehead, and hard of heart. — ^l Isa. l. 7; Jer. i. 18; xv. 20; Mic. iii. 8. — ^m Jer. i. 8, 17; chap. ii. 6. — ⁿ Chap. ii. 5, 7; ver. 27. — ^o Ver. 14; chap. viii. 3; see 1 Kings xviii. 12; 2 Kings ii. 16; Acts viii. 39.

matter contained in God's word against sinners, which multitudes of them will turn to their endless confusion, must deeply afflict those who know any thing of the worth of an immortal spirit.

Verse 5. *Thou art not sent to a people of a strange speech*] I neither send thee to thy adversaries, the Chaldeans, nor to the Medes and Persians, their enemies. Even these would more likely have hearkened unto thee than thy own countrymen.

Verse 7. *Impudent and hard-hearted.*] “Stiff of forehead, and hard of heart.”—*Margin.* The marginal readings on several verses here are very nervous and very correct.

Verse 12. *Then the Spirit took me up*] This, as Calmet remarks, has been variously understood. 1.

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behind me a voice of a great rushing, saying, Blessed be the glory of the LORD from his place.

13 I heard also the noise of the wings of the living creatures that ^ptouched one another, and the noise of the wheels over against them, and a noise of a great rushing.

14 So ^qthe spirit lifted me up and took me away, and I went ^rin bitterness, in the ^sheat of my spirit; but the ^thand of the LORD was strong upon me.

15 Then I came to them of the captivity at Tel-abib, that dwelt by the river of Chebar, and ^uI sat where they sat, and remained there astonished among them seven days.

16 And it came to pass at the end of seven

^pHeb. *kissed*.—^qVer. 12; chap. viii. 3.—^rHeb. *bitter*.
^sHeb. *hot anger*.—^t2 Kings iii. 15; chap. i. 3; viii. 1; xxxvii. 1.—^uJoh. ii. 13; Psa. cxxviii. 1.

An impetuous wind carried him to the place where his brethren sojourned. 2. The *Holy Spirit*, which filled his heart, transported him in a moment to the place where the captives were. 3. Or, he was so transported with heavenly ardour in his mind, that he ran immediately off, and seemed to fly to the place where God commanded him to go. The promptitude and impetuosity of his spirit seemed to furnish him with wings on the occasion. However this may be understood, the going to the captives was real.

A voice of a great rushing] This was the noise made by the wings of the living creatures that formed the chariot of Jehovah. See the notes on chap. i. and x.

Blessed be the glory of the Lord] Probably the acclamation of the living creatures: "Let God be blessed from the throne of his glory! He deserves the praises of his creatures in all the dispensations of his mercy and justice, of his providence and grace."

Verse 13. A great rushing.] All the living creatures and the wheels being then in motion.

Verse 14. I went in bitterness] Being filled with indignation at the wickedness and obstinacy of my people, I went, determining to speak the word of God without disguise, and to reprove them sharply for their rebellion; and yet I was greatly distressed because of the heavy message which I was commanded to deliver.

Verse 15. I came to them of the captivity] Because the hand of the Lord was strong upon him and supported him, he soon reached the place.

Tel-abib] תל אביב "a heap of corn." So the Vulgate: *acervum novarum frugum*, "a heap of new fruits." תל אביב *letola chib*, "to the hill Chib," or the hill of grief.—Syriac.

Seven days.] Perhaps God kept him all this time without an immediate revelation, that the bitterness and heat of spirit of which he speaks above might be subdued, and that he might speak God's words in God's own Spirit. Had he gone in a better spirit he had pro-

days, that the word of the LORD came unto me, saying,

17 ^vSon of man, I have made thee a ^wwatchman unto the house of Israel: therefore hear the word at my mouth, and give them warning from me.

18 When I say unto the wicked, Thou shalt surely die; and thou givest him not warning, nor speakest to warn the wicked from his wicked way, to save his life; the same wicked man ^xshall die in his iniquity; but his blood will I require at thine hand.

19 Yet if thou warn the wicked, and he turn not from his wickedness, nor from his wicked way, he shall die in his iniquity; ^ybut thou hast delivered thy soul.

^vChap. xxxiii. 7, 8, 9.—^wIsa. lii. 8; lvi. 10; lxii. 6; Jer. vi. 17.—^xChap. xxxiii. 6; John viii. 21, 24.—^yIsa. xlix. 4, 5; Acts xx. 26.

bably been employed in his work as soon as he had gained the place of labour.

Verse 17. I have made thee a watchman] The care and welfare of all this people I have laid on thee. Thou must watch for their safety, preach for their edification, and pray for their eternal welfare. And that thou mayest be successful, receive the word at my mouth, and warn them from me.

God is particularly jealous lest any words but his own be taught for Divine doctrines. He will not have human creeds, no more than traditions, taught instead of his own word. No word can be successful in the salvation of sinners but that which comes from God. Every minister of the Gospel should be familiar with his Maker by faith and prayer; God will then hold communion with his spirit; otherwise, what he preaches will be destitute of spirit and life, and his hackneyed texts and sermons, instead of being the bread from heaven, will be like the dry mouldy Gibeonitish crusts.

Verse 18. Thou shalt surely die] That is, If he turn not from his wickedness, and thou givest him not warning, as above, he shall die in his iniquity, which he should not have committed; but his blood will I require at thy hand—I will visit thy soul for the loss of his. O how awful is this! Hear it, ye priests. ye preachers, ye ministers of the Gospel; ye, especially, who have entered into the ministry for a living; ye who gather a congregation to yourselves that ye may feed upon their fat, and clothe yourselves with their wool; in whose parishes and in whose congregations souls are dying unconverted from day to day, who have never been solemnly warned by you, and to whom you have never shown the way of salvation, probably because ye know nothing of it yourselves! O what a perdition awaits you! To have the blood of every soul that has died in your parishes or in your congregations unconverted laid at your door! To suffer a common damnation for every soul that perishes through your neglect! How many loads of endless

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20 Again, When a ² righteous
man doth turn from his ² righte-
ousness, and commit iniquity,
and I lay a stumbling-block be-

fore him, he shall die: because thou hast not
given him warning, he shall die in his sin,
and his righteousness which he hath done
shall not be remembered; but his blood will
I require at thine hand.

21 Nevertheless if thou warn the righteous
man, that the righteous sin not, and he doth
not sin, he shall surely live, because he
is warned; also thou hast delivered thy
soul.

22 ^b And the hand of the LORD was there
upon me; and he said unto me, Arise, go
forth ^c into the plain, and I will there talk
with thee.

23 Then I arose, and went forth into the
plain: and, behold, ^d the glory of the LORD

^a Chap. xviii. 24; xxxiii. 12, 13.—^b Heb. *righteousnesses*.
^c Ver. 11; chap. i. 3.—^d Chap. viii. 4.—^e Chap. i. 28.
^f Chap. i. 1.—^g Chap. i. 28.—^h Chap. ii. 2.

wo must such have to bear! Ye take your *tithes*,
your *stipends*, or your *rents*, to the last grain, and the
last penny; while the souls over whom you made
yourselves watchmen have perished, and are perishing,
through your neglect. O worthless and hapless men!
better for you had ye never been born! Vain is your
boast of *apostolical authority*, while ye do not the
work of apostles! Vain your boast of *orthodoxy*,
while ye neither *show* nor *know the way of salvation*!
Vain your pretensions to a *Divine call*, when ye do not
the work of *evangelists*! The state of the most
wretched of the human race is enviable to that of such
ministers, pastors, teachers, and preachers.

But let not this discourage the *faithful minister* who
teaches every man, and *warns every man*, in all wis-
dom, that he may present every man perfect in Christ
Jesus. If after such teaching and warning they will
sin on, and die in their sins, their blood will be upon
themselves; but thou, O man of God, hast delivered
thine own soul.

Verse 20. When a righteous man doth turn from
his righteousness] Which these words plainly state
he may do, and commit iniquity, and die in his sin;
and consequently die eternally, which is also here
granted; if he have not been warned, though he die
in his sin, the blood—the life and salvation, of this per-
son also will God require at the watchman's hand.
Pastor hunc occidit, quia eum tacendo morti tradidit.
“This man the pastor kills; for in being silent, he de-
livers him over to death.”—GREGORY. From these
passages we see that a *righteous man may fall from
grace, and perish everlastingly*. Should it be said
that it means the *self-righteous*, I reply, this is ab-

stood there, as the glory which
I ^e saw by the river of Chebar:
^f and I fell on my face.

24 Then ^g the spirit entered
into me, and set me upon my feet, and spake
with me, and said unto me, Go, shut thyself
within thine house.

25 But thou, O son of man, behold, ^h they
shall put bands upon thee, and shall bind
thee with them, and thou shalt not go out
among them:

26 And ⁱ I will make thy tongue cleave to
the roof of thy mouth, that thou shalt be
dumb, and shalt not be to them ^k a reprover:
^l for they are a rebellious house.

27 ^m But when I speak with thee, I will open
thy mouth, and thou shalt say unto them,
ⁿ Thus saith the Lord God; he that heareth,
let him hear; and he that forbeareth, let him
forbear: ^o for they are a rebellious house.

^a Chap. iv. 8.—^b Chap. xxiv. 27; Luke i. 20, 22.—^c Heb.
a man reproving.—^d Chap. ii. 5, 6, 7.—^e Chap. xxiv. 27,
xxxiii. 22.—^f Ver. 11.—^g Ver. 9, 26; chap. xii. 2, 3.

surd; for self-righteousness is a *fall* itself, and the
sooner a man falls from it the better for himself.
Real, genuine righteousness of heart and life is that
which is meant. Let him that standeth take heed lest
he fall.

And I lay a stumbling-block before him] That is, I
permit him to be tried, and he fall in the trial. God
is repeatedly represented as doing things which he
only permits to be done. He lays a stumbling-block,
i. e., he permits one to be laid.

Verse 22. Arise, go forth into the plain] Into a
place remote from observation and noise; a place
where the glory of God might have sufficient room to
manifest itself, that the prophet might see all its move-
ments distinctly.

Verse 24. The spirit—said unto me, Go, shut thy-
self within thine house.] Hide thyself for the present.
The reason is immediately subjoined.

Verse 25. They shall put bands upon thee] Thy
countrymen will rise up against thee; and, to prevent
thy prophesying, will confine thee.

Verse 26. I will make thy tongue cleave to the roof
of thy mouth] I will not give thee any message to
deliver to them. They are so rebellious, it is useless
to give them farther warning.

Verse 27. I will open thy mouth] When it is ne-
cessary to address them again, thou shalt sum up what
thou hast said in this one speech: Thus saith the
Lord, “He that heareth, let him hear; and he that
forbeareth, let him forbear.” Let him who feels obe-
dience to the voice of God his interest, be steadfast.
Let him who disregards the Divine monition go in his
own way, and abide the consequences.

CHAPTER IV.

Ezekiel delineates Jerusalem, and lays siege to it, as a type of the manner in which the Chaldean army should surround that city, 1-3. The prophet commanded to lie on his left side three hundred and ninety days, and on his right side forty days, with the signification, 4-8. The scanty and coarse provision allowed the prophet during his symbolical siege, consisting chiefly of the worst kinds of grain, and likewise ill-prepared, as he had only cow's dung for fuel, tended all to denote the scarcity of provision, fuel, and every necessary of life, which the Jews should experience during the siege of Jerusalem, 9-17.

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THOU also, son of man, take thee a tile, and lay it before thee, and pourtray upon it the city, even Jerusalem :

2 And lay siege against it, and build a fort against it, and cast a mount against it ; set the camp also against it, and set ^a battering rams against it round about.

^a Or, chief leaders ; chap. xxi. 22.—^b Or, a flat plate, or slice.

NOTES ON CHAP. IV.

Verse 1. *Take thee a tile*] A tile, such as we use in covering houses, will give us but a very inadequate notion of those used anciently ; and also appear very insufficient for the figures which the prophet was commanded to pourtray on it. A brick is most undoubtedly meant ; yet, even the larger dimensions here, as to thickness, will not help us through the difficulty, unless we have recourse to the ancients, who have spoken of the dimensions of the bricks commonly used in building. *Palladius*, De Re Rustica, lib. vi. c. 12, is very particular on this subject :—*Sint vero lateres longitudine pedum duorum, latitudine unius, altitudine quatuor unciarum.* "Let the bricks be two feet long, one foot broad, and four inches thick." Edit. *Gesner*, vol. iii. p. 144. On such a surface as this the whole siege might be easily pourtrayed. There are some brick-bats before me which were brought from the ruins of ancient *Babylon*, which have been made of clay and straw kneaded together and baked in the sun ; one has been more than four inches thick, and on one side it is deeply impressed with characters ; others are smaller, well made, and finely impressed on one side with Persepolitan characters. These have been for inside or ornamental work ; to such bricks the prophet most probably alludes.

But the tempered clay out of which the bricks were made might be meant here ; of this substance he might spread out a sufficient quantity to receive all his figures. The figures were, 1. Jerusalem. 2. A fort. 3. A mount. 4. The camp of the enemy. 5. Battering rams, and such like engines, round about. 6. A wall round about the city, between it and the besieging army.

Verse 2. *Battering rams*] כריים *carim*. This is the earliest account we have of this military engine. It was a long beam with a head of brass, like the head and horns of a ram, whence its name. It was hung by chains or ropes, between two beams, or three legs, so that it could admit of being drawn backward and forward some yards. Several stout men, by means of ropes, pulled it as far back as it could go ; and then,

3 Moreover take thou unto thee ^b an iron pan, and set it for a wall of iron between thee and the city : and set thy face against it, and it shall be besieged, and thou shalt lay siege against it. ^c This shall be a sign to the house of Israel.

4 Lie thou also upon thy left side, and lay

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^c Chap. xii. 6, 11 ; xiv. 24, 27.

suddenly letting it loose, it struck with great force against the wall which it was intended to batter and bring down. This machine was not known in the time of *Homer*, as in the siege of *Troy* there is not the slightest mention of such. And the first notice we have of it is here, where we see that it was employed by *Nebuchadnezzar* in the siege of Jerusalem, A. M. 3416. It was afterwards used by the *Carthaginians* at the siege of *Gades*, as *Vitruvius* notes, lib. x. c. 19, in which he gives a circumstantial account of the invention, fabrication, use, and improvement of this machine. It was for the want of a machine of this kind, that the ancient sieges lasted so long ; they had nothing with which to beat down or undermine the walls.

Verse 3. *Take thou unto thee an iron pan*] כחבת *machabath*, a flat plate or slice, as the margin properly renders it : such as are used in some countries to bake bread on, called a *griddle* or *girdle*, being suspended above the fire, and kept in a proper degree of heat for the purpose. A plate like this, stuck perpendicularly in the earth, would show the nature of a wall much better than any pan could do. The Chaldeans threw such a wall round Jerusalem, to prevent the besieged from receiving any succours, and from escaping from the city.

This shall be a sign to the house of Israel.] This shall be an emblematical representation of what shall actually take place.

Verse 4. *Lie thou also upon thy left side*] It appears that all that is mentioned here and in the following verses was done, not in idea, but in fact. The prophet lay down on his left side upon a couch to which he was chained, ver. 5, for three hundred and ninety days ; and afterwards he lay in the same manner, upon his right side, for forty days. And thus was signified the state of the Jews, and the punishment that was coming upon them. 1. The prophet himself represents the Jews. 2. His lying, their state of depression. 3. His being bound, their helplessness and captivity. 4. The days signify years, a day for a year ; during which they were to bear their iniquity,

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the iniquity of the house of Israel upon it: *according* to the number of the days that thou shalt lie upon it thou shalt bear their iniquity.

5 For I have laid upon thee the years of their iniquity, according to the number of the days, three hundred and ninety days: ^d so shalt thou bear the iniquity of the house of Israel.

6 And when thou hast accomplished them, lie again on thy right side, and thou shalt bear the iniquity of the house of Judah forty days: I have appointed thee ^e each day for a year.

7 Therefore thou shalt set thy face toward the siege of Jerusalem, and thine arm *shall be* uncovered, and thou shalt prophesy against it.

8 ^f And, behold, I will lay bands upon thee, and thou shalt not turn thee ^g from one side

to another, till thou hast ended the days of thy siege.

9 Take thou also unto thee wheat, and barley, and beans, and lentiles, and millet, and ^h fitches, and put them in one vessel, and make thee bread thereof, *according* to the number of the days that thou shalt lie upon thy side, three hundred and ninety days shalt thou eat thereof.

10 And thy meat which thou shalt eat *shall be* by weight, twenty shekels a day: from time to time shalt thou eat it.

11 Thou shalt drink also water by measure, the sixth part of a hin: from time to time shalt thou drink.

12 And thou shalt eat it as barley cakes, and thou shalt bake it with dung that cometh out of man, in their sight.

^d Num. xiv. 34.—^e Heb. a day for a year, a day for a year.

^f Chap. iii. 25.—^g Heb. from thy side to thy side.—^h Or, spelt.

or the temporal punishment due to their sins. 5. The *three hundred and ninety days*, during which he was to lie on his left side, and bear the iniquity of the house of Israel, point out *two things*: the *first*, The *duration of the siege* of Jerusalem. *Secondly*, The *duration of the captivity of the ten tribes*, and that of Judah. 6. The prophet lay *three hundred and ninety days* upon his left side, and *forty days* upon his right side, in all *four hundred and thirty days*. Now Jerusalem was besieged the *ninth* year of the reign of Zedekiah, 2 Kings xxv. 1, 2, and was not taken till the *eleventh* year of the same prince, 2 Kings xxv. 2. But properly speaking, the siege did not continue the *whole* of that time; it was interrupted; for Nebuchadnezzar was obliged to *raise* it, and go and meet the Egyptians, who were coming to its succour. This consumed a considerable portion of time. After he had defeated the Egyptians, he returned and recommenced the siege, and did not leave it till the city was taken. We may, therefore, conclude that the *four hundred and thirty days* only comprise the time in which the city was *actually besieged*, when the city was encompassed with walls of circunvallation, so that the besieged were reduced to a state of the utmost distress. The siege commenced the *tenth* day of the *tenth* month of the *ninth* year of Zedekiah; and it was taken on the *ninth* day of the *fourth* month of the *eleventh* year of the same king. Thus the siege had lasted, in the whole, *eighteen months, or five hundred and ten days*. Subtract for the time that Nebuchadnezzar was obliged to interrupt the siege, in order to go against the Egyptians, *four months and twenty days*, or *one hundred and forty days*, and there will remain *four hundred and thirty days*, composed of $390 + 40 = 430$. See *Calmel* on this place. See also at the end of this chapter.

Verse 6. *Forty days*] Reckon, says Archbishop Newcome, near *fifteen* years and *six* months in the reign of Manasseh, *two* years in that of Amon, *three*

months in that of Jehoahaz, *eleven* years in that of Jehoiakim, *three* months and *ten* days in that of Jehoiachin, and *eleven* years in that of Zedekiah; and there arises a period of *forty* years, during which gross idolatry was practised in the kingdom of Judah. *Forty days* may have been employed in spoiling and desolating the city and the temple.

Verse 9. *Take thou also unto thee wheat*] In times of *scarcity*, it is customary in all countries to mix several kinds of coarser grain with the finer, to make it last the longer. This *mashlin*, which the prophet is commanded to take, of wheat, barley, beans, lentiles, millet, and fitches, was intended to show how scarce the necessities of life should be during the siege.

Verse 10. *Twenty shekels a day*] The whole of the above grain, being ground, was to be formed into one *mass*, out of which he was to make *three hundred and ninety loaves*; *one loaf* for each day; and this loaf was to be of *twenty shekels* in weight. Now a *shekel*, being in weight about half an ounce, this would be ten ounces of bread for each day; and with this *water* to the amount of one *sixth* part of a *hin*, which is about a pint and a half of our measure. All this shows that so reduced should provisions be during the siege, that they should be obliged to eat the *meanest* sort of aliment, and that by *weight*, and their *water* by *measure*; each man's allowance being scarcely a *pint* and a *half*, and *ten ounces*, a little more than *half a pound of bread*, for each day's support.

Verse 12. *Thou shalt bake it with dung*] Dried ox and cow dung is a common fuel in the east; and with this, for want of wood and coals, they are obliged to prepare their food. Indeed, dried excrement of every kind is gathered. Here, the prophet is to prepare his bread with *dry human excrement*. And when we know that this did not come in contact with the bread, and was only used to warm the plate, (see ver. 3,) on which the bread was laid over the fire, it removes all

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13 And the LORD said, Even thus ⁱ shall the children of Israel eat their defiled bread among the Gentiles, whither I will drive them.

14 Then said I, ^k Ah Lord GOD! behold, my soul hath not been polluted: for from my youth up even till now have I not eaten of ^l that which dieth of itself, or is torn in pieces; neither came there ^m abominable flesh into my mouth.

15 Then he said unto me, Lo, I have given

^h Hos. ix. 3.—^k Acts x. 14.—^l Exod. xxii. 31; Lev. xi. 40; xvii. 15.—^m Deut. xiv. 3; Isa. lxv. 4.—ⁿ Lev. xxvi. 26; Psa.

the horror and much of the disgust. This was required to show the extreme degree of wretchedness to which they should be exposed; for, not being able to leave the city to collect the dried excrements of beasts, the inhabitants during the siege would be obliged, literally, to use dried human ordure for fuel. The very circumstances show that this was the plain fact of the case. However, we find that the prophet was relieved from using this kind of fuel, for *cows' dung* was substituted at his request. See ver. 15.

Verse 14. *My soul hath not been polluted*] There is a remarkable similarity between this expostulation of the prophet and that of St. Peter, Acts x. 14.

Verse 16. *I will break the staff of bread*] They shall be besieged till all the bread is consumed, till the famine becomes absolute; see 2 Kings xxv. 3: "And

thee cow's dung for man's dung, and thou shalt prepare thy bread therewith.

16 Moreover he said unto me, Son of man, behold, I will break the ^a staff of bread in Jerusalem: and they shall ^b eat bread by weight, and with care; and they shall ^c drink water by measure, and with astonishment:

17 That they may want bread and water, and be astonished one with another, and ^d consume away for their iniquity.

cv. 16; Isa. iii. 1; chap. v. 16; xiv. 13.—^a Ver. 10; chap. xii. 19.—^b Ver. 11.—^c Lev. xxvi. 39; chap. xxiv. 23.

on the ninth of the fourth month, the famine prevailed in the city; and THERE WAS NO BREAD for the people of the land." All this was accurately foretold, and as accurately fulfilled.

Abp. Newcome on ver. 6 observes: "This number of years will take us back, with sufficient exactness, from the year in which Jerusalem was sacked by Nebuchadnezzar to the first year of Jeroboam's reign, when national idolatry began in Israel. The period of days seems to predict the duration of the siege by the Babylonians, ver. 9, deducting from the year five months and twenty-nine days, mentioned 2 Kings xxv. 1-4, the time during which the Chaldeans were on their expedition against the Egyptians; see Jer. xxxvii. 5." This amounts nearly to the same as that mentioned above.

CHAPTER V.

In this chapter the prophet shows, under the type of hair, the judgments which God was about to execute on the inhabitants of Jerusalem by famine, sword, and dispersion, 1-4. The type or allegory is then dropped, and God is introduced declaring in plain terms the vengeance that was coming on the whole nation which had proved so unworthy of those mercies with which they had hitherto been distinguished, 5-17.

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R. Roman.,
cir. annum 23.

AND thou, son of man, take thee a sharp knife, take thee a barber's razor, ^a and cause it to pass upon thine head and upon thy beard: then take thee balances to weigh, and divide the hair.

2 ^b Thou shalt burn with fire a third part in the midst of ^c the city, when ^d the days of the

^a See Lev. xxi. 5; Isa. vii. 20; chap. xlv. 20.—^b Ver. 12.
^c Chap. iv. 1.—^d Chap. iv. 8, 9.

NOTES ON CHAP. V.

Verses 1-4. *Take thee a sharp knife*] Among the Israelites, and indeed among most ancient nations, there were very few edge-tools. The sword was the chief; and this was used as a knife, a razor, &c., according to its different length and sharpness. It is likely that only one kind of instrument is here intended; a knife or short sword, to be employed as a razor.

Here is a new emblem produced, in order to mark

the siege are fulfilled: and thou shalt take a third part, and smite about it with a knife: and a third part thou shalt scatter in the wind; and I will draw out a sword after them.

3 ^e Thou shalt also take thereof a few in number, and bind them in thy ^f skirts.

4 Then take of them again, and ^g cast them

^e Jer. xl. 6; lii. 16.—^f Heb. wings.—^g Jer. xli. 1, 2, &c.; xlv. 14.

out the coming evils. 1. The prophet represents the Jewish nation. 2. His hair, the people. 3. The razor, the Chaldeans. 4. The cutting the beard and hair, the calamities, sorrows, and disgrace coming upon the people. Cutting off the hair was a sign of mourning; see on Jer. xlv. 5; xlviii. 37; and also a sign of great disgrace; see 2 Sam. x. 4. 5. He is ordered to divide the hair, ver. 2, into three equal parts, to intimate the different degrees and kinds of punish-

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into the midst of the fire, and burn them in the fire; *for* thereof shall a fire come forth into all the house of Israel.

5 Thus saith the Lord God; This is Jerusalem: I have set it in the midst of the nations and countries *that are* round about her.

6 And she hath changed my judgments into wickedness more than the nations, and my statutes more than the countries *that are* round about her: for they have refused my judgments and my statutes, they have not walked in them.

7 Therefore thus saith the Lord God; Because ye multiplied more than the nations *that are* round about you, *and* have not walked in my statutes, neither have kept my judgments, ^hneither have done according to the judgments of the nations *that are* round about you;

8 Therefore thus saith the Lord God; Be-

^h Jer. ii. 10, 11; chap. xvi. 47.—Lam. iv. 6; Dan. ix. 12; Amos iii. 2.—^h Lev. xxvi. 29; Deut. xxviii. 53; 2 Kings vi. 29; Jer. xix. 9; Lam. ii. 20; iv. 10; Bar. ii. 3.—^h Ver. 12; Lev. xxvi. 33; Deut. xxviii. 64; chap. xii. 14; Zech. ii. 6.

ment which should fall upon the people. 6. The *balances*, ver. 1, were to represent the Divine justice, and the exactness with which God's judgments should be distributed among the offenders. 7. This *hair*, divided into *three parts*, is to be disposed of thus: 1. A *third part* is to be *burnt* in the midst of the city, to show that so many should perish by famine and pestilence during the siege. 2. Another *third part* he was to *cut in small portions* about the city, (that figure which he had portrayed upon the brick,) to signify those who should perish in different *sorties*, and in *defending the walls*. 3. And the remaining *third part* he was to *scatter* in the *wind*, to point out those who should be driven into *captivity*. And, 4. The *sword following* them was intended to show that their lives should be at the will of their captors, and that many of them should perish by the *sword* in their dispersions. 5. The *few hairs* which he was to take in his skirts, ver. 3, was intended to represent those few Jews that should be left in the land under *Gedaliah*, after the taking of the city. 6. The throwing a part of these last into the fire, ver. 4, was intended to show the miseries that these suffered in *Judea*, in *Egypt*, and finally in their being also carried away into *Babylon* on the conquest of Egypt by Nebuchadnezzar. See these transactions particularly pointed out in the notes on Jeremiah, chapters xl., xli., xlii. Some think that this prophecy may refer to the persecution of the Jews by Antiochus Epiphanes.

Verse 5. This is Jerusalem: I have set it in the midst of the nations] I have made this city the most eminent and the most illustrious in the world. Some think that these words refer to its geographical situation, as being equally in the centre of the habitable world. But any point on a globe is its centre, no matter where laid down; and it would not be difficult to

hold, I, even I, *am* against thee, and will execute judgments in the midst of thee in the sight of the nations.

9 ⁱ And I will do in thee that which I have not done, and whereunto I will not do any more the like, because of all thine abominations.

10 Therefore the fathers ^ashall eat the sons in the midst of thee, and the sons shall eat their fathers; and I will execute judgments in thee, and the whole remnant of thee will I ^lscatter into all the winds.

11 Wherefore, *as* I live, saith the Lord God; Surely, because thou hast ^mdefiled my sanctuary with all thy ⁿdetestable things, and with all thine abominations, therefore will I also diminish thee; ^oneither shall mine eye spare, neither will I have any pity.

12 ^pA third part of thee shall die with the pestilence, and with famine shall they be con-

^m 2 Chron. xxxvi. 14; chap. vii. 20; viii. 5, &c.; xxiii. 38. ⁿ Chap. xi. 21.—^o Chap. vii. 4, 9; viii. 18; ix. 10.—^p See ver. 2; Jer. xv. 2; xxi. 9; chap. vi. 12.

show that even this *literal sense* is tolerably correct. But the point which is the *centre* of the greatest portion of land that can be exhibited on one hemisphere is the capital of the *British empire*. See my *Sermon on the universal spread of the Gospel*.

Verse 6. *She hath changed my judgments*] God shows the reason why he deals with Jerusalem in greater severity than with the surrounding nations; because she was more wicked than they. Bad and idolatrous as they were, they had a greater degree of *morality* among them than the Jews had. Having fallen from the true God, they became *more abominable* than others in proportion to the height, eminence, and glory from which they had fallen. This is the common case of *backsliders*; they frequently, in their fall, become tenfold more the children of wrath than they were before.

Verse 9. *I will do in thee that which I have not done*] The destruction of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar was one of the greatest calamities that ever fell on any nation or place *before*; and that by the Romans under Titus exceeded all that has taken place *since*. These two sackages of that city have no parallel in the history of mankind.

Verse 10. *The fathers shall eat the sons*] Though we have not this fact so particularly stated in *history*, yet we cannot doubt of it, considering the extremities to which they were reduced during the siege. The same is referred to by Jeremiah, Lam. iv. 10. Even the women, who were remarkable for *kindness and humanity*, boiled their own children, and ate them during the siege.

Will I scatter into all the winds.] Disperse you, by captivity, among all the nations of the earth.

Verse 12. *A third part of thee*] See the note on ver. 1-4.

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sumed in the midst of thee: and a third part shall fall by the sword round about thee; and ^a I will scatter a third part into all the winds, and ^r I will draw out a sword after them.

13 Thus shall mine anger ^a be accomplished, and I will ^t cause my fury to rest upon them, ^v and I will be comforted: ^v and they shall know that I the LORD have spoken *it* in my zeal, when I have accomplished my fury in them.

14 Moreover ^w I will make thee waste, and a reproach among the nations that *are* round about thee, in the sight of all that pass by.

15 So it shall be a ^{*} reproach and a taunt,

^a Jer. ix. 16; ver. 2, 10; chap. vi. 8.—^r Lev. xxvi. 33; ver. 2; chap. xii. 14.—^v Lam. iv. 11; chap. vi. 12; vii. 8.—^t Ch. xxi. 17.—^w Deut. xxxii. 36; Isa. i. 24.—^{*} Chap. xxxvi. 6; xxxviii. 19.—^v Lev. xxvi. 31, 32; Neh. ii. 17.—^r Deut. xxviii.

Verse 13. *I will cause my fury to rest*] My displeasure, and the evidences of it, shall not be transient; they shall be permanent upon you, and among you. And is not this dreadfully true to the present day?

Verse 16. *The evil arrows of famine*] Famine and pestilence are represented as *poisoned arrows*, inflicting death wherever they wound. The ancients represented them in the same way.

an instruction and an astonishment unto the nations that *are* round about thee, when I shall execute judgments in thee in anger and in fury and in ^r furious rebukes. I the LORD have spoken *it*.

16 When I shall ^z send upon them the evil arrows of famine, which shall be for *their* destruction, *and* which I will send to destroy you: and I will increase the famine upon you, and will break your ^a staff of bread.

17 So will I send upon you famine and ^b evil beasts, and they shall bereave thee; and ^c pestilence and blood shall pass through thee; and I will bring the sword upon thee. I the LORD have spoken *it*.

37; 1 Kings ix. 7; Psa. lxxix. 4; Jer. xxiv. 9; Lam. ii. 15. ^r Chap. xxv. 17.—^a Deut. xxxii. 23, 24.—^b Lev. xxvi. 26; chap. iv. 16; xiv. 13.—^c Lev. xxvi. 22; Deut. xxxii. 24; chap. xiv. 21; xxxiii. 27; xxxiv. 25.—^c Chap. xxxviii. 22.

Verse 17. *So will I send upon you famine and evil beasts, and they shall bereave thee*] Wild beasts always multiply in depopulated countries. In England, wolves abounded when the country was thinly peopled, it is now full of inhabitants, and there is not one wolf in the land. Nebuchadnezzar and his Chaldeans may be called here *evil beasts*. He is often compared to a lion, Jer. iv. 7; Dan. vii. 14; on account of the ravages made by him and his Chaldean armies.

CHAPTER VI.

In this chapter, which forms a distinct section, the prophet denounces the judgments of God against the Jews for their idolatry, 1-7; but tells them that a remnant shall be saved, and brought to a sense of their sins by their severe afflictions, 8-14.

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AND the word of the LORD came unto me, saying,

2 Son of man, ^a set thy face toward the ^b mountains of Israel, and prophesy against them,

3 And say, Ye mountains of Israel, hear the word of the Lord God; Thus saith the Lord God to the mountains, and to the hills, to

the rivers, and to the valleys; Behold, I, *even* I, will bring a sword upon you, and ^c I will destroy your high places.

4 And your altars shall be desolate, and your ^d images shall be broken: and ^e I will cast down your slain *men* before your idols.

5 And I will ^f lay the dead carcasses of the

^a Chap. xx. 46; xxi. 2; xxv. 2.—^b Chap. xxxvi. 1.—^c Lev. xxvi. 30.

^d Or, *sun images*; and so ver. 6.—^e Lev. xxvi. 30.—^f Heb. *give*.

NOTES ON CHAP. VI.

Verse 2. *Set thy face toward the mountains of Israel*] This is a new prophecy, and was most probably given after the *four hundred and thirty* days of his lying on his left and right side were accomplished. By *Israel* here, Judea is simply meant; not the *ten tribes*, who had long before been carried into captivity. Ezekiel uses this term in reference to the Jews only.

The mountains may be addressed here particularly, because it was on them the chief scenes of idolatry were exhibited.

Verse 4. *Your images shall be broken*] Literally, your *sun images*; representations of the sun, which they worshipped. See the margin.

Verse 5. *Will scatter your bones round about your altars*] This was literally fulfilled by the Chaldeans

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children of Israel before their
idols; and I will scatter your
bones round about your altars.

6 In all your dwelling-places
the cities shall be laid waste, and the high
places shall be desolate; that your altars may
be laid waste and made desolate, and your idols
may be broken and cease, and your images
may be cut down, and your works may be
abolished.

7 And the slain shall fall in the midst of you,
and ye shall know that I am the LORD.

8 ^h Yet will I leave a remnant, that ye may
have some that shall escape the sword among
the nations, when ye shall be scattered through
the countries.

9 And they that escape of you shall remember
me among the nations whither they shall be
carried captives, because ⁱ I am broken with
their whorish heart, which hath departed from
me, and ^k with their eyes, which go a whoring
after their idols: and ^l they shall loathe them-
selves for the evils which they have committed
in all their abominations.

10 And they shall know that I am the LORD,

^e Ver. 13; chap. vii. 4, 9; xi. 10, 12; xii. 15.—^f Jer. xlv.
29; chap. v. 2, 12; xii. 16; xiv. 22.—^g Psa. lxxviii. 40; Isa.
vii. 13; xliii. 24; lxiii. 10.—^h Num. xv. 39. chap. xx. 7, 24.
ⁱ Lev. xxv. 39; Job xlii. 6; chap. xx. 43; xxxvi. 31.

According to *Baruch*, chap. ii. 24, 25, they opened the
sepulchres of the principal people, and threw the bones
about on every side.

Verse 9. *They that escape of you shall remember
me*] Those that escape the sword, the pestilence, and
the famine, and shall be led into captivity, shall plainly
see that it is God who has done this; and shall humble
themselves on account of their abominations, leave
their idolatry, and worship me alone. And this
they have done from the Babylonish captivity to the
present day.

Verse 11. *Smite with thine hand, and stamp with
thy foot*] Show the utmost marks of thy astonishment
and indignation, and dread of the evils that are coming
upon them. Some have contended for the propriety
of *clapping and stamping* in public worship from these
words! It is scarcely a breach of charity to think
that such persons are themselves incapable either of
attending on or conducting the worship of God. To
be consistent, they should copy the prophet in his other
typical actions as well as these; and then we shall hear
of their *lying on their left side for three hundred and
ninety days, and on their right side for forty days;
shaving their heads, burning their hair, baking their
bread with dung, &c.* Now all these things, because

and that I have not said in vain
that I would do this evil unto them.

11 Thus saith the Lord God;
Smite ^m with thine hand, and
stamp with thy foot, and say, Alas for all the
evil abominations of the house of Israel! ⁿ for
they shall fall by the sword, by the famine,
and by the pestilence.

12 He that is far off shall die of the pesti-
lence; and he that is near shall fall by the
sword; and he that remaineth and is besieged
shall die by the famine: ^o thus will I accom-
plish my fury upon them.

13 Then ^p shall ye know that I am the
LORD, when their slain *men* shall be among
their idols round about their altars, ^q upon
every high hill, ^r in all the tops of the moun-
tains, and ^s under every green tree, and under
every thick oak, the place where they did
offer sweet savour to all their idols.

14 So will I ^t stretch out my hand upon
them, and make the land desolate, yea, ^u more
desolate than the wilderness toward ^v Diblath,
in all their habitations: and they shall know
that I am the LORD.

^m Chap. xxi. 14.—ⁿ Chap. v. 12.—^o Chap. v. 13.—^p Ver.
7.—^q Jer. ii. 30.—^r Hos. iv. 13.—^s Isa. lvii. 5.—^t Isa. v.
25.—^u Or, *desolate from the wilderness*.—^v Num. xxxiii. 46;
Jer. xlviii. 22.

they were typical and commanded, were proper in the
prophet: in such persons as the above they would be
evidences of insanity. Such extravagant acts are no
part of God's worship.

Verse 14. *And make the land—more desolate than
the wilderness toward Diblath*] *Diblath* or *Diblathayim*
is situated in the land of Moab. It is mentioned Num.
xxxiii. 46, *Almon-Diblathaim*; and in Jer. xlviii. 22,
Beth-Diblathaim. It was a part of that horrible wil-
derness mentioned by Moses, Deut. viii. 15, "wherein
were fiery serpents, and scorpions, and drought." The
precise reason why it is mentioned here is not very
evident. Some think it is the same as *Riblah*, where
Nebuchadnezzar slew the princes of Israel, and put
out Zedekiah's eyes; the principal difference lying be-
tween the *daleth* and the *resh*, which in MSS. is
often scarcely discernible; and hence vast multitudes
of various readings. Five, probably six, of *Kenni-*
cott's MSS. have ריבלתה *riblathah*, as likewise two of
my oldest MSS.; though in the margin of one a later
hand directs the word to be read בדלתה *bedaleth*, with
daleth. But all the *Versions* read the word with a D.
This may appear a matter of little importance, but we
should take pains to recover even one lost letter of the
word of God.

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CHAPTER VII.

This chapter, which also forms a distinct prophecy, foretells the dreadful destruction of the land of Israel, or Judah, (for after the captivity of the ten tribes these terms are often used indiscriminately for the Jews in general,) on account of the heinous sins of its inhabitants, 1-15; and the great distress of the small remnant that should escape, 16-19. The temple itself, which they had polluted with idolatry, is devoted to destruction, 20-22; and the prophet is directed to make a chain, as a type of that captivity, in which both king and people should be led in bonds to Babylon, 23-27. The whole chapter abounds in bold and beautiful figures, flowing in an easy and forcible language.

A. M. cir. 3410.
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R. Roman.,
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MOREOVER the word of the

LORD came unto me, saying,

2 Also, thou son of man, thus

saith the Lord GOD unto the land

of Israel; ^a An end, the end is come upon the four corners of the land.

3 Now is the end *come* upon thee, and I will send mine anger upon thee, and ^b will judge thee according to thy ways, and will ^c recompense upon thee all thine abominations.

4 And ^d mine eye shall not spare thee, neither will I have pity: but I will recompense thy ways upon thee, and thine abominations shall be in the midst of thee: ^e and ye shall know that I *am* the LORD.

^a Ver. 3, 6; Amos viii. 2; Matt. xxiv. 6, 13, 14. — ^b Ver. 8, 9. — ^c Heb. *gave*. — ^d Ver. 9; chap. v. 11; viii. 18; ix. 10. — ^e Ver. 27; chap. vi. 7; xii. 20.

NOTES ON CHAP. VII.

Verse 2. *An end, the end is come*] Instead of קץ בא *kets ba hakkets*, one MS. of Kennicott's, one of De Rossi's, and one of my own, read קץ בא בא *kets ba, ba hakkets*, "The end cometh, come is the end." This reading is supported by all the ancient Versions, and is undoubtedly genuine. The end COMETH: the termination of the Jewish state is coming, and while I am speaking, it is *come*. The destruction is at the door. The later hand, who put the vowel points to the ancient MS. that has the above reading, did not put the points to the first בא *ba*, but struck his pen gently across it, and by a mark in the margin intimated that it should be blotted out. All my ancient MSS. were without the points originally; but they have been added by modern hands, with a different ink; and they have in multitudes of instances corrected, or rather changed, important readings, to make them quadrate with the *masora*. But the original reading, in almost every case, is discernible.

The end is come upon the four corners of the land.] This is not a partial calamity; it shall cover and sweep the whole land. The cup of your iniquity is full, and my forbearing is at an end. This whole chapter is poetical.

Verse 4. *Thine abominations shall be in the midst of thee*] They shall ever stare thee in the face, upbraid thee with thy ingratitude and disobedience, and be witnesses against thee.

Verse 5. *An evil, an only evil*] The great, the sovereign, the last exterminating evil, is come: the

5 Thus saith the Lord GOD; An evil, an only evil, behold, is come.

6 An end is come, the end is come: it ^f watcheth for thee; behold, it is come.

7 ^g The morning is come unto thee, O thou that dwellest in the land: ^h the time is come, the day of trouble is near, and not the ⁱ sounding again of the mountains.

8 Now will I shortly ^k pour out my fury upon thee, and accomplish mine anger upon thee: ^l and I will judge thee according to thy ways, and will recompense thee for all thine abominations.

9 And ^m mine eye shall not spare, neither will

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^f Heb. *awaketh against thee*. — ^g Ver. 10. — ^h Ver. 12; Zeph. i. 14, 15. — ⁱ Or, *echo*. — ^k Chap. xx. 8, 21. — ^l Ver. 3. — ^m Ver. 4.

sword, the pestilence, the famine, and the captivity. Many MSS. read אחר *achar*, *after*. So evil cometh after evil; one instantly succeeds another.

Verse 6. *An end is come, the end is come: it watcheth for thee*] This is similar to the second verse; but there is a *paronomasia*, or play upon letters and words, which is worthy of note. קץ בא בא *kets ba, ba hakkets*, *hekits elayich*. קצה *katsah* signifies to make an end or extremity, by cutting off something, and יקץ *yakats* signifies to awake from sleep: hence קץ *kits*, the summer, as the earth and its productions seem then to awake from the sleep of winter. The end or final destruction is here personified; and represented as an executioner who has arisen early from his sleep, and is waiting for his orders to execute judgment upon these offenders. Hence it is said—

Verse 7. *The morning is come unto thee*] Every note of time is used in order to show the certainty of the thing. The morning that the executioner has watched for is come; the time of that morning, in which it should take place, and the day to which that time, precise hour of that morning, belongs, in which judgment shall be executed. All, all is come.

And not the sounding again of the mountains.] The hostile troops are advancing! Ye hear a sound, a tumultuous noise; do not suppose that this proceeds from festivals upon the mountains; from the joy of harvestmen, or the treaders of the wine-press. It is the noise of those by whom ye and your country are to fall. וילא הר הרים *velo hed harim*, and not the reverberation of sound, or reflected sound, or re-echoing from the

A. M. cir. 3410. I have pity: I will recompense
B. C. cir. 594. "thee according to thy ways and
Ol. XLVI. 3. thine abominations *that* are in the
Tarquinius Priscus, midst of thee; "and ye shall know
R. Roman., that I *am* the LORD that smiteth.
cir. annum 23.

10 Behold the day, behold, it is come: "the morning is gone forth; the rod hath blossomed, pride hath budded.

11 "Violence is risen up into a rod of wickedness: none of them *shall remain*, nor of their "multitude, nor of any of "theirs; "neither *shall there be* wailing for them.

12 "The time is come, the day draweth near: let not the buyer rejoice, nor the seller mourn: for wrath *is* upon all the multitude thereof.

13 For the seller shall not return to that which is sold, "although they were yet alive:

^a Heb. upon thee. — ^c Ver. 4. — ^d Ver. 7. — ^e Jer. vi. 7. ^f Or, tumult — ^g Or, their tumultuous persons — ^h Jer. xvi. 5, 6; chap. xxiv. 16, 22. — ⁱ Ver. 7. — ^j Heb. though their life were

mountains. "Now will I shortly pour out," ver. 8. Here they come!

Verse 10. *Behold the day*] The same words are repeated, sometimes varied, and pressed on the attention with *new figures* and *new circumstances*, in order to alarm this infatuated people. Look at the day! It is come!

The morning is gone forth] It will wait no longer. The rod that is to chastise you hath blossomed; it is quite ready.

Pride hath budded.] Your insolence, obstinacy, and daring opposition to God have brought forth their proper fruits.

Verse 11. *Violence is risen up into a rod of wickedness*] The prophet continues his metaphor: "Pride has budded."—And what has it brought forth? *Violence and iniquity.* To meet these, the rod of God cometh. There is such a vast rapidity of succession in the ideas of the prophet that he cannot wait to find language to clothe each. Hence we have broken sentences; and, consequently, *obscurity.* Something must be supplied to get the sense, and most critics alter words in the text. *Houbigant*, who rarely acknowledges himself to be puzzled, appears here completely nonplussed. He has given a meaning; it is this: "Violence hath burst forth from the rod; salvation shall not proceed from them, nor from their riches, nor from their turbulence: there shall be no respite for them." *Calmet* has given no less than five interpretations to this verse. The simple meaning seems to be, that such and so great is their wickedness that it must be punished; and from this punishment, neither their multitude nor struggles shall set them free. They may strive to evade the threatened stroke; but they shall not succeed, nor shall they have any respite. Our Version is to be understood as saying,—None of the people shall be left; all shall be slain, or carried into captivity: nor shall any of theirs, their princes, priests, wives, or children, escape. And so deserved shall

for the vision *is* touching the whole multitude thereof, *which* shall not return; neither shall any strengthen himself "in "the iniquity of his life.

14 They have blown the trumpet, even to make all ready: but none goeth to the battle: for my wrath *is* upon all the multitude thereof.

15 "The sword *is* without, and the pestilence and the famine within: he that *is* in the field shall die with the sword; and he that *is* in the city, famine and pestilence shall devour him.

16 But "they that escape of them shall escape, and shall be on the mountains like doves of the valleys, all of them mourning, every one for his iniquity.

17 All "hands shall be feeble, and all

^k Heb. his iniquity. — ^l Or, whose life *is* in his iniquity. — ^m Deut. xxxii. 25; Lam. i. 20; chap. v. 12. — ⁿ Chap. vi. 8. — ^o Isa. xiii. 7; Jer. vi. 24; chap. xxi. 7.

their desolation appear, that none shall *lament* them. This may be as good a sense as any, and it is nearest to the letter.

Verse 12. *Let not the buyer rejoice, nor the seller mourn*] Such is now the state of public affairs, that he who through want has been obliged to *sell his inheritance*, need not *mourn* on the account; as of this the enemy would soon have deprived him. And he who has *bought it* need not *rejoice* in his bargain, as he shall soon be stripped of his purchase, and either fall by the sword, or be glad to flee for his life.

Verse 13. *For the seller shall not return*] In the sale of all heritages among the Jews, it was always understood that the heritage must return to the family on the *year of jubilee*, which was every *fiftieth* year; but in this case the seller should not return to possess it, as it was not likely that he should be *alive* when the next jubilee should come; and if he were even to live till that time, he could not possess it, as he would then be in captivity. And the reason is particularly given; *for the vision*—the prophetic declaration of a *seventy* years' captivity, regards the whole multitude of the people; and it *shall not return*, i. e., it will be found to be strictly true, without any abatement.

Verse 14. *They have blown the trumpet*] Vain are all the efforts you make to collect and arm the people, and stand on your own defence; for all shall be *dispirited*, and none *go to the battle.*

Verse 15. *The sword is without*] War through all the country, and *pestilence and famine* within the city, shall destroy the whole, except a small remnant. He who endeavours to flee from the one shall fall by the other.

Verse 16. *They—shall be on the mountains like doves of the valleys*] Rather, *like mourning doves*, חַגְגֵּיאוֹת *haggeayoth*, chased from their dove-cotes, and separated from their mates.

Verse 17. *All knees shall be weak as water.*] *Calmet* understands this curiously: La frayeur dont on sera

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knees shall ^b be weak as
water.

18 They shall also ^c gird themselves with sackcloth, and ^d horror shall cover them; and shame shall be upon all faces, and baldness upon all their heads.

19 They shall cast their silver in the streets, and their gold shall be ^e removed: their ^f silver and their gold shall not be able to deliver them in the day of the wrath of the LORD: they shall not satisfy their souls, neither fill their ^g bowels: ^h because it is ^h the stumbling-block of their iniquity.

20 As for the beauty of his ornament, he set it in majesty: ⁱ but they made the images of their abominations and of their detestable things therefore have I ^k set it far from them.

21 And I will give it into the hands of the strangers for a prey, and to the wicked of the earth for a spoil; and they shall pollute it.

22 My face will I turn also from them, and they shall pollute my secret place: for the

^b Heb. go into water. — ^c Isa. iii. 24; xv. 2, 3; Jer. xlviii. 37; Amos viii. 10. — ^d Psa. lv. 5. — ^e Heb. for a separation, or uncleanness. — ^f Prov. xi. 4; Zeph. i. 18; Eccclus. v. 8. — ^g Or, because their iniquity is their stumbling block. — ^h Chap. xiv. 3, 4; xlv. 12.

saisi, fera qu'on ne pourra retenir son urine. D'autres l'expliquent d'une autre souillure plus honteuse. I believe him to be nearly about right. St. Jerome is exactly the same: Pavoris magnitudine, urina polluet genua, nec valebit profluentes aquas vesica prohibere. This and other malretentions are often the natural effect of extreme fear or terror.

Verse 19. *They shall cast their silver in the streets*] Their riches can be of no use; as in a time of famine there is no necessary of life to be purchased, and gold and silver cannot fill their bowels.

It is the stumbling-block of their iniquity.] They loved riches, and placed in the possession of them their supreme happiness. Now they find a pound of gold not worth an ounce of bread.

Verse 20. *As for the beauty of his ornament*] Their beautiful temple was their highest ornament, and God made it majestic by his presence. But they have even taken its riches to make their idols, which they have brought into the very courts of the Lord's house; and therefore God hath set it—the temple, from him—given it up to pillage. Some say it means, "They took their ornaments, which were their pride, and made them into images to worship."

Verse 22. *The robbers shall enter into it*] The

robbers shall enter into it, and defile it.

23 Make a chain: for ^m the land is full of bloody crimes, and the city is full of violence.

24 Wherefore I will bring the worst of the heathen, and they shall possess their houses: I will also make the pomp of the strong to cease; and ⁿ their holy places shall be defiled.

25 ^o Destruction cometh, and they shall seek peace, and there shall be none.

26 ^p Mischief shall come upon mischief, and rumour shall be upon rumour; ^q then shall they seek a vision of the prophet; but the law shall perish from the priest, and counsel from the ancients.

27 The king shall mourn, and the prince shall be clothed with desolation, and the hands of the people of the land shall be troubled: I will do unto them after their way, and ^r according to their deserts will I judge them; ^s and they shall know that I am the LORD.

ⁱ Jer. vii. 30. — ^k Or, made it unto them an unclean thing. — ^l Or, burglars. — ^m 2 Kings xxi. 16; chap. ix. 9; xi. 6. — ⁿ Or, they shall inherit their holy places. — ^o Heb. Cutting off. — ^p Deut. xxii. 23; Jer. iv. 20. — ^q Psa. lxxiv. 9; Lam. ii. 9; chap. xx. 1, 3. — ^r Heb. with their judgments. — ^s Ver. 4.

Chaldeans shall not only destroy the city; but they shall enter the temple, deface it, plunder it, and burn it to the ground.

Verse 23. *Make a chain*] Point out the captivity; show them that it shall come, and show them the reason: "Because the land is full of bloody crimes," &c.

Verse 24. *The worst of the heathen*] The Chaldeans; the most cruel and idolatrous of all nations.

Verse 25. *They shall seek peace*] They see now that their ceasing to pay the tribute to the king of Babylon has brought the Chaldeans against them; and now they sue for peace in vain. He will not hear: he is resolved on their destruction.

Verse 26. *Then shall they seek a vision*] Vision shall perish from the prophet, the law from the priest, and counsel from the ancients. Previously to great national judgments, God restrains the influences of his Spirit. His word is not accompanied with the usualunction; and the wise men of the land, the senators and celebrated statesmen, devise foolish schemes; and thus, in endeavouring to avert it, they hasten on the national ruin. How true is the saying, Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat. "Those whom God designs to destroy, he first infatuates."

CHAPTER VIII.

Here begins a section of prophecy extending to the twelfth chapter. In this chapter the prophet is carried in vision to Jerusalem, 1-4; and there shown the idolatries committed by the rulers of the Jews, even within the temple. In the beginning of this vision, by the noblest stretch of an inspired imagination, idolatry itself is personified, and made an idol; and the image sublimely called, from the provocation it gave God, the IMAGE OF JEALOUSY, 5. The prophet then proceeds to describe the three principal superstitions of this unhappy people: the Egyptian, 6-12, the Phœnician, 13, 14, and the Persian, 15, 16; giving the striking features of each, and concluding with a declaration of the heinousness of their sins in the sight of God, and the consequent greatness of their punishment, 17, 18.

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AND it came to pass in the sixth year, in the sixth month, in the fifth day of the month, as I sat in mine house, and the elders of Judah sat before me, that the hand of the Lord God fell there upon me.

2 Then I beheld, and lo a likeness as the

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appearance of fire: from the appearance of his loins even downward, fire; and from his loins even upward, as the appearance of brightness, as the colour of amber.

3 And he put forth the form of a hand, and took me by a lock of mine head; and

^a Chap. x.v. 1; xx. 1; xxxiii. 31.—^b Chap. i. 3; iii. 22.

^c Chap. i. 26, 27.—^d Chap. i. 4.—^e Dan. v. 5.

NOTES ON CHAP. VIII.

Verse 1. *In the sixth year, in the sixth month, in the fifth day of the month*] This, according to Abp. Usher, was the sixth year of Ezekiel's captivity. The sixth day of the fifth month of the ecclesiastical year, which answers to August, A. M. 3410.

This chapter and the three following contain but one vision, of which I judge it necessary, with Calmet, to give a general idea, that the attention of the reader may not be too much divided.

The prophet, in the visions of God, is carried to Jerusalem, to the northern gate of the temple, which leads by the north side to the court of the priests. There he sees the glory of the Lord in the same manner as he did by the river Chebar. At one side he sees the image of jealousy. Going thence to the court of the people, he sees through an opening in the wall seventy elders of the people, who were worshipping all sorts of beasts and reptiles, which were painted on the wall. Being brought thence to the gate of the door of the house, he saw women weeping for Tammuz or Adonis. As he returned to the court of the priests, between the porch and the altar, he saw twenty-five men with their backs to the sanctuary and their faces towards the east, worshipping the rising sun. This is the substance of the vision contained in the eighth chapter.

About the same time he saw six men come from the higher gate with swords in their hands; and among them, one with an ink-horn. Then the Divine Presence left the cherubim, and took post at the entrance of the temple, and gave orders to the man with the ink-horn to put a mark on the foreheads of those who sighed and prayed because of the abominations of the land; and then commanded the men with the swords to go forward, and slay every person who had not this mark. The prophet, being left alone among the dead, fell on his face, and made intercession for the people. The Lord gives him the reason of his conduct; and the man with the ink-horn returns, and reports to the Lord what was done. These are the general contents of the ninth chapter.

The Lord commands the same person to go in between the wheels of the cherubim, and take his hand full of live coals, and scatter them over the city. He went as commanded, and one of the cherubim gave him the coals; at the same time the glory of the Lord, that had removed to the threshold of the house, now returned, and stood over the cherubim. The cherubim, wheels, wings, &c., are here described as in the first chapter. This is the substance of the tenth chapter.

The prophet then finds himself transported to the east gate of the temple, where he saw twenty-five men, and among them Jaazaniah the son of Azur, and Pelatiah the son of Benaiah, princes of the people, against whom the Lord commands him to prophesy, and to threaten them with the utmost calamities, because of their crimes. Afterwards God himself speaks, and shows that the Jews who should be left in the land should be driven out because of their iniquities, and that those who had been led captive, and who acknowledged their sins and repented of them, should be restored to their own land. Then the glory of the Lord arose out of the city, and rested for a time on one of the mountains on the east of Jerusalem, and the prophet being carried in vision by the Spirit to Chaldea, lost sight of the chariot of the Divine glory, and began to show to the captivity what the Lord had shown to him. This is the substance of the eleventh chapter.

We may see from all this what induced the Lord to abandon his people, his city, and his temple; the abominations of the people in public and in private. But because those carried away captives with Jeconiah acknowledged their sins, and their hearts turned to the Lord, God informs them that they shall be brought back and restored to a happy state both in temporal and spiritual matters, while the others, who had filled up the measure of their iniquities, should be speedily brought into a state of desolation and ruin. This is the sum and intent of the vision in these four chapters.

Verse 2. *The appearance of fire*] See the note on chap. i. 27.

Verse 3. *The image of jealousy*] ככל הקנאה *semel*

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^f the spirit lifted me up between the earth and the heaven, and ^g brought me in the visions of God to Jerusalem, to the door of the inner gate that looketh toward the north; ^h where was the seat of the image of jealousy, which ⁱ provoketh to jealousy.

4 And, behold, the glory of the God of Israel was there, according to the vision that I ^k saw in the plain.

5 Then said he unto me, Son of man, lift up thine eyes now the way toward the north. So I lifted up mine eyes the way toward the north, and behold northward at the gate of the altar this image of jealousy in the entry.

6 He said furthermore unto me, Son of man, seest thou what they do? *even the great abominations that the house of Israel committeth here, that I should go far off from my sanctuary?* but turn thee yet again, *and thou shalt see greater abominations.*

7 And he brought me to the door of the court; and when I looked, behold a hole in the wall.

8 Then said he unto me, Son of man, dig

^f Chap. iii. 14.—^g Gen. xlv. 2; 2 Chron. xxvi. 5; chap. xi. 1, 24; xl. 2.—^h Jer. vii. 30; xxxii. 34; chap. v. 11.

hakkinah. We do not know certainly of what form this image was, nor what god it represented. Some say it was the image of Baal, which was placed in the temple by Manasses; others, that it was the image of Mars; and others, that it was the image of Tammuz or Adonis. Calmet supports this opinion by the following reasons:—1. The name agrees perfectly with him. He was represented as a beautiful youth, beloved by Venus; at which Mars, her paramour, being incensed and filled with jealousy, sent a large boar against Adonis, which killed him with his tusks. Hence it was the image of him who fell a victim to jealousy. 2. The prophet being returned towards the northern gate, where he had seen the image of jealousy, ver. 14, there saw the women lamenting for Tammuz. Now Tammuz, all agree, signifies Adonis; it was that therefore which was called the image of jealousy. 3. The Scripture often gives to the heathen idols names of degradation; as Baal-zebub, god of flies; Baal-zebul, god of dung. It is likely that it was Adonis who is called *The dead*, Lev. xix. 27, 28; Deut. xiv. 9, because he was worshipped as one dead. And the women represented as worshipping him were probably adulteresses, and had suffered through the jealousy of their husbands. And this worship of the image of jealousy provoked God to jealousy, to destroy this bad people.

Verse 4. *The vision that I saw in the plain.*] See the note on chap. iii. 23; see also chap. i. 3.

Verse 7. *A hole in the wall.*] This we find was not

now in the wall: and when I had digged in the wall, behold a door.

9 And he said unto me, Go in, and behold the wicked abominations that they do here.

10 So I went in and saw; and behold every form of creeping things, and abominable beasts, and all the idols of the house of Israel, pourtrayed upon the wall round about.

11 And there stood before them seventy men of the ancients of the house of Israel, and in the midst of them stood Jaazaniah the son of Shaphan, with every man his censer in his hand; and a thick cloud of incense went up.

12 Then said he unto me, Son of man, hast thou seen what the ancients of the house of Israel do in the dark, every man in the chambers of his imagery? for they say, ^l The Lord seeth us not; the Lord hath forsaken the earth.

13 He said also unto me, Turn thee yet again, *and* ^m thou shalt see greater abominations than these.

14 Then he brought me to the door of the gate of the Lord's house which was toward

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ⁱ Deut. xxxii. 16, 21.—^k Chap. i. 28; iii. 22, 23.—^l Chap. ix. 9.—^m Ver. 6, 15.

large enough to see what was doing within; and the prophet is directed to dig, and make it larger, ver. 8; and when he had done so and entered, he says,—

Verse 10. *And saw—every form of creeping things*] It is very likely that these images pourtrayed on the wall were the objects of Egyptian adoration: the ox, the ape, the dog, the crocodile, the ibis, the scarabæus or beetle, and various other things. It appears that these were privately worshipped by the sanhedrin or great Jewish council, consisting of seventy or seventy-two persons, six chosen out of every tribe, as representatives of the people. The images were pourtrayed upon the wall, as we find those ancient idols are on the walls of the tombs of the kings and nobles of Egypt. See the plates to Belzoni's Travels, the *Isaiah Tomb* in the Bodleian Library, and the *Egyptian hieroglyphics* in general. Virgil speaks of these. *Æn. lib. viii.*

Omnigenumque Deum monstra, et latratore Anubis.

"All kinds of gods, monsters, and barking dogs."

Verse 11. *Jaazaniah the son of Shaphan*] Shaphan was a scribe, or what some call comptroller of the temple, in the days of Josiah; and Jaazaniah his son probably succeeded him in this office. He was at the head of this band of idolaters.

Verse 14. *There sat women weeping for Tammuz.*] This was Adonis, as we have already seen; and so the *Vulgate* here translates. My old MS. Bible reads, *There saten women, morneinge a matineete of Iechu*

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the north; and, behold, there sat
women weeping for Tammuz.
15 Then said he unto me, Hast
thou seen *this*, O son of man?

turn thee yet again, *and* thou shalt see greater
abominations than these.

16 And he brought me into the inner court
of the LORD's house, and, behold, at the door
of the temple of the LORD, ^abetween the porch
and the altar, ^bwere about five and twenty
men, ^cwith their backs toward the temple of
the LORD, and their faces toward the east;
and they worshipped ^dthe sun toward the east.

^a Joel ii. 17.—^b Chap. xi. 1.—^c Jer. ii. 27; xxxii. 33.
^d Deut. iv. 19. ^e Kings xxiii. 5, 11; Job xxxi. 26; Jer. xiv. 17.
^f Or, *Is there any thing lighter than to commit.*

ree that is cleped Adomydes. He is fabled to have
been a beautiful youth beloved by Venus, and killed by
a wild boar in Mount Lebanon, whence springs the
river *Adonis*, which was fabled to *run blood* at his
festival in August. The women of Phenicia, Assy-
ria, and Judea worshipped him as *dead*, with deep
lamentation, wearing *priapi* and other obscene images
all the while, and they prostituted themselves in hon-
our of this idol. Having for some time mourned
him as *dead*, they then supposed him revived, and
broke out into the most extravagant rejoicings. Of
the appearance of the river at this season, Mr. *Maun-*
drell thus speaks: "We had the good fortune to see
what is the foundation of the opinion which *Lucian*
relates, viz., that this stream at certain seasons of the
year, especially about the feast of *Adonis*, is of a
bloody colour, proceeding from a kind of sympathy, as
the heathens imagined, for the death of *Adonis*, who
was killed by a wild boar in the mountain out of which
this stream issues. Something like this we saw actu-
ally come to pass, for the water was stained to a
surprising redness; and, as we observed in travelling,
had stained the sea a great way into a reddish hue." This
was no doubt occasioned by a red ochre, over
which the river ran with violence at this time of its in-
crease. *Milton* works all this up in these fine lines:—

"Thammuz came next behind,
Whose annual wound in Lebanon allured
The Syrian damsels to lament his fate,
In amorous ditties all a summer's day;
While smooth Adonis, from his native rock,
Ran purple to the sea, suffused with blood
Of Thammuz, yearly wounded. The love tale

17 Then he said unto me, A. M. 3410.
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Hast thou seen *this*, O son
of man? ^aIs it a light thing to
the house of Judah that they

commit the abominations which they com-
mit here? for they have ^bfilled the land with
violence, and have returned to provoke me
to anger: and, lo, they put the branch to
their nose.

18 ^cTherefore will I also deal in fury: mine
^deye shall not spare, neither will I have pity
and though they ^ecry in mine ears with a
loud voice, yet will I not hear them.

^a Chap. ix. 9.—^b Chap. v. 13; xvi. 42; xxiv. 13.—^c Chap.
v. 11; vii. 4, 9; ix. 5, 10.—^d Prov. i. 28; Isa. i. 15; Jer. xl.
11; xiv. 12; Mic. iii. 4; Zech. vii. 13.

Infected *Sion's daughters* with like heat:
Whose wanton passions in the sacred porch
Ezekiel saw, when by the vision led,
His eye surveyed the dark idolatries
Of alienated Judah." *Par. Lost*, b. i. 446.

Tammuz signifies *hidden* or *obscure*, and hence the
worship of his image was in some *secret place*.

Verse 16. *Five and twenty men*] These most prob-
ably represented the *twenty-four courses* of the
priests, with the *high priest* for the *twenty-fifth*. This
was the *Persian* worship, as their turning their faces
to the east plainly shows they were worshipping the
rising sun.

Verse 17. *They put the branch to their nose*.] This
is supposed to mean some branch or branches, which
they carried in succession in honour of the idol, and
with which they covered their faces, or from which
they inhaled a pleasant smell, the branches being odori-
ferous. That the heathens carried branches of trees
in their sacred ceremonies is well known to all persons
acquainted with classic antiquity; and it is probable
that the heathen borrowed those from the use of such
branches in the Jewish feast of tabernacles. There
are many strange, and some filthy, interpretations given
of this clause; but the former are not worth repeating,
and I abominate the latter too much to submit to defile
my paper with them. Probably the Brahminic *Linga*
is here intended.

It really seems that at this time the Jews had in-
corporated every species of idolatry in their impure
worship,—*Phœnician*, *Egyptian*, and *Persian*. I might
add that some imagine the *image of jealousy* to be a
personification of *idolatry* itself.

CHAPTER IX.

The vision in this chapter seems intended to denote the general destruction of the inhabitants of Jerusalem, excepting a few pious individuals that were distressed at the abominations that were committed in the land; who, in order to be delivered from the general calamity, were MARKED, in allusion, perhaps, to the custom of eastern princes, who marked their servants in the forehead, or rather to the custom very frequent among the Pagan worshippers, of indelibly imprinting on different parts of their body the marks of their idols.

To indicate, likewise, that God was soon to forsake the temple, the *shechinah*, or glorious symbol of his presence, is seen to remove from the inner sanctuary to the threshold or door of the temple, 1-7. The prophet intercedes for his people; but God, on account of the greatness of their sins, will not be entreated, 8-11.

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HE cried also in mine ears with a loud voice, saying,

Cause them that have charge over the city to draw near, even

every man with his ^adestroying weapon in his hand.

2 And, behold, six men came from the way of the higher gate, ^b which lieth toward the north, and every man ^ca slaughter weapon in his hand; ^d and one man among them was clothed with linen, with a writer's inkhorn ^eby his side: and they went in, and stood beside the brazen altar.

3 And ^fthe glory of the God of Israel was gone up from the cherub, whereupon he was,

to the threshold of the house.

And he called to the man clothed with linen, which *had* the writer's inkhorn by his side;

4 And the LORD said unto him, Go through the midst of the city, through the midst of Jerusalem, and ^gset ^ha mark upon the foreheads of the men ⁱthat sigh and that cry for all the abominations that be done in the midst thereof.

5 And to the others he said in ^kmine hearing, Go ye after him through the city, and smite: ^llet not your eye spare, neither have ye pity:

6 ^mSlay ⁿutterly old and young, both maids,

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^a Jer. xxii. 7.—^b Heb. which is turned.—^c Heb. a weapon of his breaking in pieces.—^d Lev. xvi. 4; chap. x. 6, 7; Rev. xv. 6.—^e Heb. upon his reins.—^f See chap. iii. 23; viii. 4; x. 4, 18; xi. 22, 23.—^g Heb. mark a mark.

^h Exod. xii. 7; Rev. vii. 3; ix. 4; xiii. 16, 17; xx. 4.—ⁱ Psa. cxix. 53, 136; Jer. xiii. 17; 2 Cor. xii. 21; 2 Pet. ii. 8.—^k Heb. mine ears.—^l Ver. 10; chap. v. 11.—^m 2 Chron. xxxvi. 17
ⁿ Heb. to destruction.

NOTES ON CHAP. IX.

Verse 1. *Cause them that have charge over the city*] By those six men with destroying weapons the Chaldeans are represented, who had received commission to destroy the city; and when the north is mentioned in such cases, Chaldeæ and the Chaldean armies are generally intended. There appears to have been six men with a sort of slaughter-bills, and one man with an inkhorn. These may represent the seven counsellors of the eastern monarchs, who always saw the king's face, and knew all the secrets of the government. One of them was that minister who had the office of reporting concerning criminals, who carried the book of death and the book of life into the presence of the king, where the names were entered of criminals who were destined to suffer, and of those who were either considered as innocent or recommended to mercy; those of the former in the book of death, those of the latter in the book of life. This person with the inkhorn might be termed, in our phrase, the recorder.

Verse 2. *Stood beside the brazen altar.*] To signify that the people against whom they had their commission were, for their crimes, to be sacrificed to the demands of Divine justice.

Verse 3. *And he called to the man*] The person here who called was that who sat on the chariot of the Divine glory. See chap. i. 26.

Verse 4. *Set a mark upon the foreheads of the men that sigh*] This is in allusion to the ancient everywhere-used custom of setting marks on servants and slaves, to distinguish them from others. It was also common for the worshippers of particular idols to have their idol's mark upon their foreheads, arms, &c. These are called sectarian marks to the present day among the Hindoos and others in India. Hence by this mark we can easily know who is a follower of

Vishnoo, who of Siva, who of Bramah, &c. The original words, וְהָיָה טָוֹחַ *vehithvitha tau*, have been translated by the Vulgate, *et signa tau*, "and mark τ tau on the foreheads," &c. St. Jerome and many others have thought that the letter tau was that which was ordered to be placed on the foreheads of those mourners; and Jerome says, that this Hebrew letter τ tau was formerly written like a cross. So then the people were to be signed with the sign of the cross! It is certain that on the ancient Samaritan coins, which are yet extant, the letter τ tau is in the form +, which is what we term St. Andrew's cross. The sense derived from this by many commentators is, that God, having ordered those penitents to be marked with this figure, which is the sign of the cross, intimated that there is no redemption nor saving of life but by the cross of Christ, and that this will avail none but the real penitent. All this is true in itself, but it is not true in respect to this place. The Hebrew words signify literally, *thou shalt make a mark*, or *sign a sign*, but give no intimation what that mark or sign was. It was intended here to be what the sprinkling of the blood of the paschal lamb on the lintels and door-posts of the Israelites was, namely, a notice to the destroying angel what house he should spare. As the whole of this matter only passed in vision, we are bound to neither letter, nor any other kind of figure. The symbolical action teaches us that God, in general judgments, will make a distinction between the innocent and the guilty, between the penitent and the hardened sinner.

Verse 6. *Begin at my sanctuary.*] Let those who have sinned against most mercy, and most privileges, be the first victims of justice. Those who know their Lord's will, and do it not, shall be beaten with many stripes. The unfaithful members of Christ's Church will be first visited and most punished. But let not

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OL XLVI. 3. but ° come not near any man upon
Anno whom is the mark; and ° begin
Tarquini Prisci, R. Roman., 23. at my sanctuary. ° Then they began at the ancient men which were before the house.

7 And he said unto them, Defile the house, and fill the courts with the slain: go ye forth. And they went forth, and slew in the city.

8 And it came to pass, while they were slaying them, and I was left, that I ° fell upon my face, and cried, and said, ° Ah Lord God! wilt thou destroy all the residue of Israel in thy pouring out of thy fury upon Jerusalem?

° Rev. ix. 4.—° Jer. xxv. 29; 1 Pet. iv. 17.—° Chap. viii. 11, 12, 16.—° Num. xiv. 5; xvi. 4, 22, 45; Josh. vii. 6. ° Chap. xi. 13.—° 2 Kings xxi. 16; chap. viii. 17.

those who belong to the *synagogue of Satan* exult in this; for if judgment begin at the house of God, what will the end be of them who obey not the Gospel! However, the truly *penitent* of all descriptions in such cases shall be safe. The command of God is, "Set a mark on all them that sigh and cry;" and his command to the destroyers is, "Come not near any man on whom is the mark."

Verse 7. *Defile the house*] A dreadful sentence, Let it be polluted, I will no more dwell in it; I now utterly forsake it.

Verse 8. *Wilt thou destroy all the residue of Israel, in thy pouring out of thy fury upon Jerusalem?*] These destroyers had slain the seventy elders, the twenty-five adorers of the sun, and the women that mourned for Tammuz; and on seeing this slaughter the prophet fell on his face, and began to make intercession.

Verse 9. *For they say, The Lord hath forsaken the earth*] את הארץ *eth haarets*, "this land." He has no

9 Then said he unto me, The iniquity of the house of Israel and Judah is exceeding great, and ° the land is ° full of blood, and the city full of ° perverseness: for they say, ° The Lord hath forsaken the earth, and ° the Lord seeth not.

10 And as for me also, mine ° eye shall not spare, neither will I have pity, but ° I will recompense their way upon their head.

11 And, behold, the man clothed with linen, which had the inkhorn by his side, ° reported the matter, saying, I have done as thou hast commanded me.

° Heb. filled with.—° Or, wresting of judgment.—° Chap. viii. 12.—° Psa. x. 11; Isa. xxix. 15.—° Chap. v. 11; vii. 4; viii. 18.—° Chap. xi. 21.—° Heb. returned the word.

more place in Israel; he has quite abandoned it; he neither sees nor cares, and he can be no longer the object of worship to any man in Israel. This seems to be the meaning; and God highly resents it, because it was bringing him on a level with idols and provincial deities, who had, according to supposition, regency only in some one place.

Verse 10. *Mine eye shall not spare*] They say, *the Lord seeth not*: this is false; I have seen all their iniquities, and do see all their abominations; and I will bring deserved judgment upon them, and then that eye which now sees will neither pity nor spare.

Verse 11. *I have done as thou hast commanded me.*] Angels and men must all give account of their conduct to God; for although he is every where, and his eye sees all things, yet they must personally account for all that they have done. *I have done as thou hast commanded me.* The penitents are all signed; the penitents are all safe. This is good news for them that mourn.

CHAPTER X.

The same august vision which appeared to the prophet at first, is repeated here; and coals of fire are scattered over the city to intimate that it was to be burned. The symbol of the Divine presence is likewise represented as removing farther and farther from the temple, to signify that God's protection was about to be withdrawn from it, 1-22. It may not be improper to remark, that whatever is particularly intended by the cherubim, wheels, firmament, throne, &c., described in this and the first chapter, the prophet several times informs us, (chap. i. 28; iii. 25; viii. 4; x. 4, 18,) that his vision was a manifestation or similitude of the GLORY of Jehovah; or, in other words, consisted of a set of hieroglyphics by which this glory was in some measure represented. It is also worthy of observation, that the faces of the living creatures, of which we have an account in the fourth chapter of the Apocalypse, are precisely the same with those of Ezekiel's cherubim; and we may readily collect, as Mr. Meir remarks, the quarter of the heavens in which each cherub was situated in reference to the other three, from the consideration that as Ezekiel saw the vision proceeding from the NORTH, (see chap. i. 4, 10,) the human face of the cherubim was towards him, or the south; on his right hand, or the east, was the face of a lion; on his left hand, or the west, the face of an ox; and towards the north, the face of an eagle.

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THEN I looked, and, behold, in the ^a firmament that was above the head of the cherubims there appeared over them as it were a sapphire stone, as the appearance of the likeness of a throne.

2 ^b And he spake unto the man clothed with linen, and said, Go in between the wheels, even under the cherub, and fill ^c thine hand with ^d coals of fire from between the cherubims, and ^e scatter them over the city. And he went in my sight.

3 Now the cherubims stood on the right side of the house, when the man went in; and the cloud filled the inner court.

4 ^f Then the glory of the Lord ^g went up from the cherub, and stood over the threshold of the house; and ^h the house was filled with the cloud, and the court was full of the brightness of the Lord's glory.

5 And the ⁱ sound of the cherubims' wings was heard even to the outer court, as ^k the

voice of the Almighty God when he speaketh.

6 And it came to pass, that when he had commanded the man clothed with linen, saying, 'Take fire from between the wheels, from between the cherubims; then he went in, and stood beside the wheels.

7 And one cherub ^l stretched forth his hand from between the cherubims unto the fire that was between the cherubims, and took thereof, and put it into the hands of him that was clothed with linen: who took it, and went out.

8 ^m And there appeared in the cherubims, the form of a man's hand under their wings.

9 ⁿ And when I looked, behold the four wheels by the cherubims, one wheel by one cherub, and another wheel by another cherub: and the appearance of the wheels was as the colour of a ^o beryl stone.

10 And as for their appearances, they four had one likeness, as if a wheel had been in the midst of a wheel.

^a Chap. i. 22, 26. — ^b Chap. ix. 2, 3. — ^c Heb. the hollow of thine hand. — ^d Chap. i. 13. — ^e See Rev. viii. 5. — ^f See ver. 18; chap. i. 28; ix. 3. — ^g Heb. was lifted up.

^h 1 Kings viii. 10, 11; chap. xliii. 5. — ⁱ Chap. i. 24. — ^j Psal. xxix. 3, &c. — ^k Heb. sent forth. — ^l Chap. i. 8; ver. 21. — ^m Chap. i. 15. — ⁿ Chap. i. 16.

NOTES ON CHAP. X.

Verse 1. As it were a sapphire stone] See the note on chap. i. 22, 26. The chariot, here mentioned by the prophet, was precisely the same as that which he saw at the river Chebar, as himself tells us, ver. 15, of which see the description in chap. i.

Verse 2. Coals of fire] These were to signify the burning of the city by the Chaldeans. It seems that the space between the four wheels, which was all on fire, was that from which those coals were taken.

Verse 3. On the right side of the house] The right hand always marked the south among the Hebrews.

Verse 4. The glory of the Lord went up] This is repeated from chap. ix. 3.

The house was filled with the cloud] This is a fact similar to what occurred frequently at the tabernacle in the wilderness, and in the dedication of the temple by Solomon. What is mentioned here was the Divine shechinah, the symbolical representation of the majesty of God.

Verse 5. As the voice of the Almighty God] That is, as thunder; for this was called the voice of God.

Verse 8. The form of a man's hand under their wings.] I am still of opinion that the hands and wings were not distinct. The arms were feathered like wings, and the hand terminated the arm; but as the long front feathers of the wings would extend much beyond the fingers, hence the hands would appear to be under the wings. See on chap. i. 8. The human hand might be intended to show that God helps and punishes man by man; and that, in the general operations of his providence, he makes use of human agency.

Verse 9. The colour of a beryl stone.] אבן ברשש

eben Tarshish, "the stone of Tarshish." The Vulgate translates it chrysolith; Symmachus, the jacinth; the Septuagint, the carbuncle. In the parallel place, chap. i. 16, it is כֶּיִן תַּרְשִׁישׁ keeyn Tarshish, "like the eye of Tarshish;" i. e., the colour of tarshish, or the stone so called, which the Vulgate translates visio maris, "like the sea," i. e., azure. The beryl is a gem of a green colour, passing from one side into blue, on the other side into yellow. The chrysolith is also green, what is called pistachio green; but the chrysolith of the ancients was our topaz, which is of a fine wine yellow. The beryl, or chrysolith, is most likely what is here meant by tarshish. One name among the ancients served for several kinds of gems that were nearly of the same colour. The moderns go more by chemical characters than by colour.

Verse 10. A wheel had been in the midst of a wheel.] It is difficult to comprehend this description. It is generally supposed to mean one wheel within another, cutting each other at right angles. This, in my opinion, will not account for the motions attributed to these wheels; nor can I see how, on this supposition, they could have any motion; for if one was moved on its axis, the other must be dragged contrary to its axis. I have conjectured it rather to mean a wheel within a wheel, or a wheel with two rims, working on the same axis. See on chap. i. 16-18. It is however no matter of faith; and the reader may judge as he thinks proper. For other matters relative to this chariot, wheels, cherubim, wings, &c., I must refer to the notes on the first chapter. And perhaps from the whole of this vision and its difficulties, he will see the propriety of the council of rabbins ordering Rabbi Ananias three

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11 ^p When they went, they went upon their four sides; they turned not as they went, but to the place whither the head looked they followed it; they turned not as they went.

12 And their whole ^a body, and their backs, and their hands, and their wings, and ^r the wheels, were full of eyes round about, even the wheels that they four had.

13 As for the wheels, ^a it was cried unto them in my hearing, O wheel.

14 ^t And every one had four faces: the first face was the face of a cherub, and the second face was the face of a man, and the third the face of a lion, and the fourth the face of an eagle.

15 And the cherubims were lifted up. This is ^a the living creature that I saw by the river of Chebar.

16 ^v And when the cherubims went, the wheels went by them: and when the cherubims lifted up their wings to mount up from the earth, the same wheels also turned not from beside them.

^p Chap. i. 17.—^a Heb. *flesh*.—^r Chap. i. 18.—^a Or, they were called in my hearing, wheel, or, galgal.—^t Chap. i. 6, 10.
^v Chap. i. 5.—^v Chap. i. 19.—^w Chap. i. 12, 20, 21.

hundred barrels of oil to light his lamp during the time it would be necessary for him to employ in explaining this one vision.

Verse 13. As for the wheels, it was cried unto them—O wheel.] Never was there a more unfortunate and unmeaning translation. The word הַגְּגָלִים *haggalgal*, may signify, simply, the roller, or a chariot, or roll on, or the swift roller. And he clepide like whecelis bolleble, or turninge about. Old MS. Bible. Any of these will do: "and as to the wheels," לאֲפָנִים *laophannim*, "they were called in my hearing" הַגְּגָלִים *haggalgal*, "the chariot." The gentleman who took for his text "O wheel!" and made God's decree of eternal predestination out of it, must have borrowed some of Rabbi Ananias's three hundred barrels of oil! But such working of God's word cannot be too severely reprehended.

As these wheels are supposed to represent Divine Providence, bringing about the designs of the Most High, how like is the above הַגְּגָלִים *haggalgal*, taken as a verb, "roll on," to those words of Virgil in his *Pollio*:—

Talia sæcla, suis dixerunt, currite, fuis,
Concordes stabili fatorum numine Parcæ.

"The Fates, when they this happy web have spun,
Shall bless the sacred clue, and bid it swiftly run."

Verse 14. The first—was the face of a cherub] In chap. i. 10, this is called the "face of an ox;" here, the "face of a cherub:" hence, a cherub was in the likeness of an ox, at least, as to its head. כְּרוּב *kerub*

17 ^w When they stood, these stood; and when they were lifted up, these lifted up themselves also: for the spirit ^z of the living creature was in them.

18 Then ^y the glory of the LORD ^z departed from off the threshold of the house, and stood over the cherubims.

19 And ^a the cherubims lifted up their wings, and mounted up from the earth in my sight: when they went out, the wheels also were beside them, and every one stood at the door of the east gate of the LORD's house; and the glory of the God of Israel was over them above.

20 ^b This is the living creature that I saw under the God of Israel ^c by the river of Chebar; and I knew that they were the cherubims.

21 ^d Every one had four faces apiece, and every one four wings; ^e and the likeness of the hands of a man was under their wings.

22 And ^f the likeness of their faces was the same faces which I saw by the river of Chebar, their appearances and themselves: ^g they went every one straight forward.

^x Or, of life. —^y Ver. 4. —^z Hos. ix. 12. —^a Chap. x. 22.
^b Chap. i. 22; ver. 15. —^c Chap. i. 1. —^d Chap. i. 6; ver. 4.
^e Chap. i. 8; ver. 8. —^f Chap. i. 10. —^g Chap. i. 12.

never occurs as a verb; and its meaning cannot be precisely ascertained. Parkhurst thinks the *caph* to be here the note of similitude; and then translates *ke*, "like," רַב *rab* or רוֹב *rob*, "the mighty one;" and, in consequence, makes the cherubim an emblem of the Holy Trinity. See his lengthy Dissertation under כְּרוּב in his Hebrew and English Lexicon.

Verse 20. And I knew that they were the cherubims.] This formation of the plural is quite improper. In general, Hebrew nouns of the masculine gender end in *im*, in the plural; the *s*, therefore, should never be added to such. Cherub is singular; cherubim is plural. The *s* should be uniformly expunged.

I have already referred to the end of this chapter for farther information relative to this glorious chariot of Jehovah; but I must say that I have met with nothing on the subject that entirely satisfies myself. In the preceding notes I have endeavoured to make the literal meaning as plain as possible; and have occasionally given some intimations relative to the general design of this sublime vision. My readers are already apprised that I do not like conjectures on Divine things; many points, that had originally no other origin, are now incorporated with creeds of which it is deemed sinful to doubt. Because some learned and pious men have written to prove that this symbolical compound figure is a representation of the Holy Trinity; therefore, the sentiment now passes current. Now this is not proved; and I suppose never can be proved. The continuator of the *Historical Discourses of Saurin* has made some sensible remarks on the subject of this

vision ; and these I shall lay here before the intelligent reader. They deserve attention.

This intelligent writer observes : " For the right interpretation of this vision, the following rules should be laid down : —

" The *first* rule is this : — An explanation, which accounts for all the parts contained in the vision, is much more probable than those which explain only one part.

" The *second* is this : — An explanation which is conformable to the present circumstances of the prophet, and of the people to whom he is sent, as well as to the nature of the things which he is called upon to say to them, is incomparably more probable than those explanations which go in quest of past or future events, which have no connexion with the immediate circumstances of the prophet, nor with the end of his mission. These rules, which appear incontestable, being laid down, we observe, that their opinion who think that God here draws out a plan of the government of his providence, applied to the present state of the Jews, accounts for all that Ezekiel saw ; and that in a manner which refers to the end of the prophet's mission, and all that he had to say to this rebellious people. Why wish God to represent to his prophet the future state of the Christian Church, which was not to be founded till after a series of time, rather than the state of the Jewish Church, and the chastisements which hung over the heads of that hardened people ? The people having revolted from God, and persevering obstinately in that revolt, notwithstanding the menaces of the prophet, it was proper to show to Ezekiel, in order that he might declare it to the rebellious, that Providence had its eyes open to all that had been done, all that had hitherto happened, and that it had seized upon the rod to smite. The people imagined, but too much according to the errors of infidelity, that God saw every thing with indifference and had given the world up to chance. It was necessary, therefore, to divest them of these fatal prejudices ; and to teach them that the Supreme Being did not behold with the same eye order and disorder, contempt of his laws and submission to his will ; and that all the revolutions of states are directed by a superior intelligence, which cannot be imposed upon. The Jewish people imagined but too much that the prophets exaggerated when they threatened them with the severest chastisements. They repeated with emphasis and complacency the promises of God made to the patriarchs ; that their posterity should not only be more numerous than the stars of heaven, and the sand which covers the sea-shore ; but that it should subsist for ever and ever. God had declared to Abraham, ' I will establish my covenant between me and thee, and thy seed after thee, in their generations, for an everlasting covenant, to be a God unto thee and thy seed after thee,' Gen. xvii. 7. It was proper, therefore, to show this stiff-necked people that the threatenings of God and his promises were not contradictory. That the people, conformable to the promises given by God to the patriarchs, should not be destroyed ; but that, notwithstanding, they should be severely chastised, to correct them for their propensity to idolatry, and their scandalous irregularities.

" These suppositions, which are reasonable, being

granted, we shall have no difficulty to perceive the sense of this celebrated vision. We shall not follow the order observed by Ezekiel, in the description of what he saw ; he raises himself from the nearest to the most distant objects, going back from effects to their general cause. We will begin with the First Cause which gives motion to all that happens, traces out the plan, and procures the execution, according to the rules of his ineffable wisdom, and agreeably to the nature of those creatures which are the object of his agency. Next, we will proceed to consider the effects of this universal Providence, and the intelligent secondary causes which he frequently employs in the administration of the government of the universe.

" Ezekiel saw a firmament which was above the heads of the animals ; there was the resemblance of a throne like a sapphire stone ; and over the resemblance of the throne, there was, as it were, the resemblance of a man." This vast transparent *firmament* represents to us the heaven, the peculiar residence of the Lord of the earth ; and where he hath established the throne of his empire. This ' appearance of a man ' was the emblem of Providence or God ; considered as taking care of all the creatures whom he hath made. Man is the symbol of intelligence. The mind of man, with respect to his knowledge and wisdom, is a weak sketch of that mind which knows all things, and whose wisdom is unbounded. And yet, of all sublimity beings, there is none that approaches so near to the Divine nature as man. Under this emblem also it is that God, considered as seeing all things, and directing all, would be represented. This resemblance of man was seated upon a throne, to show that God governs all things as Lord, and that without agitation and without labour.

" The *shining metal*, and the *fire* which surrounded him who sat on the throne, were the symbol of his glory and his judgments, which are poured upon the wicked as a fire which nothing can withstand ; agreeably to Isaiah, chap. xxxiii. 14.

" The Jews acknowledged that there was a Providence which governs the whole universe with infinite wisdom. The psalmist gives us a description of it, equally just and pathetic, in Psa. civ. 27, &c. Christians, no less than Jews, admit this important truth ; and the Gospel establishes it no less strongly than the law. See Matt. vi. 26 ; x. 29, 30. To raise the mind of the prophet up to the first Mover of those events which strike and admonish us in all the revolutions which happen to individuals, families, and states, God shows him *four wheels* above the firmament, over which the emblem of Providence was placed on a throne. These wheels are a symbol of those perpetual revolutions, which are observed in the earth ; and which, by turns, lift up and abase individuals and nations. They are of a prodigious height, to show that man cannot fathom or know all that is great, wonderful, and astonishing, in the ways of Providence. See Job xi. 7, 8 ; Rom. xi. 33, 31 ; Isa. lv. 8, 9. These wheels move themselves every way, and are full of eyes in the vast circle of their felices. This shows, that all which God does he effects without pain ; and that the eye of his wisdom ordereth all events. The wheels did not move of themselves ; but they followed the impulse of the four living creatures ; " when the living

creatures went, they went.' This shows that, in the government of the world, all the living creatures are subject to Providence; and that God subordinates the creatures one to another. He directs what those holy intelligences ought to do, who serve him as ministers, and are here represented by the four animals. And these intelligences, enlightened and supported by the Supreme Wisdom, contribute, as far as is suitable, to all that happens to mankind. The angels whom Ezekiel saw were in number *four*, in reference to the *four* cardinal points of the world; to show that their ministry extends every where, and that there is no part of the universe which the Providence of God does not govern in an immediate manner, or by the means of his ministers. The extraordinary shape of these angels, which appeared to the prophet in vision, is symbolical; for it is not to be supposed that those heavenly ministers are really thus formed. The 'four faces, wings, and arms of a man,' denote the sublime qualities of these immediate ministers of the Deity; qualities entirely essential to fill up the extent of their duty. The face of a *man* denotes their intelligence; of a *lion*, their intrepid courage; of an *ox*, their patience and perseverance in labour; and of an *eagle*, their great penetration, their sublime sight into heavenly things, and their readiness to rise up into all that is great and Divine. The 'wings being stretched out,' signifies that they are always ready to set forward, and run with rapidity wherever the commands of their great Master call them. The 'wings bent down,' are a symbol of that profound respect in which these heavenly ministers stand before the Lord of the universe. Under the wings there were men's arms, to show that zeal produces application and labour. Labour, without zeal, can never be supported; and zeal, without application, is only a hypocritical ardour, which amounts to nothing with that supreme Master who requires sincere homage from those who serve him. If God chose to make known to Ezekiel that his providence extends to all things, and that even in this life it often takes up the rod to chastise nations and individuals, he would also show beforehand that he wished not the destruction of

the Jewish people, whom he was about to visit in his anger, but only its correction and amendment. This is signified by the 'precious metal,' which the prophet found unmelted in the midst of the fiery cloud. This cloud of fire, urged on by a whirlwind, and involving on all sides the metal, represented the judgments of God which were about to fall upon this rebellious nation, not to destroy, but to humble and purify it. Nothing is more proper than afflictions to bring men back to their duty. As fire purifies metals, so the paternal chastisements of God have a tendency to purify the soul and heart, if the man be not entirely incorrigible. The people upon whom God was about to pour the vials of his anger, were not worthy of his lenity. But that great God, who is firm in his promises, remembers the covenant of peace he had made with the patriarchs. This covenant is made sensible to the prophet under the image of a *rainbow*, which was round about him who appeared upon the throne. Every one knows, that this splendid phenomenon, which seems to join heaven and earth together, was given to Noah and his posterity as a symbol of the covenant which God then made with mankind, and by which he declared to them that the earth should undergo a deluge no more. Thus, the Pagans considered the *Iris* as the messenger of the gods. See *Virgil, Æn.* lib. iv. ver. 694. But whereas the rainbow to the Jews was a symbol of peace, the *Iris* of the Pagans was a messenger of trouble. On the sight of this bow, the symbol of grace, Ezekiel was to be encouraged; and persuaded that his people were not threatened with an utter destruction. The event fully justified all that the prophet had contemplated, with surprise, in this enigmatical picture. The Chaldeans, the rod of the Lord's just severity, ravaged Judea; the people were carried away captive; they groaned for *seventy* years in a foreign land; but they were protected in a miraculous manner against the bloody designs of the cruel Haman; and at length, favoured with various decrees of the kings of Persia, they had permission, not only to return to their own country, but also to rebuild Jerusalem and the temple." See Dr. Dodd's notes on this place

CHAPTER XI.

This chapter denounces the judgments of God against those wicked persons who remained in Jerusalem, and made a mock of the types and predictions of the prophets, 1-13; compare ver. 3 with Jer. i. 13. God promises to favour those who were gone into captivity, and intimates their restoration from the Babylonish yoke, 14-21. Then the shechinah, or symbol of the Divine Presence, is represented forsaking the city, as in the foregoing chapter it did the temple, 22, 23; and the prophet returns in vision to the place from which he set out, (chap. viii. 1, &c.) in order to communicate his instructions to his brethren of the captivity, 24, 25.

A. M. 3110. **M**OREOVER ^athe spirit lifted
B. C. 594. me up, and brought me unto
Ol. XLVI. 3. the east gate of the Lord's
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Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman. 23.

^a Chap. iii. 12, 14; viii. 3; ver. 24.

NOTES ON CHAP. XI.

Verse 1. *At the door of the gate five and twenty men]* The same persons, no doubt, who appear, chap. viii. 16, worshipping the sun.

house, which looketh eastward :
and behold ^c at the door of the
gate five and twenty men ; among

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R. Roman. 23.

^b Chap. x. 19. — ^c See chap. viii. 16.

Jaazaniah the son of Azur] In chap. viii. 16 we find a *Jaazaniah* the son of *Shaphan*. If *Shaphan* was also called *Azur*, they may be the same person. But it is most likely that there were

A. M. 3410. whom I saw Jaazaniah the son
B. C. 594. of Azur, and Pelatiah the son
Ol. XLVI. 3. of Benaiah, princes of the peo-
Anno ple.
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R. Roman., 23.

2 Then said he unto me, Son of man, these are the men that devise mischief, and give wicked counsel in this city :

3 Which say, ^aIt is not ^anear ; let us build houses : ^fthis city is the caldron, and we be the flesh.

4 Therefore prophesy against them, prophesy, O son of man.

5 And ^ethe Spirit of the LORD fell upon me, and said unto me, Speak ; Thus saith the LORD ; Thus have ye said, O house of Israel : for I know the things that come into your mind, every one of them.

6 ^bYe have multiplied your slain in this city, and ye have filled the streets thereof with the slain.

7 Therefore thus saith the Lord God ; ⁱYour slain whom ye have laid in the midst of it, they are the flesh, and this city is the caldron : ^kbut I will bring you forth out of the midst of it.

8 Ye have feared the sword, and I will bring a sword upon you, saith the Lord God.

9 And I will bring you out of the midst thereof, and deliver you into the hands of strangers, and ^lwill execute judgments among you.

10 ^mYe shall fall by the sword ; I will judge

^d Or, It is not for us to build houses near. — Chap. xii. 22, 27 ; 2 Pet. iii. 4. — ^e See Jer. i. 13 ; chap. xxiv. 3, &c. — ^f Chap. ii. 2 ; iii. 24. — ^g Chap. vii. 23 : xxii. 3, 4. — ^h Chap. xxiv. 3, 6, 10, 11 ; Mic. iii. 2. — ⁱ Ver. 9. — ^j Chap. v. 8. — ^k 2 Kings xxv. 19, 20, 21 ; Jer. xxxix. 6 ; lii. 10.

two of this name, and both chiefs among the people.

Verse 3. It is not near] That is, the threatened invasion.

This city is the caldron, and we be the flesh.] See the vision of the seething pot, Jer. i. 13. These infidels seem to say : “ We will run all risks, we will abide in the city. Though it be the caldron, and we the flesh, yet we will share its fate : if it perish, we will perish with it.” Or they may allude to the above prediction of Jeremiah, in order to ridicule it : “ We were to have been boiled long ago : but the fulfilment of that prediction is not near yet.”

Verse 7. Your slain—they are the flesh] Jerusalem is the caldron, and those who have been slain in it, they are the flesh ; and though ye purpose to stay and share its fate, ye shall not be permitted to do so ; ye shall be carried into captivity.

Verse 9. And deliver you into the hands of stran-

you in ^athe border of Israel ;
^oand ye shall know that I am the LORD.

11 ^pThis city shall not be your caldron, neither shall ye be the flesh in the midst thereof ; but I will judge you in the border of Israel :

12 And ^qye shall know that I am the LORD : ^rfor ye have not walked in my statutes, neither executed my judgments, but ^shave done after the manners of the heathen that are round about you.

13 And it came to pass, when I prophesied, that ^tPelatiah the son of Benaiah died. Then ^uI fell I down upon my face, and cried with a loud voice, and said, Ah, Lord God ! wilt thou make a full end of the remnant of Israel ?

14 Again the word of the LORD came unto me, saying,

15 Son of man, thy brethren, even thy brethren, the men of thy kindred, and all the house of Israel wholly, are they unto whom the inhabitants of Jerusalem have said, Get you far from the LORD : unto us is this land given in possession.

16 Therefore say, Thus saith the Lord God ; Although I have cast them far off among the heathen, and although I have scattered them among the countries, ^vyet will I be to them as a little sanctuary in the countries where they shall come.

17 Therefore say, Thus saith the Lord

^a 1 Kings viii. 65 ; 2 Kings xiv. 25. — ^b Psa. ix. 16 ; chap. vi. 7 ; xiii. 9, 14, 21, 23. — ^c See ver. 3. — ^d Ver. 10. — ^e Or, which have not walked. — ^f Lev. xviii. 3, 24, &c. ; Deut. xii. 30, 31 ; chap. viii. 10, 14, 16. — ^g Ver. 1 ; Acts v. 5. — ^h Chap. ix. 8. — ⁱ Psa. xc. 1 ; xci. 9 ; Isa. viii. 14.

gers] This seems to refer chiefly to Zedekiah and his family.

Verse 11. I will judge you in the border of Israel.] Though Riblah was in Syria, yet it was on the very frontiers of Israel ; and it was here that Zedekiah's sons were slain, and his own eyes put out.

Verse 13. Pelatiah the son of Benaiah died.] Most probably he was struck dead the very hour in which Ezekiel prophesied against him. His death appears to have resembled that of Ananias and Sapphira, Acts v. 1, &c.

Verse 15. Get you far from the Lord] These are the words of the inhabitants of Jerusalem, against those of Israel who had been carried away to Babylon with Jeconiah. Go ye far from the Lord : but as for us, the land of Israel is given to us for a possession ; we shall never be removed from it, and they shall never return to it.

Verse 16. Yet will I be to them as a little sanc-

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GOD; ^w I will even gather you from the people, and assemble you out of the countries where ye have been scattered, and I will give you the land of Israel.

18 And they shall come thither, and ^x they shall take away all the detestable things thereof and all the abominations thereof from thence.

19 And ^y I will give them one heart, and I will put ^z a new spirit within you; and I will take ^a the stony heart out of their flesh, and will give them a heart of flesh:

20 ^b That they may walk in my statutes, and keep mine ordinances, and do them: ^c and they shall be my people, and I will be their God.

21 But as for them whose heart walketh

after the heart of their detestable things and their abominations, ^d I will recompense their way upon their own heads, saith the Lord God.

22 Then did the cherubims ^e lift up their wings, and the wheels beside them; and the glory of the God of Israel *was* over them above.

23 And ^f the glory of the LORD went up from the midst of the city, and stood ^g upon the mountain ^h which is on the east side of the city.

24 Afterwards ⁱ the spirit took me up, and brought me in a vision by the Spirit of God into Chaldea, to them of the captivity. So the vision that I had seen went up from me.

25 Then I spake unto them of the captivity all the things that the LORD had showed me.

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^w Jer. xxiv. 5; chap. xxxviii. 25; xxxiv. 13; xxxvi. 24. ^x Chap. xxxvii. 23—^y Jer. xxxii. 39; chap. xxxvi. 26, 27; see Zeph. iii. 9.—^z Psa. li. 10; Jer. xxxi. 33; xxxii. 39; chap. xxxvi. 31.—^a Zech. vii. 12.

^b Psa. cv. 45.—^c Jer. xxiv. 7; chap. xiv. 11; xxxvi. 28; xxxvii. 27.—^d Chap. ix. 10; xxii. 31.—^e Chap. i. 19; x. 19. ^f Chap. viii. 4; ix. 3; x. 4, 18; xliii. 4.—^g See Zech. xiv. 4. ^h Chap. xliii. 2.—ⁱ Chap. viii. 3.

tuary] Though thus exiled from their own land, yet not forgotten by their God. While in their captivity, I will dispense many blessings to them; and I will restore them to their own land, ver. 17, from which they shall put away all idolatry, ver. 18.

Verse 19. And I will give them one heart] A whole system of renewed affections.

And I will put a new spirit within you] To direct and influence these new affections.

And I will take the stony heart out of their flesh] That which would not receive the impressions of my Spirit.

And will give them a heart of flesh] One that is capable of receiving and retaining these impressions.

Verse 20. That they may walk in my statutes] The holiness of their lives shall prove the work of God upon their hearts. Then it shall appear that *I am their God*, because I have done such things in them and for them; and their *holy conduct* shall show that they are *my people*. See on chap. xxxvi. 25, &c.

Verse 21. But as for them whose heart walketh]

Them whose affections are attached to idolatry, they shall have such reward as their idols can give them, and such a recompense as Divine justice shall award them.

Verse 23. The glory of the Lord went up from the midst of the city] This vision is no mean proof of the long-suffering of God. He did not abandon this people all at once; he departed by little and little. FIRST, he left the temple. SECONDLY, he stopped a little at the gate of the city. THIRDLY, he departed entirely from the city and went to the Mount of Olives, which lay on the east side of the city. Having tarried there for some time to see if they would repent and turn to him,—FOURTHLY, he departed to heaven. The vision being now concluded, the prophet is taken away by the Spirit of God into Chaldea, and there announces to the captive Israelites what God had showed him in the preceding visions, and the good that he had spoken concerning them; who at first did not seem to profit much by them, which the prophet severely reproves.

CHAPTER XII.

The prophet proceeds, by a variety of types and parables, to convince those of the captivity that their brethren who were left behind to sustain the miseries of a siege and the insults of a conqueror, would be in a much worse condition than they who were already settled in a foreign land. In the beginning of this chapter he foretells the approaching captivity of Judah by action instead of words, 1-7. He predicts particularly the flight, capture, captivity, and sufferings of Zedekiah and his followers, 8-16, compared with Jer. lii 11. He is to eat his food with trembling and signs of terror, as an emblem of the consternation of the Jews when surrounded by their enemies, 17-20; and then he answers the objections and bywords of scoffers and infidels, who either disbelieved his threatenings, or supposed the accomplishment of them very distant, 21-28. Josephus (Antiq. xi. 10) tells us that Zedekiah thought the prophecy of Ezekiel in the thirteenth verse inconsistent with that of Jeremiah, (chap. xxxiv. 3.) and resolved to believe neither. Both, however, were literally fulfilled; and the event convinced him that they were not irreconcilable. Thus, blinded by infidelity, sinners rush on to that destruction against which they are sufficiently warned

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THE word of the LORD also came unto me, saying,
2 Son of man, thou dwellest in the midst of ^a a rebellious house, which ^b have eyes to see, and see not; they have ears to hear, and hear not: ^c for they are a rebellious house.

3 Therefore, thou son of man, prepare thee ^d stuff for removing, and remove by day in their sight; and thou shalt remove from thy place to another place in their sight: it may be they will consider, though they *be* a rebellious house.

4 Then shalt thou bring forth thy stuff by day in their sight, as stuff for removing: and thou shalt go forth at even in their sight, ^e as they shalt go forth into captivity.

5 ^f Dig thou through the wall in their sight, and carry out thereby.

6 In their sight shalt thou bear *it* upon *thy* shoulders, and carry *it* forth in the twilight: thou shalt cover thy face, that thou see not the ground: ^g for I have set thee *for* a sign unto the house of Israel.

7 And I did so as I was commanded: I brought forth my stuff by day, as stuff for captivity, and in the even I ^h digged through the wall with mine hand; I brought *it* forth in the twilight, and I bare *it* upon *my* shoulder in their sight.

^a Chap. ii. 3, 6, 7, 8; iii. 26, 27.—^b Isa. vi. 9; xlii. 20; Jer. v. 21; Matt. xiii. 13, 14.—^c Chap. ii. 5.—^d Or, *instruments*.
^e Heb. *as the goings forth of captivity*.—^f Heb. *Dig for thee*.
^g Isa. viii. 18; chap. iv. 3; xxxiv. 24; ver. 11.—^h Heb. *digged for me*.—ⁱ Chap. ii. 5.—^j Chap. xvii. 12; xxiv. 19.—^k Mal. i. 1.

NOTES ON CHAP. XII.

Verse 2. *Which have eyes to see, and see not*] It is not want of *grace* that brings them to destruction. *They have eyes to see*, but they will not *use* them. No man is lost because he had not *sufficient grace* to *save* him, but because he abused that grace.

Verse 3. *Prepare thee stuff for removing*] Get carriages to transport thy goods to another place; signifying by this the *captivity* that was at hand.

Verse 5. *Dig thou through the wall*] This refers to the manner in which Zedekiah and his family would escape from the city. They escaped by night through a *breach in the wall*. See Jer. xxxix. 2-4; and 2 Kings xxv. 4.

Verse 6. *Thou shalt cover thy face, that thou see not the ground*] Referring to the blinding of Zedekiah: even the *covering of the face* might be intended to signify that in this way Zedekiah should be carried to Babylon on *men's shoulders* in some sort of *palanquin*, with a *cloth tied over his eyes*, because of the recent wounds made by extracting them. All the

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8 And in the morning came the word of the LORD unto me, saying,

9 Son of man, hath not the house of Israel, ⁱ the rebellious house, said unto thee, ^k What doest thou?

10 Say thou unto them, Thus saith the Lord God; This ^l burden *concerneth* the prince in Jerusalem, and all the house of Israel that are among them.

11 Say, ^m I *am* your sign: like as I have done, so shall it be done unto them: ⁿ they ^o shall remove and go into captivity.

12 And ^p the prince that *is* among them shall bear upon *his* shoulder in the twilight, and shall go forth; they shall dig through the wall to carry out thereby: he shall cover his face, that he see not the ground with *his* eyes.

13 My ^q net also will I spread upon him, and he shall be taken in my snare: and ^r I will bring him to Babylon to the land of the Chaldeans; yet shall he not see it, though he shall die there.

14 And ^s I will scatter toward every wind all that *are* about him to help him, and all his bands; and ^t I will draw out the sword after them.

15 ^u And they shall know that I *am* the Lord, when I shall scatter them among the nations, and disperse them in the countries.

^a Ver. 6.—^b Heb. *by removing go into captivity*.—^c 2 Kings xxv. 4, 5, 7.—^d Jer. xxxix. 4.—^e Job xix. 6; Lam. i. 13; Jer. lii. 9; chap. xvii. 20.—^f 2 Kings xxv. 7; Jer. lii. 11; chap. xvii. 16.—^g 2 Kings xxv. 4, 5; chap. v. 10.—^h Chap. v. 2, 12.—ⁱ Psal. ix. 16; chap. vi. 7, 14; xi. 10; ver. 16, 20.

prophecies from this to the *twentieth* chapter are supposed to have been delivered in the *sixth* year of Zedekiah, *five* years before the taking of Jerusalem. How accurate the prediction! and how exactly fulfilled!

Verse 10. *This burden*] This prediction concerning the *prince*. By this I point out the capture, misery, and ruin of Zedekiah.

Verse 13. *I will bring him to Babylon—yet shall he not see it*] Because Nebuchadnezzar caused him to have his eyes put out at *Riblah*. To Babylon he was carried in his blind state, and there he died. In saying, *My net also will I spread upon him*, there is probably a reference to an ancient manner of fighting. One, who was called the *retarius*, had a small casting net, which if he could throw over his antagonist's head, he then despatched him with his sword; if he missed his throw, he was obliged to run in order to get his net once more adjusted for another throw. In the mean time the other pursued him with all his speed to prevent this, and to despatch *him*: hence he

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16 * But I will leave * a few men of them from the sword, from the famine, and from the pestilence; that they may declare all their abominations among the heathen whither they come; and they shall know that I *am* the LORD.

17 Moreover the word of the LORD came to me, saying,

18 Son of man, * eat thy bread with quaking, and drink thy water with trembling and with carefulness;

19 And say unto the people of the land, Thus saith the Lord God of the inhabitants of Jerusalem, *and* of the land of Israel; They shall eat their bread with carefulness, and drink their water with astonishment, that her land may ^v be desolate from ^z all that is therein, ^a because of the violence of all them that dwell therein.

20 And the cities that are inhabited shall be laid waste, and the land shall be desolate; and ye shall know that I *am* the LORD.

21 And the word of the LORD came unto me, saying,

22 Son of man, what *is* that proverb that ye have in the land of Israel, saying, ^b The

days are prolonged, and every vision faileth?

23 Tell them, therefore, Thus saith the Lord God; I will make this proverb to cease, and they shall no more use it as a proverb in Israel; but say unto them, ^c The days are at hand, and the effect of every vision.

24 For ^d there shall be no more any ^e vain vision nor flattering divination within the house of Israel.

25 For I *am* the LORD: I will speak, and ^f the word that I shall speak shall come to pass; it shall be no more prolonged: for in your days, O rebellious house, will I say the word, and will perform it, saith the Lord God.

26 Again the word of the LORD came to me, saying,

27 ^g Son of man, behold, *they* of the house of Israel say, The vision that he seeth *is* ^h for many days *to come*, and he prophesieth of the times *that are* far off.

28 ⁱ Therefore say unto them, Thus saith the Lord God; There shall none of my words be prolonged any more, but the word which I have spoken shall be done, saith the Lord God.

^v Chap. vi. 8, 9, 10. — ^w Heb. *men of number*. — ^x Chap. iv. 16. ^y Zech. vii. 14. — ^z Heb. *the fulness thereof*. — ^a Psa. cvii. 34. ^b Jer. 27. chap. xl. 3; Amos vi. 3; 2 Pet. iii. 4.

^c Joel ii. 1. — ^d Zeph. i. 14. — ^e Chap. xiii. 23. — ^f Lam. ii. 14. — ^g Isa. lv. 11; ver. 28; Dan. ix. 12; Luke xxi. 33. ^h Ver. 22. — ⁱ 2 Pet. iii. 4. — ^j Ver. 23, 25.

was called *secutor*: the first the netman, the second the pursuer.

Verse 18. *Eat thy bread with quaking*] Assume the manner of a person who is every moment afraid of his life, who has nothing but a morsel of bread to eat, and a little water to drink. Thus signifying the *siege*, and the *straits* to which they should be reduced. See this explained, ver. 19.

Verse 22. *The days are prolonged, and every vision faileth*] These are the words of the infidels and scoffers, who, because vengeance was not speedily executed on an evil work, set their heart to do iniquity. "These predictions either will not come in our days, or will wholly fail; why then should we disquiet ourselves about them?" Strange, that the very

means used by the most gracious God to bring sinners to repentance, should be made by them the very instruments of their own destruction! See 2 Pet. iii. 4.

Verse 23. *The days are at hand*] Far from failing or being prolonged, time is posting on, and the destruction threatened is at the door.

Verse 25. *In your days—will I say the word, and will perform it*] Even these mockers shall live to see and feel this desolation. This is more particularly intimated in the following verses.

Verse 28. *There shall none of my words be prolonged any more*] He had waited to be gracious; they abused his mercy; and at last the protracted wrath rushed upon them with irresistible force

CHAPTER XIII.

This chapter denounces heavy judgments against the lying prophets who flattered the people, in the midst of their sin and danger, with false hopes of peace and security, 19. The work of these deceivers is beautifully compared to a frail and insufficient piece of building, which can never stand against the battering elements of heaven, (the Chaldean forces,) which God will commission against it, 10-16. In the remaining part of the chapter woes are denounced against false prophetesses who practised vain rites and divinations, with the view of promoting their own gain by deceiving the people, 17-23.

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AND the word of the LORD
came unto me, saying,

2 Son of man, prophesy against
the prophets of Israel that prophesy,
and say thou unto ^a them ^b that prophesy
out of their own ^c hearts, Hear ye the word
of the LORD;

3 Thus saith the Lord GOD; Wo unto the
foolish prophets, that ^d follow their own spirit,
^e and have seen nothing!

4 O Israel, thy prophets are ^f like the foxes
in the deserts.

5 Ye ^g have not gone up into the ^h gaps,
neither ⁱ made up the hedge for the house of
Israel to stand in the battle in the day of the
LORD.

6 ^k They have seen vanity and lying divination,
saying, The LORD saith: and the LORD
hath not sent them: and they have made
others to hope that they would confirm the
word.

7 Have ye not seen a vain vision, and have
ye not spoken a lying divination, whereas ye
say, The LORD saith *it*; albeit I have not
spoken?

^a Ver. 17.—^b Heb. *them that are prophets out of their own hearts.*—^c Jer. xiv. 14; xxiii. 16, 26.—^d Heb. *walk after.*
^e Or, and things which they have not seen.—^f Cant. ii. 15.
^g Psa. cvi. 23, 30; chap. xxii. 30.—^h Or, *breaches.*—ⁱ Heb. *hedge the hedge.*

NOTES ON CHAP. XIII.

Verse 2. *That prophesy out of their own hearts*] Who are neither *inspired* nor *sent* by ME. They are *prophets out of their own hearts.* They have their mission from their own *assumption*, and proceed in it from their own *presumption.* Such either go of *themselves*, or are sent by *man.* Such prophets, ministers, preachers, and clergy have been a curse to the Church and to the world for some thousands of years.

Verse 4. *Thy prophets are like the foxes in the deserts.*] The cunning of the *fox* in obtaining his prey has been long proverbial. These false prophets are represented as the foxes who, having got their prey by great subtlety, run to the desert to hide both themselves and it. So the false prophets, when the event did not answer to their prediction, *got out of the way*, that they might not be overwhelmed with the reproaches and indignation of the people.

Verse 5. *Ye have not gone up into the gaps*] Far from opposing sinners, who are bringing down the wrath of God upon the place, you prevent their repentance by your flattering promises and false predictions. Ye have neither by prayers, example, nor advice, contributed any thing for the preservation of the place, or the salvation of the people's souls.

Verse 9. *They shall not be in the assembly of my people.*] They shall not be reputed members of the Church. They shall not be reckoned in the genealogy

8 Therefore thus saith the
Lord GOD; Because ye have
spoken vanity, and seen lies,
therefore, behold, I am against
you, saith the Lord GOD.

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9 And mine hand shall be upon the prophets
that see vanity, and that divine lies: they shall
not be in the ¹ assembly of my people, ² neither
shall they be written in the writing of the
house of Israel, ³ neither shall they enter into
the land of Israel; ⁴ and ye shall know that I
am the Lord GOD.

10 Because, even because they have seduced
my people, saying, ⁵ Peace; and *there was*
no peace; and one built up ⁶ a wall, and, lo,
others ⁷ daubed it with untempered mortar:

11 Say unto them which daub *it* with un-
tempered mortar, that it shall fall: ⁸ there
shall be an overflowing shower; and ye, O
great hailstones, shall fall; and a stormy wind
shall rend *it.*

12 Lo, when the wall is fallen, shall it not
be said unto you, Where is the daubing where-
with ye have daubed *it*?

13 Therefore thus saith the Lord GOD; I

^k Ver. 23; chap. xii. 24; xxii. 28.—^l Or, *secret, or council.*
^m Ezra ii. 59, 62; Neh. vii. 5; Psa. lxi. 28.—ⁿ Chap. xx. 38.
^o Chap. xi. 10, 12.—^p Jer. vi. 14; viii. 11.—^q Or, *a slight wall.*—^r Chap. xxii. 28.—^s Chap. xxxviii. 22; Eccles. xlix. 9.

of true Israelites that return from captivity; and they shall never have a possession in the land; they shall be exhereditated and expatriated. They shall all perish in the siege, by the sword, the famine, and the pestilence.

Verse 10. *One built up a wall*] A true prophet is as a *wall of defence* to the people. These false prophets pretend to be a *wall of defence*; but their *wall* is bad, and their *mortar* is worse. One gives a *lying vision*, another pledges himself that it is *true*; and the people believe what *they* say, and trust not in God, nor turn from their sins. The city is about to be besieged; it needs stronger fortifications than what it possesses. The prophet should be as a *brazen wall* for its defence; and such my prophets would have been had the people received the word from my mouth. But ye have prevented this by your *lying vanities*; and when you have perverted the people, you pretend to raise up a *rampart* of specious prophecy, full of fine promises, for their *defence.* What one false prophet says, another confirms; and this is like daubing over a *bad wall* with *bad mortar*, which prevents its blemishes and weaknesses being discovered, though it has no tendency to strengthen the building.

Verse 11. *There shall be an overflowing shower*] That shall wash off this bad mortar; sweep away the ground on which the wall stands, and level it with the earth. In the eastern countries, where the walls are

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 will even rend it with a stormy wind in my fury; and there shall be an overflowing shower in mine anger, and great hailstones in my fury to consume it.

14 So will I break down the wall that ye have daubed with untempered mortar, and bring it down to the ground, so that the foundation thereof shall be discovered, and it shall fall, and ye shall be consumed in the midst thereof: ^t and ye shall know that I *am* the LORD.

15 Thus will I accomplish my wrath upon the wall, and upon them that have daubed it with untempered mortar, and will say unto you, The wall is no more, neither they that daubed it;

16 To wit, the prophets of Israel which prophesy concerning Jerusalem, and which ^u see visions of peace for her, and *there is* no peace, saith the Lord God.

17 Likewise, thou son of man, ^v set thy face against the daughters of thy people, ^w which

prophesy out of their own heart; A. M. 3410. B. C. 594. Ol. XLVI. 3. Anno Tarquini Prisci, R. Roman., 23.
 and prophesy thou against them,
 18 And say, Thus saith the Lord God; Wo to the women

that sew pillows to all ^x arm holes, and make kerchiefs upon the head of every stature to hunt souls! Will ye ^y hunt the souls of my people, and will ye save the souls alive *that come* unto you?

19 And will ye pollute me among my people ^z for handfuls of barley and for pieces of bread, to slay the souls that should not die, and to save the souls alive that should not live, by your lying to my people that hear *your* lies?

20 Wherefore thus saith the Lord God; Behold, I *am* against your pillows, where-with ye there hunt the souls ^a to make *them* fly, and I will tear them from your arms, and will let the souls go, *even* the souls that ye hunt to make *them* fly.

21 Your kerchiefs also will I tear, and deliver my people out of your hand, and they shall be no more in your hand to be hunted;

y² Pet. ii. 14. — z See Prov. xxviii 21; Micah iii 5 — a Or: into gardens.

Ver. 9, 21, 23; chap. xiv. 8. — ^u Jer. vi. 14; xxviii. 9. — ^v Ch. xx 46; xxi 2. — ^w Ver. 2. — ^x Or, *shoes*.

built with *unbaked bricks*, desolations of this kind are often occasioned by tempestuous rains. Of this sort of materials were the walls of ancient cities made, and hence the reason why no vestige of them remains. Witness Babylon, which was thus built. See the note on chap. iv. 1.

Verse 17. *Set thy face against the daughters of thy people, which prophesy*] From this it appears that there were *prophetesses* in the land of Israel, that were really inspired by the Lord: for as a *false religion* necessarily implies a *true one*, of which it is the *ape*; so *false prophetesses* necessarily imply *true ones*, whom they endeavoured to imitate.

That there were *true prophetesses* among the Jews is evident enough from such being mentioned in the sacred writings. *Miriam*, the sister of Moses, Exod. xv. 20; Num. xii. 2; *Deborah*, Judg. iv. 4; *Huldah*, 2 Kings xxii. 14; *Anna*, the daughter of Phanuel, Luke ii. 36; the four daughters of Philip the deacon, Acts xxi. 9.

Calmet observes that there was scarcely a heresy in the primitive Church that was not supported and fomented by seducing women.

Verse 18. *That sew pillows to all arm holes*] I believe this refers to those *cushions* which are so copiously provided in the eastern countries for the apartments of women; on which they sit, lean, rest their heads, and prop up their arms. I have several drawings of eastern ladies, who are represented on *sofas*; and often with their arm thrown over a pillow, which is thereby pressed close to their side, and against which they thus recline. The prophet's discourse

seems to point out that state of softness and effeminacy to which the predictions of those false prophetesses allured the inhabitants of Jerusalem. A careless voluptuous life is that which is here particularly reprehended.

And make kerchiefs] The word *kerchief* is French, *couvre chef*, that which covers the head; hence *handkerchief* and *neck handkerchief*, and *pocket handkerchief*, are pitifully improper; because none of them is used to cover the head, from which alone that article of dress has its name. But what are we to understand by *kerchiefs* here? Probably some kind of *ornamental dress* which rendered women more enticing, so that they could the more successfully hunt or inveigle souls (men) into the worship of their false gods. These they put on heads of every stature—*women of all ages*, קומה *komah*, of every woman that rose up to inveigle men to idolatry.

The word מַסְפָּחוֹת *mispachoth*, translated here *kerchiefs*, and by the *Vulgate* *cervicalia*, *bolsters*, *Calmet* contends, means a sort of *nets* used in hunting, and in every place where it occurs it will bear this meaning; and hence the use to which it is here said to be applied, to hunt souls.

Verse 20. *The souls that ye hunt to make them fly.*] לפירוהו *lephorechoth*, into the flower gardens, says *Parkhurst*. These false prophetesses decoyed men into these gardens, where probably some impure rites of worship were performed, as in that of אַשֶּׁרָה *Asherah* or *Venus*. See *Parkhurst* under בֵּרַח.

Verse 21. *Your kerchiefs*] *Nets*, or *amulets*, as some think.

A. M. 3410. ^b and ye shall know that I *am*
 B. C. 594. the LORD.
 Ol. XLVI. 3. Anno
 Tarquini Prisci, 22 Because with lies ye have
 R. Roman., 23. made the heart of the righteous
 sad, whom I have not made sad; and
^c strengthened the hands of the wicked, that

^b Ver. 9.—^c Jer. xxiii. 14.—^d Or, that I should save his
 life.—^e Heb. by quickening him.

Verse 22. *With lies ye have made the heart of the righteous sad*] Here is the ministry of these false prophetesses, and its effects. *They told lies*: they would speak, and they had no truth to tell; and therefore spoke *falsities*. They “saddened the souls of the righteous, and strengthened the hands of the wicked.” They promised them life, and prevented them from repenting and turning from their sins.

A. M. 3410
 B. C. 594.
 Ol. XLVI. 3
 Anno
 Tarquini Prisci,
 R. Roman., 23.
 he should not return from his wicked way, ^d by ^e promising him life:
 23 Therefore ^f ye shall see no more vanity, nor divine divinations: for I will deliver my people out of your hand ^g and ye shall know that I *am* the LORD.

^f Ver. 6, &c.; chap. xii. 24; Mic. iii. 6.—^g Ver. 9; chap. xiv. 8; xv. 7.

Verse 23. *Ye shall see no more vanity*] They pretended visions; but they were empty of reality.

Nor divine divinations] As God would not speak to them, they employed *demons*. Where God is not, because of the iniquity of the people, the *devil* is, to strengthen and support that iniquity. And if he cannot have his *priests*, he will have his *priestesses*; and these will have a Church like themselves, full of lying doctrines, and bad works.

CHAPTER XIV.

Here God threatens those hypocrites who pretended to worship him, while they loved and practised idolatry, 1–11. He declares his irreversible purpose of punishing so guilty a nation, in behalf of which no intercession of the people of God shall be of any avail. The gross idolaters of Jerusalem and Judah shall be visited with God's four sore judgments, famine, 12–14; wild beasts, 15, 16; the sword, 17, 18; and pestilence, 19–21. A remnant shall be delivered from the wrath coming upon the whole land, 22, 23.

A. M. 3410.
 B. C. 594.
 Ol. XLVI. 3. THEN ^a came certain of the
 Anno elders of Israel unto me, and
 Tarquini Prisci, sat before me.
 R. Roman., 23. 2 And the word of the LORD
 came unto me, saying,

3 Son of man, these men have set up their idols in their heart, and put ^b the stumbling-block of their iniquity before their face: ^c should I be inquired of at all by them?

4 Therefore speak unto them, and say unto them, Thus saith the Lord God; Every man of the house of Israel that setteth up his idols in his heart, and putteth the stumbling-block of his iniquity before his face, and cometh to

A. M. 3410.
 B. C. 594.
 Ol. XLVI. 3.
 Anno
 Tarquini Prisci,
 R. Roman., 23.
 the prophet; I the LORD will answer him that cometh according to the multitude of his idols:

5 That I may take the house of Israel in their own heart, because they are all estranged from me through their idols.

6 Therefore say unto the house of Israel, Thus saith the Lord God; Repent, and turn ^d yourselves from your idols; and turn away your faces from all your abominations.

7 For every one of the house of Israel, or of the stranger that sojourneth in Israel, which separateth himself from me, and setteth up his

^a Chap. viii. 1; xx. 1; xxxiii. 31.—^b Chap. vii. 19; ver. 4, 7.

^c 2 Kings iii. 13.—^d Or, others.

NOTES ON CHAP. XIV.

Verse 1. *Then came certain of the elders of Israel unto me*] These probably came to tempt him, or get him to say something that would embroil him with the government. They were bad men, as we shall see in the third verse.

Verse 3. *These men have set up their idols in their heart*] Not only in their houses; in the streets; but they had them in their hearts. These were stumbling-blocks of iniquity; they fell over them, and broke the neck of their souls. And should God be inquired of by such miscreants as these?

Verse 4. *According to the multitude of his idols*] I will treat him as an idolater, as a flagrant idolater.

Verse 7. *And cometh to a prophet*] Generally supposed to mean a false prophet.

I the Lord will answer him by myself] I shall discover to him, by my own true prophet, what shall be the fruit of his ways. So, while their false prophets were assuring them of peace and prosperity, God's prophets were predicting the calamities that afterwards fell upon them. Yet they believed the false prophets in preference to the true. Ahab, about to engage with the Syrians, who had possession of Ramoth-Gilead, asked Micaiah, the prophet of the Lord, concerning the event; who told him he should lose the battle. He then inquired of Zedekiah, a false prophet, who promised him a glorious victory. Ahab be-

A. M. 3410.
B. C. 594.
OL XLVI. 3.
Anno
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman., 23.

idols in his heart, and putteth the stumbling block of his iniquity before his face, and cometh to a prophet to inquire of him concerning me; I the LORD will answer him by myself:

8 And ^eI will set my face against that man, and will make him a ^fsign and a proverb, and I will cut him off from the midst of my people; ^gand ye shall know that I *am* the LORD.

9 And if the prophet be deceived when he hath spoken a thing, I the LORD ^hhave deceived that prophet, and I will stretch out my hand upon him, and will destroy him from the midst of my people Israel.

10 And they shall bear the punishment of their iniquity: the punishment of the prophet shall be even as the punishment of him that seeketh *unto him*;

11 That the house of Israel may ⁱgo no more astray from me, neither be polluted any more with all their transgressions; ^kbut that they may be my people, and I may be their God, saith the Lord God.

12 The word of the LORD came again to me, saying,

13 Son of man, when the land sinneth against me by trespassing grievously, then will I stretch out mine hand upon it, and will

break the ^lstaff of the bread thereof, and will send famine upon it, and will cut off man and beast from it:

14 ^mThough these three men, Noah, Daniel, and Job, were in it, they should deliver *but* their own souls ⁿby their righteousness, saith the Lord God.

15 If I cause ^onoisome beasts to pass through the land, and they ^pspoil it, so that it be desolate, that no man may pass through because of the beasts:

16 ^qThough these three men *were* ^rin it, as I live, saith the Lord God, they shall deliver neither sons nor daughters; they only shall be delivered, but the land shall be desolate.

17 Or *if* ^sI bring a sword upon that land, and say, Sword, go through the land; so that I ^tcut off man and beast from it:

18 ^uThough these three men *were* in it, as I live, saith the Lord God, they shall deliver neither sons nor daughters, but they only shall be delivered themselves.

19 Or *if* I send ^va pestilence into that land, and ^wpour out my fury upon it in blood, to cut off from it man and beast:

20 ^xThough Noah, Daniel, and Job, *were* in it, as I live, saith the Lord God, they shall deliver neither son nor daughter; they shall *but* deliver their own souls by their righteousness

^e Lev. xvii. 10; xx. 3, 5, 6; Jer. xlv. 11; chap. xv. 7.—^f Num. xxi. 10.—^g Job. xxviii. 37; chap. v. 13.—^h Chap. vi. 7.
ⁱ 1 Kings xxii. 23; Job xii. 16; Jer. iv. 10; 2 Thess. ii. 11.
^k 2 Pet. ii. 15.—^l Chap. xi. 20; xxxvii. 27.—^m Lev. xvi. 26; Isa. iii. 1; chap. iv. 16; v. 16.—ⁿ Jer. xv. 1; ver. 16, 18, 20;

see Jer. vii. 16; xi. 14; xiv. 11.—^o Prov. xi. 4.—^p Lev. xxvi. 22; chap. v. 17.—^q Or, *behave*.—^r Ver. 14, 18, 20.—^s Heb. *in the midst of it*.—^t Lev. xxvi. 25; chap. v. 12; xxi. 3, 4; xxix. 8; xxxviii. 21.—^u Chap. xxv. 13; Zeph. i. 3.—^v Ver. 14.
^w 2 Sam. xxiv. 15; chap. xxxviii. 22.—^x Ch. vii. 8.—^y Ver. 14.

lieved the latter, marched against the enemy, was routed, and slain in the battle, 1 Kings xxii. 10, &c.

Verse 9. *I the Lord have deceived that prophet*] That is, he ran before he was sent; he willingly became the servant of Satan's illusions; and I suffered this to take place, because he and his followers refused to consult and serve me. I have often had occasion to remark that it is common in the Hebrew language to state a thing as done by the Lord which he only *suffers* or *permits* to be done; for so absolute and universal is the government of God, that the smallest occurrence cannot take place without his *will* or *permission*.

Verse 10. *The punishment of the prophet*] They are both equally guilty; both have left the Lord, and both shall be equally punished.

Verse 13. *By trespassing grievously*] Having been frequently warned, and having refused to leave their sin, and so filled up the measure of their iniquity.

Verse 14. *Though—Noah, Daniel, and Job*] The

intercession even of the holiest of men shall not avert my judgments. *Noah*, though a righteous man, could not by his intercession preserve the old world from being drowned. *Job*, though a righteous man, could not preserve his children from being killed by the fall of their house. *Daniel*, though a righteous man, could not prevent the captivity of his country. *Daniel* must have been *contemporary* with *Ezekiel*. He was taken captive in the *third* year of Jehoiakim, Dan. i. 1. After this Jehoiakim reigned *eight* years, 2 Kings xxiii. 36. And this prophecy, as appears from chap. viii. 1, was uttered in the *sixth* year of Jehoiachin's captivity, who succeeded Jehoiakim, and reigned only *three* months, 2 Kings xxiv. 6, 8. Therefore at this time Daniel had been *fourteen* years in captivity. See *Newcome*. Even at this time he had gained much public celebrity. From this account we may infer that *Job* was as *real* a person as *Noah* or *Daniel*; and of their identity no man has pretended to doubt. When God, as above, has determined to punish a nation, no intercession shall avail. *Personal holiness* alone can

A. M. 3410. 21 For thus saith the Lord
B. C. 594. God; ^yHow much more when
Ol. XLVI. 3. ^zI send my four sore judgments
Anno upon Jerusalem, the sword, and
Tarquinius Prisci, the famine, and the noisome beast, and the
R. Roman., 23. pestilence, to cut off from it man and
beast?

22 ^aYet, behold, therein shall be left a
remnant that shall be brought forth, *both* sons
and daughters: behold, they shall come forth

^y Or, *Also when*.—^a Chap. v. 17; xxxiii. 27.

prevent these evils; but the holiness of any man can
only avail for himself.

Verse 21. *My four sore judgments*] SWORD, war.
FAMINE, occasioned by drought. PESTILENCE, epide-
mic diseases which sweep off a great part of the inha-
bitants of a land. THE NOISOME BEAST, the multipli-
cation of wild beasts in consequence of the general
destruction of the inhabitants.

Verse 22. *Behold, they shall come forth unto you*
Though there shall be great desolations in the land
of Judea, yet a remnant shall be left that shall come
here also as captives; and their account of the abomi-
nations of the people shall prove to you with what pro-

unto you, and ^bye shall see their
way and their doings: and ye
shall be comforted concerning the
evil that I have brought upon Jer-
usalem, *even* concerning all that I have brought
upon it.

23 And they shall comfort you, when ye see
their ways and their doings: and ye shall
know that I have not done ^cwithout cause all
that I have done in it, saith the Lord God.

^a Chap. vi. 8.—^b Chap. xx. 43.—^c Jer. xxii. 8, 9.

priety I have acted in abandoning them to such general
destruction. This speech is addressed to those who
were already in captivity; i. e., those who had been
led to Babylon with their king Jeconiah.

Verse 23. *Ye shall know that I have not done with-
out cause*] There is no part of the conduct of God
towards man that is not dictated by the purest prin-
ciples of justice, equity, and truth. He does nothing
but what is right; and whatever is right to be done,
that ought to be done. In God's justice there is no
severity; in God's mercy there is no caprice. He
alone doth all things well; for he is the Fountain of
justice and mercy.

CHAPTER XV.

The Jewish nation, about to be destroyed by the Chaldeans, compared to a barren vine which is fit for nothing
but to be cast into the fire, 1-8.

A. M. 3410. AND the word of the LORD
B. C. 594. came unto me, saying,
Ol. XLVI. 3. 2 Son of man, What is the vine
Anno tree more than any tree, or than
Tarquinius Prisci, a branch which is among the trees of the
R. Roman., 23. forest?

3 Lack wood be taken thereof to do any
work? or will men take a pin of it to hang
any vessel thereon?

4 Behold, ^ait is cast into the fire for fuel;

^a John xv. 6.—^b Heb. *Will it prosper?*

NOTES ON CHAP. XV.

Verse 2. *What is the vine tree more than any tree*
It is certain that the vine is esteemed only on account
of its fruit. In some countries, it is true, it grows to
a considerable size and thickness: but, even then, it
is not of a sufficient density to work into furniture.
But whatever may be said of the stock of the vine, it
is the branch that the prophet speaks of here; and I
scarcely know the branch of any tree in the forest
more useless than is the branch of the vine. Out of
it who can even make a pin to drive into a mud wall,
or hang any vessel on? A vine would never be cul-
tivated for the sake of its wood; it is really worthless
but as it bears fruit. What is Israel? Good for no-

the fire devoureth both the ends
of it, and the midst of it is
burned. ^bIs it meet for any
work?

5 Behold, when it was whole, it was ^cmeet
for no work: how much less shall it be meet
yet for any work, when the fire hath devoured
it, and it is burned?

6 Therefore thus saith the Lord God; As
the vine tree among the trees of the forest,

^c Heb. *made fit*.

thing, but as God influenced them to bring forth fruit
to his glory. But now that they have ceased to be
fruitful, they are good for nothing, but, like a withered
branch of the vine, to be burnt.

Verse 4. *The fire devoureth both the ends of it, and
the midst of it is burned.*] Judea is like a vine branch
thrown into the fire, which seizes on both the ends,
and scorches the middle: so both the extremities of
the land is wasted; and the middle, Jerusalem, is now threat-
ened with a siege, and by and by will be totally destroyed.

Verse 6. *Therefore thus saith the Lord*] As surely
as I have allotted such a vine branch, or vine branches,
for fuel; so surely have I appointed the inhabitants
of Jerusalem to be consumed.

A. M. 3410.
B. C. 594.
OL. XLVI. 3.

Anno
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman., 23.

which I have given to the fire
for fuel, so will I give the inhabi-
tants of Jerusalem.

7 And ^d I will set my face
against them: ^e they shall go out from one
fire, and another fire shall devour them; ^f and

[†] Lev. xlv. 10; chap. xiv. 8.—^g Isa. xxiv. 18.—^h Chap. vi. 7;

The design of this parable is to abate the pride of the Jews; to show them that, in their best estate, they had nothing but what they had received, and therefore deserved nothing; and now, having fallen from all righteousness, they can have no expectation of any thing but judgment unmixed with mercy.

Verse 7. *They shall go out from one fire, and another fire shall devour them*] If they escape the sword, they shall perish by the famine; if they escape the famine, they shall be led away captives. To escape

ye shall know that I *am* the LORD,
when I set my face against
them.

8 And I will make the land
desolate, because they have ^g committed a
trespass, saith the Lord God.

vi. 4: xi. 10; xx. 33, 42, 44.—^h Heb. *trespassed a trespass.*

will be impossible. It will be to them according to the proverb:—

Incidit in Scyllam, cupiens vitare Charybdim.

“Out of the scald, into the flame.”

Verse 8. *They have committed a trespass*] They have prevaricated; they are the worst of sinners, and shall have the heaviest of punishments. Can men suppose that it is possible to hide even their dark hearts from God?

CHAPTER XVI.

In this chapter the mercy of God to Jerusalem, (or the Jewish Church and nation,) is set forth by the emblem of a person that should take up an exposed infant, bring her up with great tenderness, and afterwards marry her, 1–14. She is then upbraided with her monstrous ingratitude in departing from the worship of God, and polluting herself with the idolatry of the nations around her, under the figure of a woman that proves false to a tender and indulgent husband, 15–52. But, notwithstanding these her heinous provocations, God promises, after she should suffer due correction, to restore her again to his favour, 53–63. The mode of describing apostasy from the true religion to the worship of idols under the emblem of adultery, (a figure very frequent in the sacred canon,) is pursued with great force, and at considerable length, both in this and the twenty-third chapter; and is excellently calculated to excite in the Church of God the highest detestation of all false worship.

A. M. 3410.
B. C. 594.
OL. XLVI. 3.

Anno
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman., 23.

AGAIN the word of the LORD
came unto me, saying,

2 Son of man, ^a cause Je-
rusalem to know her abomi-
nations,

[†] Chap. xxi. 1; xxiii. 2; xxxiii. 7, 8, 9.

NOTES ON CHAP. XVI.

Verse 2. *Cause Jerusalem to know her abominations*] And such a revelation of impurity never was seen before or since. Surely the state of the Jews, before the Babylonish captivity, was the most profligate and corrupt of all the nations of the earth. This chapter contains God's manifesto against this most abominable people; and although there are many metaphors here, yet all is not metaphorical. Where there was so much idolatry, there must have been adulteries, fornications, prostitutions, and lewdness of every description. The description of the prophet is sufficiently clear, except where there is a reference to ancient and obsolete customs. What a description of crimes! The sixth satire of Juvenal is its counterpart. General remarks are all that a commentator is justified in bestowing on this very long, very circumstantial, and caustic invective. For its key, see on the thirteenth and sixty-third verses.

Verse 3. *Thy birth and thy nativity is of the land of Canaan*] It would dishonour Abraham to say

3 And say, Thus saith the Lord
God unto Jerusalem; Thy ^b birth
and thy nativity is of the land
of Canaan; ^d thy father was an
Amorite, and thy mother a Hittite.

A. M. 3410.
B. C. 594.
OL. XLVI. 3.

Anno
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman., 23.

^h Heb. *cutting out*, or *habitation*.—^g Chap. xxi. 30.—^h Ver. 15

that you sprung from him: ye are rather Canaanites than Israelites. The Canaanites were accursed; so are ye.

Thy father was an Amorite, and thy mother a Hittite.] These tribes were the most famous, and probably the most corrupt, of all the Canaanites. So Isaiah calls the princes of Judah rulers of Sodom, chap. i. 10; and John the Baptist calls the Pharisees a generation or brood of vipers, Matt. iii. 7. There is a fine specimen of this kind of catachresis in Dido's invective against Æneas:—

Nec tibi Diva parens, generis nec Dardanus auctor.
Perfide, sed duris genuit te cautibus horrens
Caucasus, Hyrcanæque admorunt ubera tigres.

Æn. lib. iv. 365.

“False as thou art, and more than false, forsorn;
Not sprung from noble blood, nor goddess born:—
But hewn from hardened entrails of a rock,—
And rough Hyrcanian tigers gave thee suck.”

DRYDEN

A. M. 3410.
B. C. 594.
OL. XLVI. 3.
Anno
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman., 23.

4 And as for thy nativity, ^e in the day thou wast born, thy navel was not cut, neither wast thou washed in water ^f to supple thee; thou wast not salted at all, nor swaddled at all.

5 None eye pitied thee, to do any of these unto thee, to have compassion upon thee; but thou wast cast out in the open field, to the loathing of thy person, in the day that thou wast born.

6 And when I passed by thee, and saw thee ^g polluted in thine own blood, I said unto thee *when thou wast* in thy blood, Live; yea, I said unto thee *when thou wast* in thy blood, Live.

7 ^h I have ⁱ caused thee to multiply as the seed of the field, and thou hast increased and waxen great, and thou art come to ^k excellent ornaments: *thy* breasts are fashioned, and thine hair is grown, whereas thou *wast* naked and bare.

^e Hos. ii. 3. — ^f Or, when I looked upon thee. — ^g Or, trodden under foot. — ^h Exod. i. 7. — ⁱ Heb. made thee a million. — ^k Heb. ornament of ornaments.

This is strong: but the invective of the prophet exceeds it far. It is the essence of degradation to its subject; and shows the Jews to be as base and contemptible as they were abominable and disgusting.

Verse 4. As for *thy nativity*, &c.] This verse refers to what is ordinarily done for every infant on its birth. The *umbilical cord*, by which it received all its nourishment while in the womb, being no longer necessary, is cut at a certain distance from the abdomen: on this part a knot is tied, which firmly uniting the sides of the tubes, they coalesce, and incarnate together. The extra part of the cord on the outside of the ligature, being cut off from the circulation by which it was originally fed, soon drops off, and the part where the ligature was is called the navel. In many places, when this was done, the infant was plunged into cold water; in all cases washed, and sometimes with a mixture of salt and water, in order to give a greater firmness to the skin, and constrict the pores. The last process was *swathing* the body, to support mechanically the tender muscles till they should acquire sufficient strength to support the body. But among savages this latter process is either wholly neglected, or done very slightly: and the less it is done, the better for the infant; as this kind of unnatural compression greatly impedes the circulation of the blood, the pulsation of the heart, and the due inflation of the lungs; respiration, in many cases, being rendered oppressive by the tightness of these bandages.

Verse 5. *Thou wast cast out in the open field*] This is an allusion to the custom of some heathen and barbarous nations, who exposed those children in the open fields to be devoured by wild beasts who had any kind of deformity, or whom they could not support.

8 Now when I passed by thee, and looked upon thee, behold, thy time *was* the time of love; ¹ and I spread my skirt over thee, and covered thy nakedness: yea, I swore unto thee, and entered into a covenant with thee, saith the Lord God, and ^m thou becamest mine.

9 Then washed I thee with water; yea, I thoroughly washed away thy ⁿ blood from thee and I anointed thee with oil.

10 I clothed thee also with broidered work and shod thee with badgers' skin, and I girded thee about with fine linen, and I covered thee with silk.

11 I decked thee also with ornaments, and I ^o put bracelets upon thy hands, ^p and a chain on thy neck.

12 And I put a jewel on thy ^q forehead, and ear-rings in thine ears, and a beautiful crown upon thine head.

13 Thus wast thou decked with gold and

¹ Ruth iii. 9. — ^m Exod. xix. 5; Jer. ii. 2. — ⁿ Heb. bloods. — ^o Gen. xxiv. 22, 47. — ^p Prov. i. 9. — ^q Heb. nose; see Isa. iii. 21.

Verse 6. *I said—Live*] I received the exposed child from the death that awaited it, while in such a state as rendered it at once an object of horror, and also of compassion.

—Modo primos

Edere vagitus, et adhuc a matre rubentem.

Verse 8. *Was the time of love*] Thou wast marriageable.

I spread my skirt over thee] I espoused thee. This was one of their initiatory marriage ceremonies. See Ruth iii. 9.

I—entered into a covenant with thee] Married thee. *Espousing* preceded marriage.

Verse 10. *I clothed thee also with broidered work*] Cloth on which various figures, in various colours, were wrought by the needle.

With badgers' skin] See Exod. xxv. 5. The same kind of skin with which the tabernacle was covered.

Fine linen] כֶּשֶׁשׁ *desheh*, with cotton. I have seen cloth of this kind enveloping the finest mummies.

I covered thee with silk] כֶּשֶׁשׁ *meshi*. Very probably the produce of the silk-worm.

Verse 12. *I put a jewel on thy forehead*] על אפך *al appech*, upon thy nose. This is one of the most common ornaments among ladies in the east. European translators, not knowing what to make of a ring in the nose, have rendered it, a jewel on thy forehead or mouth, (though they have sometimes a piece of gold or jewel fastened to the centre of their forehead.) I have already spoken of this Asiatic custom, so often referred to in the sacred writings: see Gen. xxiv. 22, 42; Exod. xxxii. 2; Job xlii. 11; Prov. xi. 22; Isa. iii. 21; Hos. ii. 13.

Verse 13. *Thus wast thou decked*, &c.] The Tar-

A. M. 3410. silver; and thy raiment was of
B. C. 594. fine linen, and silk, and brodered
Ol. XLVI. 3. work; [†] thou didst eat fine flour,
Anno Tarquinius Prisci, and honey, and oil: and thou
R. Roman., 23. wast exceeding [‡] beautiful, and thou didst prosper
into a kingdom.

14 And [†] thy renown went forth among the heathen for thy beauty: for it was perfect through my comeliness, which I had put upon thee, saith the Lord God.

15 [‡] But thou didst trust in thine own beauty, [‡] and playedst the harlot because of thy renown, and pouredst out thy fornications on every one that passed by; his it was.

16 [‡] And of thy garments thou didst take, and deckedst thy high places with divers colours, and playedst the harlot thereupon: *the like things* shall not come, neither shall it be so.

17 Thou hast also taken thy fair jewels of my gold and of my silver, which I had given

thee, and madest to thyself images [‡] of men, and didst commit whoredom with them,

18 And tookest thy brodered garments, and coveredst them: and thou hast set mine oil and mine incense before them.

19 [‡] My meat also which I gave thee, fine flour, and oil, and honey, *wherewith* I fed thee, thou hast even set it before them for [‡] a sweet savour: and *thus* it was, saith the Lord God.

20 [‡] Moreover thou hast taken thy sons and thy daughters, whom thou hast borne unto me, and these hast thou sacrificed unto them ^b to be devoured. *Is this* of thy whoredoms a small matter,

21 That thou hast slain my children, and delivered them to cause them to pass through *the fire* for them?

22 And in all thine abominations and thy

[†] Dent. xxxii. 13, 14.—[‡] Psa. xlviii. 2.—[§] Lam. ii. 15.
[‡] See Dent xxxii. 15; Jer. vii. 4; Mic. iii. 11.—[§] Isa. i. 21; lvi. 8; Jer. ii. 20; iii. 2, 6, 20; chap. xxiii. 3, 8, 11, 12; Hos. i. 2.

gum understands all this of the *tabernacle service*, the *book of the law*, the *sacerdotal vestments*, &c.

Thou didst prosper into a kingdom.] Here the figure explains itself: by this *wretched infant*, the low estate of the Jewish nation in its *origin* is pointed out; by the *growing up of this child into woman's estate*, the increase and multiplication of the people; by her being *decked out and ornamented*, her tabernacle service, and religious ordinances; by her *betrothing* and consequent *marriage*, the *covenant* which God made with the Jews; by her *fornication and adulteries*, their *apostasy* from God, and the establishment of *idolatrous worship*, with all its abominable rites; by her *fornication and whoredoms with the Egyptians and Assyrians*, the sinful alliances which the Jews made with those nations, and the incorporation of their idolatrous worship with that of Jehovah; by her *lovers being brought against her*, and *stripping her naked*, the delivery of the Jews into the hands of the Egyptians, Assyrians, and Chaldeans, who stripped them of all their excellencies, and at last carried them into captivity.

This is the *key* to the whole of this long chapter of metaphors; and the reader will do well to forget the *figures*, and look at the *facts*. The *language* and *figures* may in many places appear to us exceptionable: but these are quite in conformity to those *times* and *places*, and to every reader and hearer would appear perfectly appropriate, nor would engender either a thought or passion of an irregular or improper kind. *Custom* sanctions the *mode*, and prevents the *abuse*. Among *naked savages* irregular passions and propensities are not known to predominate above those in civilized life. And why? Because such sights are *customary*, and therefore in themselves innocent. And

[‡] 2 Kings xxiii. 7; chap. vii. 20; Hos. ii. 8.—[§] Heb. of a male.—[‡] Hos. ii. 8.—[‡] Heb. a savour of rest.—[‡] 2 Kings xvi. 3; Psa. cvi. 37, 38; Isa. lvii. 5; Jer. vii. 31; xxxii. 35; chap. xx. 26; xxiii. 37.—^b Heb. to devour.

the same may be said of the *language* by which such states and circumstances of life are described. Had Ezekiel spoken in such language as would have been called *chaste* and *unexceptionable* among us, it would have appeared to his auditors as a *strange dialect*, and would have lost at least one half of its *power* and *effect*. Let this be the prophet's apology for the apparent indelicacy of his metaphors; and mine, for not entering into any particular discussion concerning them. See also on ver. 63.

Verse 15. *Thou didst trust in thine own beauty*] Riches, strength, alliances, &c.; never considering that all they possessed came from God; therefore it was his comeliness which he had put upon them. Witness their *original abject state*, and the degree of eminence to which they had arrived afterwards through the protecting power of God.

Verse 17. *And madest to thyself images of men*] וַיַּעַשׂ זַכְרִי *tsalmey zachar*, male images. Priapi are here meant, which were carried about in the ceremonies of Osiris, Bacchus, and Adonis; and were something like the *lingam* among the Hindoos. *Herodotus*, lib. ii, c. 48, 49, gives us an account of these *male images*. Παχναία ἀγάλματα νευροσάστα, τα περιφορέοντα κατὰ κομῆς καὶ γυναῖκες, ἔχον το ἀνδρῶν, ὡς πολλὰ, τῶν ἐλάσσον ἐν τοῦ ἀλλοῦ θεώματος. This was done at the worship of Bacchus in Egypt: and they who wish to see more may consult *Herodotus* as above. In this *phallic* worship the *women* were principally concerned.

Verse 18. *Hast set mine oil and mine incense before them.*] It appears that they had made use of the holy vestments, and the different kinds of offerings which belonged to the Lord, to honour their idols.

Verse 21. *To cause them to pass through the fire*] *the fire*

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whoredoms thou hast not remembered the days of thy ^a youth, ^d when thou wast naked and bare, and wast polluted in thy blood.

23 And it came to pass after all thy wickedness, (wo, wo unto thee! saith the Lord God;)

24 That ^e thou hast also built unto thee an ^f eminent place, and ^g hast made thee a high place in every street.

25 Thou hast built thy high place ^h at every head of the way, and hast made thy beauty to be abhorred, and hast opened thy feet to every one that passed by, and multiplied thy whoredoms.

26 Thou hast also committed fornication with ⁱ the Egyptians thy neighbours, great of flesh; and hast increased thy whoredoms, to provoke me to anger.

27 Behold, therefore, I have stretched out my hand over thee, and have diminished thine ordinary *food*, and delivered thee unto the will of them that hate thee, ^k the ^l daughters of the Philistines, which are ashamed of thy lewd way.

28 ^m Thou hast played the whore also with the Assyrians, because thou wast unsatiable; yea, thou hast played the harlot with them, and yet couldest not be satisfied.

29 Thou hast moreover multiplied thy fornication in the land of Canaan ⁿ unto Chaldea; and yet thou wast not satisfied herewith.

30 How weak is thine heart, saith the Lord God, seeing thou doest all these *things*, the

work of an imperious whorish woman;

31 ^o In that ^p thou buildest thine eminent place in the head of every way, and makest thine high place in every street; and hast not been as a harlot, in that thou scornest hire;

32 But as a wife that committeth adultery, which taketh strangers instead of her husband!

33 They give gifts to all whores: but ^q thou givest thy gifts to all thy lovers, and ^r hirest them, that they may come unto thee on every side for thy whoredom.

34 And the contrary is in thee from *other* women in thy whoredoms, whereas none followeth thee to commit whoredoms: and in that thou givest a reward, and no reward is given unto thee, therefore thou art contrary.

35 Wherefore, O harlot, hear the word of the LORD:

36 Thus saith the Lord God; Because thy filthiness was poured out, and thy nakedness discovered through thy whoredoms with thy lovers, and with all the idols of thy abominations, and by ^s the blood of thy children, which thou didst give unto them;

37 Behold, therefore ^t I will gather all thy lovers, with whom thou hast taken pleasure, and all *them* that thou hast loved, with all *them* that thou hast hated; I will even gather them round about against thee, and will discover thy nakedness unto them, that they may see all thy nakedness.

^c Jer. ii. 2; ver. 43, 60; Hos. xi. 1.—^d Ver. 4, 5, 6. ^e Ver. 31.—^f Or, *brothel house*.—^g Isa. lvii. 5, 7; Jer. ii. 20; iii. 2.—^h Prov. ix. 14.—ⁱ Chap. viii. 10, 14; xx. 7, 8; xxiii. 19, 20, 21.—^k 2 Chron. xxviii. 18, 19; ver. 57.—^l Or, *cities*.

Bp. Newcome quotes a very apposite passage from *Dionysius Halicarnass.* Ant. Rom. lib. i., s. 88, p. 72, and marg. p. 75, Edit. Hudson: Μετα δε τουτου, πυρκαϊας προ των ακρων γενεσθαι κελευσας, εξαγει τον λαον στις φλογας υπερβρωσκοντα, της οτιωσως των μιαιματων ενεκα. "And after this, having ordered that fires should be made before the tents, he brings out the people to leap over the flames, for the purifying of their pollutions." This example shows that we are not always to take passing through the fire for being entirely consumed by it. Among the Israelites this appears to have been used as a rite of consecration.

Verse 24. *Thou hast also built unto thee an eminent place*] *גב* *gab*, a *stew* or *brothel*; Vulg. *lupanar*; Septuag. *οικημα πορνικον*. So my old MS. Bible, a *bordel house*. "Thou hast builded thy stewes and bordel houses in every place."—*Coverdale's Bible*, 1535. *Bordel* is an *Italian* word: how it got so early

^m 2 Kings xvi. 7, 10; 2 Chron. xxviii. 23; Jer. ii. 18, 36 ⁿ Chap. xxiii. 11, &c.—^o Or, in thy daughters is *thine*, &c. ^p Ver. 24, 39.—^q Isa. xxx. 3; Hos. viii. 9.—^r Heb. *bribe* ^s Ver. 20; Jer. ii. 34.—^t Jer. xiii. 22, 26; Lam. i. 8; chap. xxiii. 9, 10, 22, 29; Hos. ii. 10; viii. 10; Nah. iii. 5.

into our language I know not. Our modern word *brothel* is a corruption of it. *Diodati* translates, Tu hai edificato un bordello, "Thou hast built a brothel." Houses of this kind were of a very ancient date.

Verse 26. *Great of flesh*] The most extensive idolaters. Bene vasatis—longa mensura incognita nervi.—*Juv. Sat. ix. 34*. This is the allusion.

Verse 27. *Have diminished thine ordinary*] *חקך* *chukkech* means here the household provision made for a wife—food, clothing, and money.

Verse 36. *Thy filthiness was poured out*] *נחשטת* *nechushtech*. As this word signifies a sort of metal (brass,) it is generally supposed to mean money. They had given money literally to these heathen nations to procure their friendship and assistance; but the word also means *verdigris*, the *poisonous rust of copper or brass*. It is properly translated in our version *filthiness, poisonous filth*. Does it not refer to that *vene-*

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38 And I will judge thee, "as
 "women that break wedlock and
 "shed blood are judged; and I
 will give thee blood in fury and

jealousy.

39 And I will also give thee into their hand,
 and they shall throw down "thine eminent
 place, and shall break down thy high places:
 "they shall strip thee also of thy clothes, and
 shall take "thy fair jewels, and leave thee
 naked and bare.

40 "They shall also bring up a company
 against thee, "and they shall stone thee with
 stones, and thrust thee through with their
 swords.

41 And they shall "burn thine houses with
 fire, and "execute judgments upon thee in the
 sight of many women: and I will cause thee
 to "cease from playing the harlot, and thou
 also shalt give no hire any more.

42 So "will I make my fury toward thee to
 rest, and my jealousy shall depart from thee,
 and I will be quiet, and will be no more angry.

43 Because "thou hast not remembered the
 days of thy youth, but hast fretted me in all
 these things; behold, therefore, "I also will
 recompense thy way upon thine head, saith
 the Lord God: and thou shalt not commit
 this lewdness above all thine abominations.

44 Behold, every one that useth proverbs

"Heb. with judgments of — Lev. xx. 10; Deut. xxii. 22;
 chap. xxiii. 45. — "Gen. ix. 6; Exod. xvi. 12; see ver. 20, 36.
 "Ver. 24, 31. — "Chap. xxiii. 26; Hos. ii. 3. — "Heb. instru-
 ments of thine own nest — "Chap. xxiii. 10, 47. — "Jer. lxxviii. 5,
 7. — "Deut. xiii. 16; 2 Kings xxv. 9; Jer. xxxix. 8; lli. 13.
 "Chap. v. 8; xxiii. 10, 48 — "Chap. xxiii. 27.

real virus which is engendered by promiscuous con-
 nexions!

Verse 39. *They shall strip thee also of thy clothes—
 thy fair jewels*] Alluding to a lot common enough to
 prostitutes, their maintainers in the end stripping them
 of all they had given them.

Verse 42. *I will be quiet, and will be no more an-
 gry.*] I will completely abandon thee; have nothing
 more to do with thee; think no more of thee. When
 God in judgment ceases to reprehend, this is the se-
 verest judgment.

Verse 43. *Thou hast not remembered the days of
 thy youth*] Thy former low beginning, when God
 made thee a people, who wast no people. He who
 maintains not a proper recollection of past mercies is
 not likely to abide steadfast in the faith. Ingratitude
 to God is the commencement, if not the parent, of
 many crimes.

Verse 44. *As is the mother, so is her daughter.*]
 כַּמֹּתָהּ כַּמֹּתָהּ *kemmah bitath*, "As the mother, her daugh-
 ter." As is the cause, so is the effect. As is the

shall use *this* proverb against
 thee, saying, As *is* the mother,
 so *is* her daughter.

45 Thou *art* thy mother's daugh-
 ter, that loathed her husband and her children;
 and thou *art* the sister of thy sisters, which
 loathed their husbands and their children:
 "your mother *was* a Hittite, and your father
 an Amorite.

46 And thine elder sister *is* Samaria, she
 and her daughters that dwell at thy left hand:
 and "thy "younger sister, that dwelleth at thy
 right hand, *is* Sodom and her daughters.

47 Yet hast thou not walked after their
 ways, nor done after their abominations: but
 "as if *that were* a very little thing, "thou wast
 corrupted more than they in all thy ways.

48 As I live, saith the Lord God, "Sodom
 thy sister hath not done, she nor her daughters,
 as thou hast done, thou and thy daughters.

49 Behold, this was the iniquity of thy
 sister Sodom, pride, "fulness of bread, and
 abundance of idleness, was in her and in her
 daughters, neither did she strengthen the hand
 of the poor and needy.

50 And they were haughty, and "committed
 abomination before me: therefore "I took
 them away, as I saw good.

51 Neither hath Samaria committed half of
 thy sins; but thou hast multiplied thine abo-

"Chap. v. 13. — "Ver. 22; Psa. lxxviii. 42. — "Chap. ix.
 10, 11, 21; xxii. 31. — "Ver. 3. — "Deut. xxxii. 32; Isa. i. 10.
 "Heb. less than thou. — "Or, that was loathed as a small thing.
 "2 Kings xxi. 9. chap. v. 6, 7; ver. 48, 51. — "Matt. x. 15, xi.
 24. — "Gen. xiii. 10. — "Gen. xiii. 13; xviii. 30; xix. 5.
 "Gen. xix. 24.

breeding, so is the practice. A silken purse cannot be
 made out of a swine's ear. What is bred in the bone
 seldom comes out of the flesh. All such proverbs
 show the necessity of early holy precepts, supported
 by suitable example.

Verse 46. *Thine elder sister is Samaria, she and
 her daughters that dwell at thy left*] It is supposed
 that the prophet by *Sodom* in this place means the Is-
 raelites that dwelt beyond Jordan, in the land of the
 Moabites and Ammonites; or rather of the Moabites
 and Ammonites themselves. Literally, Sodom could
 not be called the younger sister of Jerusalem, as it ex-
 isted before Jerusalem had a name. In looking east
 from Jerusalem, Samaria was on the left, and Sodom
 on the right hand; that is, the first was on the north,
 the second on the south of Jerusalem.

Verse 49. *This was the iniquity of thy sister Sodom*]
 If we are to take this place literally, Sodom was guilty
 of other crimes besides that for which she appears to
 have been especially punished; in addition to her un-
 natural crime, she is charged with pride, luxury, idle-
 (30*)

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Ol. XLVI. 3. * hast justified thy sisters in all
Tarquini Prisci, Anno
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hast done.

52 Thou also, which hast judged thy sisters, bear thine own shame for thy sins that thou hast committed more abominable than they: they are more righteous than thou: yea, be thou confounded also, and bear thy shame, in that thou hast justified thy sisters.

53 * When I shall bring again their captivity, * the captivity of Sodom and her daughters, and the captivity of Samaria and her daughters, then will I bring again the captivity of thy captives in the midst of them.

54 That thou mayest bear thine own shame, and mayest be confounded in all that thou hast done, in that thou art * a comfort unto them.

55 When thy sisters, Sodom and her daughters, shall return to their former estate, and Samaria and her daughters shall return to their former estate, then thou and thy daughters shall return to your former estate.

56 For thy sister Sodom was not * mentioned by thy mouth in the day of thy * pride,

57 Before thy wickedness was discovered, as

at the time of thy * reproach of A. M. 3410.
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Tarquini Prisci, Anno
R. Roman., 23. that are round about her, * the daughters of the Philistines, which
b despise thee round about.

58 * Thou hast d borne thy lewdness and thine abominations, saith the Lord.

59 For thus saith the Lord God; I will even deal with thee as thou hast done, which hast * despised f the oath in breaking the covenant.

60 Nevertheless I will * remember my covenant with thee in the days of thy youth, and I will establish unto thee h an everlasting covenant.

61 Then i thou shalt remember thy ways, and be ashamed, when thou shalt receive thy sisters, thine elder and thy younger: and I will give them unto thee for k daughters, l but not by thy covenant.

62 m And I will establish my covenant with thee; and thou shalt know that I am the Lord ;

63 That thou mayest n remember, and be confounded, o and never open thy mouth any more because of thy shame, when I am pacified toward thee for all that thou hast done, saith the Lord God.

* Jer. iii. 11; Matt. xii. 41, 42.—† See Isa. i. 9; ver. 60, 61.
* Jer. ix. 16.—‡ Chap. xiv. 22, 23.—§ Heb. for a report, or hearing.
* Heb. prides, or excellencies.—¶ 2 Kings xvi. 5;
2 Chron. xxxiii. 18. Isa. vii. 1; xiv. 28.—‡ Heb. Aram.
* Ver. 27.—Or, spoil.

* Chap. xxiii. 49.—d Heb. borne them.—* Chap. xvii. 13, 16.—† Deut. xxix. 12, 14.—‡ Psa. cvi. 43.—b Jer. xxxii. 40; 1. 5.—l Chap. xx. 43; xxxvi. 31.—k Isa. liv. 1; lx. 4; Gal. iv. 26, &c.—l Jer. xxxi. 31, &c.—m Hos. ii. 19, 20.
n Ver. 61.—o Rom. iii. 19.

ness, and uncharitableness; and these were sufficient to sink any city to the bottomless pit.

Verse 52. *They are more righteous than thou*] תצדקה תצדקה *tetsuddaknah mimmech*, "They shall be justified more than thou." They are less guilty in the sight of God, for their crimes were not accompanied with so many aggravations. This phrase casts light on Luke xviii. 14: "This man went down to his house justified rather than the other." Less blame in the sight of God was attached to him. He always had fewer advantages, and now he was a true penitent; while the other was boasting of what he had done, and what he had not done.

Verse 60. *I will remember my covenant*] That is, the covenant I made with Abraham in the day of thy youth, when in him thou didst begin to be a nation.

Verse 61. *Thy sisters, thine elder and thy younger*] The Gentiles, who were before the Jews were called, and after the Jews were cast off, are here termed the elder and younger sister. These were to be given to Jerusalem for daughters; the latter should be converted to God by the ministry of men who should spring out of the Jewish Church. The former, who were patriarchs, &c., profited by the Lamb who was slain from

the foundation of the world. Among the latter the Gospel was preached, first by Christ and his apostles, and since by persons raised up from among themselves.

But not by thy covenant.] This was the ancient covenant, the conditions of which they broke, and the blessings of which they forfeited; but by that new covenant, or the renewal to the Gentiles of that covenant that was made originally with Abraham while he was a Gentile, promising that in his seed all the nations of the earth should be blessed; that covenant which respected the incarnation of Christ, and was ratified by the blood of his cross.

Verse 63. *When I am pacified toward thee*] This intimates that the Jews shall certainly share in the blessings of the Gospel covenant, and that they shall be restored to the favour and image of God. And when shall this be? Whenever they please. They might have enjoyed them eighteen hundred years ago; but they would not come, though all things were then ready. They may enjoy them now; but they still choose to shut their eyes against the light, and contradict and blaspheme. As they do not turn to the Lord, the veil still continues on their hearts. Let their elder brethren pray for them.

For a key to the principal metaphors in this chapter, the reader is referred to the note on the *thirteenth* verse, which, if he regard not, he will neither do justice to himself nor to the prophet. The whole chapter is a

tissue of invective; sharp, cutting, and confounding; every where well sustained, in every respect richly merited; and in no case leaving any room to the delinquent for justification or response.

CHAPTER XVII.

This chapter begins with a new allegory or parable, 1-10; to which an explanation is immediately subjoined, 11-21. In the remaining verses the prophet, by a beautiful metaphor, makes an easy and natural transition to the Messiah, and predicts the security, increasing prosperity, and ultimate universality of his kingdom, 22-24. From the beauty of its images, the elegance of its composition, the perspicuity of its language, the rich variety of its matter, and the easy transition from one part of the subject to another, this chapter forms one of the most beautiful and perfect pieces of its kind that can possibly be conceived in so small a compass; and then the unexpected change from objects that presented nothing to the view but gloom and horror, to a prospect of ineffable glory and beauty, has a most happy effect. Every lowering cloud is dispelled, and the fields again smile in the beams of midday. The traveller, who this moment trembled as he looked around for shelter, now proceeds on his way rejoicing.

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AND the word of the LORD came unto me, saying,

2 Son of man, put forth a riddle, and speak a parable unto the house of Israel;

3 And say, Thus saith the Lord God; * A great eagle with great wings, long-winged, full of feathers, which had ^b divers colours, came unto Lebanon, and ^c took the highest branch of the cedar;

4 He cropped off the top of his young twigs, and carried it into a land of traffic:

he set it in a city of merchants.

5 He took also of the seed of the land, and ^d planted it in ^e a fruitful field; he placed it by great waters, and set it ^f as a willow tree.

6 And it grew, and became a spreading vine of low stature, whose branches turned toward him, and the roots thereof were under him: so it became a vine, and brought forth branches, and shot forth sprigs.

7 There was also another great eagle with

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* See ver. 12, &c.—^b Heb. *embroidering*.—^c 2 Kings xxiv. 12.

^d Heb. *put it in a field of seed*.—^e Deut. viii. 7, 8, 9.—^f Isa. xlv. 4.—^g Ver. 14.

NOTES ON CHAP. XVII.

Verse 2. *Son of man, put forth a riddle*] Riddle, *ῥῆγμα* or *ῥῆσος*, Anglo-Saxon, from *ῥῆσαν*, to *divine*; a thing that must be curiously investigated and sifted, to find out the meaning; and hence, *riddle*, a sort of coarse sieve to clean corn, to separate coarse chaff and straws from the pure grain. An instrument formerly used for *divination*. This is not far removed from the Hebrew *חִידָה* *chidah*, from *חָדַד* *chad*, to *penetrate*; not that which *penetrates the mind*, but which we must *penetrate* to find out the sense.

Verse 3. *A great eagle*] Nebuchadnezzar. See Jer. xlviii. 40; xlix. 22; Dan. vii. 4. And see here, ver. 12, where it is so applied.

Great wings] Extensive empire.

Long-winged] Rapid in his conquests.

Full of feathers] Having multitudes of subjects.

Divers colours] People of various nations.

Came unto Lebanon] Came against Judea.

The highest branch] King Jehoiachin he took captive to Babylon.

The cedar] The Jewish state and king.

Verse 4. *The top of his young twigs*] The princes of Judah.

A land of traffic] Chaldaea.

A city of merchants] Babylon; for which this city

was the most celebrated of all the cities of the east. Its situation procured it innumerable advantages; its two rivers, the *Tigris* and *Euphrates*, and the *Persian Gulf*, gave it communication with the richest and the most distant nations.

Verse 5. *The seed of the land*] Zedekiah, brother of Jehoiachin.

Planted it in a fruitful field] Made him king of Judea in place of his brother.

Placed it by great waters] Put him under the protection of Babylon, situated on the confluence of the *Tigris* and *Euphrates*.

And set it as a willow tree] Made him dependent on this city of great waters, as the willow is on humidity.

Verse 6. *A spreading vine of low stature*] The Jewish state having then no height of dominion, it must abide under the wings or branches of the Chaldean king.

Whose branches turned toward him, and the roots—under him] Zedekiah was wholly dependent on Nebuchadnezzar, both for his elevation to the throne, and his support on it.

Verse 7. *Another great eagle*] Pharaoh-hophra, or Apries, king of Egypt.

With great wings] Extensive dominion.

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great wings and many feathers :
and, behold, ^hthis vine did bend
her roots toward him, and shot
forth her branches toward him,
that he might water it by the furrows of her
plantation.

8 It was planted in a good ⁱsoil by great
waters, that it might bring forth branches, and
that it might bear fruit, that it might be a
goodly vine.

9 Say thou, Thus saith the Lord God ;
Shall it prosper ? ^kshall he not pull up the
roots thereof, and cut off the fruit thereof, that
it wither ? it shall wither in all the leaves of
her spring, even without great power, or many
people to pluck it up by the roots thereof.

10 Yea, behold, *being* planted, shall it prosper ?
^lshall it not utterly wither, when the
east wind toucheth it ? it shall wither in the
furrows where it grew.

11 Moreover the word of the LORD came
unto me, saying,

12 Say now to ^mthe rebellious house, Know
ye not what these *things* mean ? tell *them*,
Behold, ⁿthe king of Babylon is come to
Jerusalem, and hath taken the king thereof,
and the princes thereof, and led them with
him to Babylon :

13 ^oAnd hath taken of the king's seed, and
made a covenant with him, ^pand hath ^qtaken
an oath of him : he hath also taken the mighty
of the land :

^h Ver. 15. — ⁱ Heb. *field*. — ^k 2 Kings xxv. 7. — ^l Chap. xix.
12 ; Hos. xiii. 15. — ^m Chap. ii. 5 ; xii. 9. — ⁿ Ver. 3 ; 2 Kings
xxiv. 11–16. — ^o 2 Kings xxiv. 17. — ^p 2 Chron. xxxvi. 13.
^q Heb. *brought him to an oath*. — Ver. 6 ; chap. xxix. 14.
^r Heb. *to keep his covenant, to stand to it*.

And many feathers] Numerous subjects.

Did bend her roots] Looked to him for support in
her intended rebellion against Nebuchadnezzar.

Verse 8. *It was planted in a good soil*] Though he
depended on Babylon, he lived and reigned as Nebu-
chadnezzar's vicegerent in the land of Judea.

Verse 9. *Shall it prosper ?*] Shall Zedekiah succeed
in casting off the yoke of the king of Babylon, to
whom he had sworn fealty ?

Shall he not pull up the roots] Nebuchadnezzar
will come and dethrone him.

And cut off the fruit] The children of Zede-
kiah.

The leaves] All the nobles ; all shall perish with
Zedekiah.

Verse 10. *Shall—utterly wither*] The *regal* govern-
ment shall be no more restored. Zedekiah shall be
the *last* king, and the monarchy shall finally terminate
with him.

Verse 12. *Know ye not what these things mean ?*]

14 That the kingdom might
be ^rbase, that it might not lift
itself up, ^sbut that by keeping
of his covenant it might stand.

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15 But ^the rebelled against him in sending
his ambassadors into Egypt, ^uthat they might
give him horses and much people. ^vShall he
prosper ? shall he escape that doeth such
things ? or shall he break the covenant, and
be delivered ?

16 As I live, saith the Lord God, surely ^win
the place *where* the king *dwell*eth that made
him king, whose oath he despised, and whose
covenant he brake, *even* with him in the midst
of Babylon he shall die.

17 ^xNeither shall Pharaoh with *his* mighty
army and great company make for him in the
war, ^yby casting up mounts, and building forts,
to cut off many persons :

18 Seeing he despised the oath by breaking
the covenant, when, lo, he had ^zgiven his
hand, and hath done all these *things*, he shall
not escape.

19 Therefore thus saith the Lord God ; As
I live, surely mine oath that he hath despised,
and my covenant that he hath broken, even it
will I recompense upon his own head.

20 And I will ^aspread my net upon him, and
he shall be taken in my snare, and I will bring
him to Babylon, and ^bwill plead with him
there for his trespass that he hath trespassed
against me.

^h 2 Kings xxiv. 20 ; 2 Chron. xxxvi. 13. — ⁱ Deut. xvii. 16 ; Isa.
xxxi. 1, 3 ; xxxvi. 6, 9. — ^j Ver. 9. — ^k Jer. xxxii. 5 ; xxxiv. 3 ;
lii. 11 ; chap. xii. 13. — ^l Jer. xxxvii. 7. — ^m Jer. lii. 4 ; chap.
iv. 2. — ⁿ 1 Chron. xxix. 24 ; Lam. v. 6. — ^o Chap. xii. 13 ;
xxxii. 3. — ^p Chap. xx. 36.

They are explained in this and the following
verses.

Verse 14. *That the kingdom might be base*] Have
no political consequence ; and at last sink into a *mise-
rable government* under Gedaliah.

Verse 15. *Sending his ambassadors into Egypt*] Zedekiah must have sent his ambassadors into Egypt,
between the *sixth* month of his *sixth* year, and the *fifth*
month of his *seventh* year. Compare chap. viii. 1,
with chap. xx. 1.—See *Newcome*.

Verse 16. *In the midst of Babylon he shall die.*] His
eyes were put out ; he was carried to Babylon,
and never returned.

Verse 18. *Seeing he despised the oath*] This God
particularly resents. He had bound himself by oath,
in the presence of Jehovah, to be faithful to the cove-
nant that he made with Nebuchadnezzar, and he took the
first opportunity to break it ; therefore he shall not escape.

Verse 20. *I will spread my net upon him*] See the
note on chap. xii. 13.

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21 And ^aall his fugitives with
all his bands shall fall by the
sword, and they that remain shall
be scattered toward all winds:
and ye shall know that I the Lord have
spoken it.

22 Thus saith the Lord God; I will also take
of the highest ^dbranch of the high cedar, and
will set it; I will crop off from the top of his
young twigs ^ea tender one, and will ^fplant it
upon a high mountain and eminent:

23 ^gIn the mountain of the height of Israel

^c Chap. xii. 14.—^d Isa. xi. 1; Jer. xxiii. 5; Zech. iii. 8.
^e Isa. liii. 2.—^f Psa. ii. 6.

Verse 21. *All his fugitives*] All who attempted to
escape with him, and all that ran to Egypt, &c., shall
fall by the sword.

Verse 22. *I will also take of the highest branch of
the high cedar*] I will raise up another monarchy,
which shall come in the line of David, namely, the
Messiah; who shall appear as a tender plant, as to his
incarnation; but he shall be high and eminent; his
Church, the royal city, the highest and purest ever
seen on the face of the earth.

Verse 23. *In the mountain of the height of Israel*]
He shall make his appearance at the temple, and found
his Church at Jerusalem.

Shall bring forth boughs] Apostles, evangelists,
and their successors in the Gospel ministry.

And bear fruit] Multitudes of souls shall be con-
verted by their preaching.

And under it shall dwell all fowl of every wing] All
the nations of the earth shall receive his Gospel.

*In the shadow of the branches thereof shall they
dwell.*] Trust in him alone for salvation, and be saved
in their trusting.

will I plant it: and it shall bring
forth boughs, and bear fruit, and
be a goodly cedar: and ^hunder
it shall dwell all fowl of every
wing; in the shadow of the branches thereof
shall they dwell.

24 And all the trees of the field shall know
that I the LORD ⁱhave brought down the high
tree, have exalted the low tree, have dried up
the green tree, and have made the dry tree
to flourish: ^kI the LORD have spoken, and
have done it.

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^g Isa. ii. 2, 3; chap. xx. 40; Mic. iv. 1.—^h See chap. xxxi. 6,
Dan. iv. 12.—ⁱ Luke i. 52.—^k Chap. xxii. 14; xxiv. 14.

Verse 24. *All the trees of the field shall know*] All
the people of Israel and of Chaldea.

I the Lord have brought down the high tree] Have
dethroned Jehoiachin.

Have exalted the low tree] Put Zedekiah, brother
of Jehoiachin, in his place.

Have dried up the green tree] Zedekiah, who had
numerous children, but who were all slain before his
eyes at Riblah.

And have made the dry tree to flourish] Have
raised up a rod out of the stem of Jesse, the family
of David being then apparently dried up and extinct.
This was the promised Messiah, of the increase and
government of whose kingdom and peace there shall
be no end; upon the throne of David, and upon his
kingdom, to order and establish it with judgment
and with justice, from henceforth, even for ever.
THE ZEAL OF THE LORD OF HOSTS WILL PERFORM
THIS.

The high and green tree, says Newcome, refers
to Nebuchadnezzar; the low and the dry tree, to
the Jews.

CHAPTER XVIII.

The Jews, in Ezekiel's time, complained of God's dealing hardly with them in punishing them for the sins
of their forefathers, 1, 2; their temporal calamities having been long threatened as the consequence of the
national guilt. (Jer. xv. 4, &c. :) and, from the general complexion of this chapter, it appears that the Jews
so interpreted the second commandment of the Decalogue and other passages of like import, as if the sins
of the forefathers were visited upon the children, independently of the moral conduct of the latter, not only
in this world, but in that which is to come. To remove every foundation for such an unworthy idea of the
Divine government, God assures them, with an oath, that he had no respect of persons, 3, 4; strongly in-
timating that the great mysteries in Providence, (mysterious only on account of the limited capacity of
man,) are results of the most impartial administration of justice; and that this would be particularly man-
ifested in the rewards and punishments of another life; when every ligament that at present connects
societies and nations together shall be dissolved, and each person receive according to his work, and bear
his own burden. This is illustrated by a variety of examples: such as that of a just or righteous man,
5-9; his wicked son, 10-13; and again the just son of this wicked person, 14-20. Then a wicked man
repenting, and finding mercy, whose former wickedness shall be no impediment to his salvation, 21-23;
and a righteous man revolting, and dying in his sins, whose former righteousness shall be of no avail, 24.
The conduct of the Divine Providence is then vindicated, 25-29; and all persons, without any exception,
most earnestly exhorted to repentance, 30, 31; because the Lord hath no pleasure in the death of the
sinner, 32. As the whole of this chapter is taken up with the illustration of a doctrine nearly connected

with the comfort of man, and the honour of the Divine government, the prophet, with great propriety, lays aside his usual mode of figure and allegory, and treats his subject with the utmost plainness and perspicuity.

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THE word of the LORD came unto me again, saying,
2 What mean ye, that ye use this proverb concerning the land of Israel, saying, The fathers have eaten sour grapes, and the children's teeth are set on edge?

3 As I live, saith the Lord God, ye shall not have *occasion* any more to use this proverb in Israel.

4 Behold, all souls are mine; as the soul of the father, so also the soul of the son is mine: ^b the soul that sinneth, it shall die.

5 But if a man be just, and do ^c that which is lawful and right,

^a Jer. xxxi. 29; Lam. v. 7. — ^b Ver. 20; Rom. vi. 23. — ^c Heb. *judgment and justice*. — ^d Chap. xxii. 9. — ^e Lev. xviii. 20; xx. 10. — ^f Lev. xviii. 19; xx. 18. — ^g Exod. xxii. 21; Lev. xix. 15; xxv. 14.

NOTES ON CHAP. XVIII.

Verse 2. *The fathers have eaten sour grapes, and the children's teeth are set on edge?* We have seen this proverb already, Jer. xxxi. 29, &c., and have considered its general meaning. But the subject is here proposed in greater detail, with a variety of circumstances, to adapt it to all those cases to which it should apply. It refers simply to these questions: How far can the moral evil of the parent be extended to his offspring? And, Are the faults and evil propensities of the parents, not only transferred to the children, but punished in them? Do parents transfer their evil nature, and are their children punished for their offences?

Verse 3. *As I live, saith the Lord God, ye shall not have occasion any more to use this proverb in Israel.*] I will now, by this present declaration, settle this question for ever. And hence God has *sworn* to what follows. After this, who will dare to doubt the judgment pronounced?

Verse 4. *All souls are mine*] Equally so; I am the Father of the spirits of all flesh, and shall deal *impartially* with the whole.

The soul that sinneth, it shall die.] None shall die for another's crimes; none shall be saved by another's righteousness. Here is the general judgment relative to the righteousness and unrighteousness of men, and the influence of one man's state on that of another; particularly in respect to their moral conduct.

Verse 5. *If a man be just, and do that which is lawful and right* } If he be *just* or *holy* within, and do what is according to *law* and *equity*. What is meant by this, is immediately specified.

Verse 6. 1. *Hath not eaten upon the mountains*] Idolatrous worship was generally performed on *mountains and hills*; and those who offered sacrifices *feasted* the sacrifice, and thus held *communion* with the idol.

2. *Neither hath lifted up his eyes to the idols*] Has

6 ^d *And* hath not eaten upon
the mountains, neither hath lifted
up his eyes to the idols of the
house of Israel, neither hath ^e de-
filed his neighbour's wife, neither hath come
near to a ^f menstruous woman,

7 And hath not ^g oppressed any, *but* hath restored to the debtor his ^hpledge, hath spoiled none by violence, hath ⁱgiven his bread to the hungry, and hath covered the naked with a garment ;

8 He *that* hath not given forth upon ^{*}usury, neither hath taken any increase, *that* hath withdrawn his hand from iniquity, ¹ hath executed true judgment between man and man,

^h Exod. xxii. 26; Deut. xxiv. 12, 13.—ⁱ Deut. xv. 7, 8; Isa. lviii. 7; Matt. xxv. 35, 36.—^k Exod. xxii. 25; Lev. xxv. 36, 37; Deut. xxiii. 19; Neh. v. 7; Psa. xv. 5.—^l Deut. i. 16; Zech. viii. 16.

paid them, no religious adoration; has trusted in them for nothing, and has not made prayer nor supplication before them.

3. *Neither hath defiled his neighbour's wife]* Has had no adulterous connexion with any woman; to which idolatrous feasts and worship particularly led.

4. *Neither hath come nigh to a menstruous woman*] Has abstained from the use of the marriage-bed during the periodical indisposition of his wife. This was absolutely forbidden by the law; and both the man and the woman who disobeyed the command were to be put to death, Lev. xx. 18. For which *Calmet* gives this reason: "It has been believed, and experience confirms it, that the children conceived at such times are either leprous, or monsters, or deformed by their diminutiveness, or by the disproportion of their members." There are other reasons for this law, should those of the learned commentator be found invalid.

Verse 7. 5. *Hath not oppressed any*] Has not used his power or influence to oppress, pain, or injure another.

6. *Hath restored to the debtor his pledge*] Has carefully surrendered the pawn or pledge when its owner came to *redeem* it. As the *pledge* is generally of *more worth* than that for which it is pledged, an unprincipled man will make some pretence to keep it; which is highly abominable in the sight of God.

7. *Hath spoiled none by violence*] Either by robbery or personal insult. For a man may be spoiled both ways.

8. *Hath given his bread to the hungry]* Has been kind-hearted and charitable; especially to them that are in the deepest want.

9. *Hath covered the naked with a garment*] Has divided both his *bread* and his *clothing* with the necessitous. These are two branches of the same root.

Verse 8. 10. *Hath not given forth upon usury*] בְּנִשְׁכָּה לֹא יָתַן *beneshech lo yitten*. נִשְׁכָּה *nasach* signifies

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9 Hath walked in my statutes,
and hath kept my judgments, to
deal truly ; he is just, he shall
surely ^a live, saith the Lord God.

10 If he beget a son *that is* a ^a robber, ^a a
shedder of blood, and ^b *that* doeth the like to
any one of these *things*,

11 And *that* doeth not any of those *duties*,
but even hath eaten upon the mountains, and
defiled his neighbour's wife,

12 Hath oppressed the poor and needy, hath
spoiled by violence, hath not restored the
pledge, and hath lifted up his eyes to the idols,
hath ^a committed abomination,

13 Hath given forth upon usury, and hath
taken increase : shall he then live ? he shall
not live : he hath done all these abominations ;
he shall surely die ; ^a his ^b blood shall be upon
him.

14 Now, lo, *if* he beget a son, that seeth all
his father's sins which he hath done, and
considereth, and doeth not such like,

15 ^a *That* hath not eaten upon the mountains,
neither hath lifted up his eyes to the idols of

^a Chap. xx. 11 ; Amos v. 4. — ^b Or, *breaker up of a house*.
c Gen. ix. 6 ; Exod. xxi. 12 ; Num. xxxv. 31. — ^d Or, *that doeth*
^e his brother besides any of these. — ^f Chap. viii. 6, 17. — ^g Lev.
x. 9, 11, 12, 13, 16, 27 ; chap. iii. 18 ; xxxiii. 4 ; Acts xviii. 6.
^h Heb. *bloody*.

to *bite* ; *usury* is properly so termed, because it *bites*
into and *devours* the *principal*. Usury signifies, with
us, exacting *unlawful interest* for money ; and taking
the *advantage* of a man's necessities to advance him
cash on *exorbitant profit*. This *bites* the *receiver* in
his *property*, and the *lender* in his *salvation*.

11. *Neither hath taken any increase*] In lending has
not required more than was *lent* ; and has not taken
that product of the cash *lent*, which was more than the
value for its *use*. This may be a part of the *tenth*
article.

12. *That hath withdrawn his hand from iniquity*] *Never*
associates with those who act contrary to *justi-*
tice and *equity* ; his hand or influence being never found
among *evil workers*.

13. *Hath executed true judgment between man and*
man] Being neither swayed by *prejudice*, *fear*, nor
favour.

These *thirteen points* concern his *social* and *civil*
relations.

Verse 9. *Hath walked in my statutes*] Not only
acknowledging them to be right, but acting according
to them. Especially in every thing that relates to my
worship, changing nothing, neglecting nothing.

And hath kept my judgments, to deal truly] Has
attended to my Divine direction, both with respect to
things *forbidden*, and things *commanded*. These con-
cern men in their *religious* conduct.

He is just] הוא צדיק *tsaddik hu*. He is a righteous

the house of Israel, hath not de-
filed his neighbour's wife,

16 Neither hath oppressed any,
^a hath not withholden the pledge,

neither hath spoiled by violence, *but* hath given
his bread to the hungry, and hath covered the
naked with a garment,

17 *That* hath taken off his hand from the
poor, *that* hath not received usury nor in-
crease, hath executed my judgments, hath
walked in my statutes ; he shall not die for the
iniquity of his father, he shall surely live.

18 *As for* his father, because he cruelly
oppressed, spoiled his brother by violence, and
did *that* which is not good among his people,
lo, even ^a he shall die in his iniquity.

19 Yet say ye, Why ? ^a doth not the son bear
the iniquity of the father ? When the son
hath done *that* which is lawful and right, *and*
hath kept all my statutes, and hath done them,
he shall surely live.

20 ^a The soul that sinneth, it shall die.
^a The son shall not bear the iniquity of the
father, neither shall the father bear the iniquity

^a Ver. 6, &c. — ^b Heb. *hath not pledged the pledge, or taken to*
pledge. — ^c Chap. iii. 18. — ^d Exod. xx. 5 ; Deut. v. 9 ; 2 Kings
xxiii. 26 ; xxiv. 3, 4. — ^e Ver. 4. — ^f Deut. xxiv. 16 ;
2 Kings xiv. 6 ; 2 Chronicles xxv. 4 ; Jeremiah xxxi.
29, 30.

man ; he has given to all *their due* ; he has *abstained*
from every appearance of evil, and done *that* which
was *lawful* and *right* in the sight of God.

He shall surely live] He has *lived* to me, and he
shall *live* with me.

Verse 10. *If he beget a son*] Who is the reverse
of the above righteous character, according to the *thir-*
teen articles already specified and explained.

Verse 13. *Shall he then live ?*] Because his father
was a righteous man, shall the father's holiness be im-
puted to him ? No !

He shall surely die ; his blood shall be upon him.] *He*
shall suffer for his own crimes.

Verse 14. *Now, lo, if he beget a son that seeth all*
his father's sins—and considereth] Lays to heart the
evil of his father's life, and the dreadful consequences
of a life of rebellion against God.

And doeth not such like] Is quite a different man
in *moral feeling* and *character* ; and acts up to the
thirteen points already laid down.

Verse 17. *He shall not die for the iniquity of his*
father] He shall no more be affected by his father's
crimes, than his father was benefited by his grand-
father's righteousness.

Verse 20. *The soul that sinneth, it shall die.*] *Hitherto*
we have had to do with the *simple cases* of
the *righteous* and the *wicked* ; of him who *lived* and
died a *holy man*, and of him who *lived* and *died* a
wicked man. But there are *two cases* behind : 1. *That*

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of the son: * the righteousness of the righteous shall be upon him, * and the wickedness of the wicked shall be upon him.

21 But ^b if the wicked will turn from all his sins that he hath committed, and keep all my statutes, and do that which is lawful and right, he shall surely live, he shall not die.

22 ^c All his transgressions that he hath committed, they shall not be mentioned unto him: in his righteousness that he hath done he shall live.

23 ^d Have I any pleasure at all that the wicked should die? saith the Lord God: and not that he should return from his ways, and live?

24 But ^e when the righteous turneth away from his righteousness, and committeth iniquity, and doeth according to all the abominations that the wicked man doeth, shall he live? ^f All his righteousness that he hath done shall not be mentioned: in his trespass that he hath

* Isa. iii. 10, 11. —^a Rom. ii. 9. —^b Ver. 27; chap. xxxiii. 12, 19. —^c Chap. xxxiii. 16. —^d Ver. 32; chap. xxxiii. 11; 1 Tim. ii. 4; 2 Pet. iii. 9.

of the wicked man, who repents and turns to God. 2. That of the righteous man, who backslides, and does not return to God by repentance. On both these cases God decides thus:—

Verse 21. *But if the wicked will turn from all his sins*] And afterwards walk according to the character of the righteous already specified; shall he find mercy, and be for ever saved? Yes.

Verse 22. *All his transgressions*] Shall be so completely forgiven by God's mercy, that they shall not be even mentioned to him; and if he live and die in this recovered state, he shall live with God to all eternity. And why? Hear the reason:—

Verse 23. *Have I any pleasure at all that the wicked should die?*] No! That is foreign to him whose name is love, and whose nature is mercy. On the contrary he "wills that he should return from his evil ways and live."

And if God can have no pleasure in the death of the wicked, he cannot have made a decree to abandon him to the evil of his nature, and then damn him for what he could not avoid: for as God can do nothing with which he is not pleased, so he can decree nothing with which he is not pleased. But he is "not pleased with the death of a sinner;" therefore he cannot have made a decree to bring him to this death.

Verse 24. *When the righteous turneth away from his righteousness*] Here is the second case. Can a man who was once holy and pure, fall away so as to perish everlastingly? Yes. For God says, "If he turn away from his righteousness;" not his self-righteousness, the gloss of theologians: for God never speaks of turning away from that, for, in his eyes, that is a

trespassed, and in his sin that he hath sinned, in them shall he die.

25 Yet ye say, * The way of the Lord is not equal. Hear now, O house of Israel; Is not my way equal? are not your ways unequal?

26 ^b When a righteous man turneth away from his righteousness, and committeth iniquity, and dieth in them; for his iniquity that he hath done shall he die.

27 Again, ⁱ when the wicked man turneth away from his wickedness that he hath committed, and doeth that which is lawful and right, he shall save his soul alive.

28 Because he ^k considereth, and turneth away from all his transgressions that he hath committed, he shall surely live, he shall not die.

29 ^l Yet saith the house of Israel, The way of the Lord is not equal. O house of Israel, are not my ways equal? are not your ways unequal?

30 ^m Therefore I will judge you, O house of

* Chap. iii. 20; xxxiii. 12, 13, 18. —^f 2 Pet. ii. 20. —^g Ver. 29; chap. xxxiii. 17, 20. —^h Ver. 24. —ⁱ Ver. 21. —^k Ver. 14. —^l Ver. 25. —^m Chap. vii. 3; xxxiii. 20.

nonentity. There is no righteousness or holiness but what himself infuses into the soul of man, and as to self-righteousness, i. e., a man's supposing himself to be righteous when he has not the life of God in his soul, it is the delusion of a dark and hardened heart; therefore it is the real righteous principle and righteous practice that God speaks of here. And he tells us, that a man may so "turn away from this," and so "commit iniquity," and "act as the wicked man," that his righteousness shall be no more mentioned to his account, than the sins of the penitent backslider should be mentioned to his condemnation; and "in the sin that he," this once righteous man, "hath sinned, and in the trespass that he hath trespassed, in them shall he die." O, how awful a termination of a life once distinguished for righteousness and true holiness! So then, God himself informs us that a righteous man may not only fall foully, but fall finally. But to such righteous persons the devil will ever preach, "Ye shall not surely die; ye shall be as God." Touch, taste, and handle; ye cannot ultimately fall. Thus we find, by the manner of treating these two cases, that God's way is equal, ver. 25; just, merciful, and impartial. And to prove this, he sums up his conduct in the above cases, in the following verses, 26, 27, 28, 29. And then, that the "wicked may not die in his sins," and that the "backslider may return and find mercy," he thus exhorts:—

Verse 30. *Repent, and turn yourselves from all your transgressions*] There is still life; still a God that has no pleasure in the death of a sinner, one who is ever ready to give his Holy Spirit to all them that ask him; therefore "repent and turn, so iniquity shall not be your ruin."

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Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman., 23.

Israel, every one according to his ways, saith the Lord God. ^a Repent, and turn ^o yourselves from all your transgressions; so iniquity shall not be your ruin.

31 ^p Cast away from you all your transgressions, whereby ye have transgressed; and

^a Matt. iii. 2; Rev. ii. 5.—^o Or, others.—^p Eph. iv. 22, 23.
^q Jer. xxxii. 39; chap. xi. 19; xxxvi. 26.

Verse 31. *Cast away*] With a holy violence, dash away every transgression and incentive to it.

Make you a new heart] Call upon God for it, and he will give it: for as sure as you earnestly call on God through Christ to save you, so surely you shall be saved; and the effect will so speedily follow, that God is pleased to attribute that in some sort to yourselves, which is done by his grace alone; because ye earnestly call upon him for it, come in the right way to receive it, and are determined never to rest till you have it.

For why will ye die] Why should you go to hell while the kingdom of God is open to receive you? Why should you be the devil's slaves, when ye may be Christ's freemen? WHY WILL YE DIE? Every word is emphatic. Why—show God or man one reason. Will—obstinacy alone,—a determination not to be saved, or a voluntary listlessness about salvation,—can prevent you. Ye—children of so many mercies, fed and supported by a kind God all your life; ye, who have redeemed by the blood of Jesus Christ; ye, who have made many promises to give up yourselves to God; ye, who have been dedicated to the ever-blessed Trinity, and promised to renounce the devil and all his works, the pomps and vanities of this wicked world, and all the sinful lusts of the flesh; why will ye die? Die!—what is this? A separation from God and the glory of his power for ever! Die!—forfeiting all the purposes for which your immortal souls were made!

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make you a ^q new heart and a new spirit: for why will ye die, O house of Israel?

32 For ^r I have no pleasure in the death of him that dieth, saith the Lord God: wherefore turn ^s yourselves, and live ye.

^r Lam. iii. 33; ver. 23; chap. xxxiii. 11; 2 Pet. iii. 9.—^s Or, others.

Die—to know what the worm is that never dieth, and what that fire is which is never quenched! Why will ye die?

Verse 32. *For I have no pleasure*] God repeats what he had so solemnly declared before. Can ye doubt his sincerity? his ability? his willingness? the efficacy of the blood of his covenant?

Wherefore turn yourselves, and live ye.] Reader, now give God thy heart.

Though every man comes into the world with a fallen nature—a soul infected with sin, yet no man is damned on that account. He who refuses that grace which pardons sin and heals infected nature, who permits the evil principle to break out into transgression, and continues and dies in his iniquity and sin, and will not come unto Christ that he may have life; he, and he only, goes to perdition. Nor will the righteousness of a parent or relation help his sinful soul: no man can have more grace than is necessary to save himself; and none can have that, who does not receive it through Christ Jesus. It is the mercy of God in Christ which renders the salvation of a sinner possible; and it is that mercy alone which can heal the backslider. The atoning blood blots out all that is past; the same blood cleanses from all unrighteousness. Who believes so as to apply for this redemption? Who properly thanks God for having provided such a Saviour?

CHAPTER XIX.

This chapter contains two beautiful examples of the parabolic kind of writing; the one lamenting the sad catastrophe of Jehoiachaz and Jehoiakim, 1–9. and the other describing the desolation and captivity of the whole people, 10–14. In the first parable, the lioness is Jerusalem. The first of the young lions is Jehoiachaz, deposed by the king of Egypt; and the second lion is Jehoiakim, whose rebellion drew on himself the vengeance of the king of Babylon. In the second parable the vine is the Jewish nation, which long prospered, its land being fertile, its princes powerful, and its people flourishing; but the judgments of God, in consequence of their guilt, had now destroyed a great part of the people, and doomed the rest to captivity.

A. M. 3410.
B. C. 594.
Ol. XLVI. 3.
Anno
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman., 23.

MOREOVER ^a take thou up a lamentation for the princes of Israel,
2 And say, What is thy mother?

^a Chap. xxvi. 17;

A. M. 3410.
B. C. 594.
Ol. XLVI. 3.
Anno
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman., 23.

A lioness: she lay down among lions, she nourished her whelps among young lions.
3 And she brought up one of

xxvii. 2.

NOTES ON CHAP. XIX.

Verse 1. *Moreover take thou up a lamentation*] Declare what is the great subject of sorrow in Israel.

Compose a funeral dirge. Show the melancholy fate of the kings who proceeded from Josiah. The prophet deplores the misfortune of Jehoiachaz and Jehoia-

A. M. 3410. her whelps: ^b it became a young
B. C. 594. lion, and it learned to catch the
Ol. XLVI. 3. prey; it devoured men.

Anno
Tarquinius Prisci, 4 The nations also heard of him; he was taken in their pit, and they brought him with chains unto the land of ^c Egypt.

5 Now when she saw that she had waited, and her hope was lost, then she ^d took another of her whelps, and made him a young lion.

6 ^e And he went up and down among the lions, ^f he became a young lion, and learned to catch the prey, and devoured men.

7 And he knew ^g their desolate palaces, and he laid waste their cities; and the land was desolate, and the fulness thereof, by the noise of his roaring.

^b Ver. 6; 2 Kings xxiii. 31, 32.—^c 2 Kings xxiii. 33; 2 Chron. xxxvi. 4; Jer. xxii. 11, 12.—^d 2 Kings xxiii. 34.—^e Jer. xxiii. 13-17.—^f Ver. 3.—^g Or, *their widows*.—^h 2 Kings xxiv. 2.

¹ Ver. 4.
him, under the figure of two lion whelps, which were taken by hunters, and confined in cages. Next he shows the desolation of Jerusalem under Zedekiah, which he compares to a beautiful vine pulled up by the roots, withered, and at last burned. Calmet justly observes, that the style of this song is beautiful, and the allegory well supported throughout.

Verse 2. *What is thy mother? A lioness*] Judea may here be the mother; the lioness, Jerusalem. *Her lying down among lions*, her having confederacy with the neighbouring kings; for lion here means king.

Verse 3. *She brought up one of her whelps*] Jehoahaz, son of Josiah, whose father was conquered and slain by Pharaoh-necho, king of Egypt.

It learned to catch the prey] His reign was a reign of oppression and cruelty. He made his subjects his prey, and devoured their substance.

Verse 4. *The nations also heard of him*] The king of Egypt, whose subjects were of divers nations, marched against Jerusalem, took Jehoahaz prisoner, and brought him to Egypt. Thus—

He was taken in their pit] Here is an allusion to those trap-pits digged in forests, into which the wild beasts fall, when the huntsmen, surrounding a given portion of the forest, drive the beasts in; by degrees narrowing the inclosure, till the animals come to the place where the pits are, which, being lightly covered over with branches and turf, are not perceived, and the beasts tread on them and fall in. Jehoahaz reigned only three months before he was dethroned by the king of Egypt, against whom it is apparent some craft was used, here signified by the pit, into which he fell.

Verse 5. *When she saw that she had waited*] Being very weak, the Jews found that they could not resist with any hope of success; so the king of Egypt was permitted to do as he pleased.

She took another of her whelps] Jehoiakim.

And made him a young lion.] King of Judea.

Verse 6. *And he went up and down among the lions*] He became a perfect heathen, and made Judea as idol-

8 ^b Then the nations set against him on every side from the provinces, and spread their net over him: ^c he was taken in their pit.

9 ^d And they put him in ward ^e in chains, and brought him to the king of Babylon: they brought him into holds, that his voice should no more be heard upon ^f the mountains of Israel.

10 Thy mother is ^g like a vine ^h in thy blood, planted by the waters: she was ⁱ fruitful and full of branches by reason of many waters.

11 And she had strong rods for the sceptres of them that bare rule, and her ^j stature was exalted among the thick branches, and she

^b 2 Chron. xxxvi. 6; Jer. xxii. 18.—^c Or, *in hooks*.—^d Ezek. vi. 2.—^e Chap. xvii. 6.—^f Or, *in thy quietness*, or *in thy likeness*.—^g Deut. viii. 7, 8, 9.—^h So chap. xxxi. 3; Dan. iv. 11.

atrous as any of the surrounding nations. He reigned eleven years, a monster of iniquity, 2 Kings xxiii. 30, &c.

Verse 8. *The nations set against him*] The Chaldeans, Syrians, Moabites, and Ammonites, and the king of Babylon—king of many nations.

He was taken] The city was taken by Nebuchadnezzar; and Jehoiakim was taken prisoner, and sent in chains to Babylon.

Verse 9. *That his voice should no more be heard*] He continued in prison many years, till the reign of Evil-merodach, who set him at liberty, but never suffered him to return to the mountains of Israel. "The unhappy fate of these princes, mentioned ver. 4, 8, 9, is a just subject of lamentation."—Newcome.

Verse 10. *Thy mother (Jerusalem) is like a vine in thy blood*] Of this expression I know not what to make. Some think the meaning is, "A vine planted by the waters to produce the blood of the grape." See Deut. xxxii. 14. Others, for ברכך bedamecha, in thy blood, would read ברמון berimmon, in or at a pomegranate; like a vine planted by or beside a pomegranate-tree, by which it was to be supported. And so the Septuagint and Arabic appear to have read. Calmet reads ברמון carmecha, thy vineyard, instead of ברכך bedamecha, in thy blood. Here is no change but a ר resh for a ד daleth. This reading is supported by one of Kennicott's and one of De Rossi's MSS.: "Thy mother is like a vine in thy vineyard, planted by the waters." Though this is rather an unusual construction, yet it seems the best emendation. Of the textual reading no sense can be made. There is a corruption somewhere.

Full of branches] Many princes. See next verse.

Verse 11. *She had strong rods*] Zedekiah, and his many sons.

Her stature was exalted] Zedekiah grew proud of his numerous offspring and prosperity; and although he copied the example of Jehoiakim, yet he thought he might safely rebel against the king of Babylon.

A. M. 3410.
B. C. 594.
Ol. XLVI. 3. appeared in her height with the multitude of her branches.
Anno
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman., 23. 12 But she was plucked up in fury, she was cast down to the ground, and the east wind dried up her fruit: her strong rods were broken and withered; the fire consumed them.

13 And now she is planted in the wilder-

r Chap. xvii. 10; Hos. xiii. 15.

Verse 12. *But she was plucked up in fury*] Jerusalem; taken after a violent and most destructive siege; Nebuchadnezzar being violently enraged against Zedekiah for breaking his oath to him.

She was cast down to the ground] Jerusalem was totally ruined, by being burned to the ground.

Her strong rods were broken] The children of Zedekiah were slain before his eyes, and after that his own eyes pulled out; and he was laden with chains, and carried into Babylon.

Verse 13. *And now she is planted in the wilderness*] In the land of Chaldea, whither the people have been carried captives; and which, compared with their own land, was to them a dreary wilderness.

Verse 14. *Fire is gone out*] A vindictive and murderous disposition has taken hold—

Of a rod of her branches] Ishmael, son of Nethaniah, who was of the blood-royal of Judah,—

ness, in a dry and thirsty ground.

14 ^a And fire is gone out of a rod of her branches, which hath devoured her fruit, so that she hath no strong rod to be a sceptre to rule. ^t This is a lamentation, and shall be for a lamentation.

^a Judg. ix. 15; 2 Kings xxiv. 20; chap. xvii. 18.—^t Lam. iv. 20.

Hath devoured her fruit] Hath assassinated Gedaliah, slain many people, and carried off others into the country of the Ammonites. But he was pursued by Jonathan, the son of Kareah, who slew many of his adherents, and delivered much of the people.

She hath no strong rod] None of the blood-royal of Judah left. And from that time not one of her own royal race ever sat upon the throne of Israel.

This is a lamentation] This is a most lamentable business.

And shall be for a lamentation.] These predictions shall be so punctually fulfilled, and the catastrophe shall be so complete, that it shall ever remain as a lamentation; as this state of Jerusalem shall never be restored. Even to the present day this, to a Jew, is a subject of mourning.

CHAPTER XX.

A deputation of the elders of Israel, as usual, in their distress, came to request Ezekiel to ask counsel of God, 1. In reply to this, God commands the prophet to put them in mind of their rebellion and idolatry: In Egypt, 2-9, in the wilderness, 10-27, and in Canaan, 28-32. Notwithstanding which the Lord most graciously promises to restore them to their own land, after they should be purged from their dross, 33-44. The five last verses of this chapter ought to begin the next, as they are connected with the subject of that chapter, being a prophecy against Jerusalem, which lay to the south of Chaldea, where the prophet then was, and which here and elsewhere is represented under the emblem of a forest doomed to be destroyed by fire, 45-49.

A. M. 3411.
B. C. 593.
Ol. XLVI. 4. AND it came to pass in the seventh year, in the fifth month, the tenth day of the month, that a certain of the elders of Israel came to inquire of the LORD, and sat before me.

2 Then came the word of the LORD unto me, saying,

^c Chap. viii. 1; xiv. 1.—^b Ver. 31; chap. xiv. 3.—^c Or,

NOTES ON CHAP. XX.

Verse 1. *In the seventh year*] Of the captivity of Jeconiah, (see chap. viii. 1.) and the seventh of the reign of Zedekiah.

The fifth month, the tenth day] That is, according to Abp. Usher, Monday, August 27, A. M. 3411.

Certain of the elders of Israel] What these came to inquire about is not known. They were doubtless hypocrites and deceivers, from the manner in which

3 Son of man, speak unto the elders of Israel, and say unto them, Thus saith the Lord God; Are ye come to inquire of me? As I live, saith the Lord God, ^b I will not be inquired of by you.

4 Wilt thou ^a judge ^d them, son of man, wilt thou judge them? ^e cause them to know

^a plead for them.—^d Chap. xxii. 2; xxiii. 36.—^e Chap. xvi. 2.

God commands the prophet to treat them. It seems to have been such a deputation of elders as those mentioned chap. viii. 1 and xiv. 1.

Verse 3. *I will not be inquired of by you.*] I will not hear you. I will have nothing to do with you.

Verse 4. *Wilt thou judge them*] If thou wilt enter into any discussion with them, show them the abomination of their fathers. The whole chapter is a consecutive history of the unfaithfulness, ingratitude, re-

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Anno
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A. M. 3411. the abominations of their fa-
B. C. 593.
Ol. XLVI. 4. thers :

Anno
Tarquinius Prisci, 5 And say unto them, Thus
R. Roman., 24. saith the Lord God ; In the day
when ^f I chose Israel, and ^g lifted up mine
hand unto the seed of the house of Jacob, and
made myself ^h known unto them in the land
of Egypt, when I lifted up mine hand unto
them, saying, ⁱ I am the LORD your God ;

6 In the day that I lifted up mine hand
unto them, ^k to bring them forth of the land
of Egypt into a land that I had espied for
them, flowing with milk and honey, ^l which
is the glory of all lands :

7 Then said I unto them, ^m Cast ye away
every man ⁿ the abominations of his eyes, and
defile not yourselves with ^o the idols of Egypt :
I am the LORD your God.

8 But they rebelled against me, and would

^f Exod. vi. 7 ; Deut. vii. 6. — ^g Or, *sware* ; and so ver. 6, &c. ;
Exod. vi. 8. — ^h Exod. iii. 8 ; iv. 31 ; Deut. iv. 34. — ⁱ Exod.
xx. 2. — ^j Exod. iii. 8, 17 ; Deut. vii. 7, 8, 9 ; Jer. xxxii. 22.
^k Psa. xlviii. 2 ; ver. 15 ; Dan. viii. 9 ; xi. 16, 41 ; Zech. vii. 14.
^l Chap. xviii. 31. — ^m 2 Chron. xv. 8. — ⁿ Lev. xvii. 7 ; xviii.
3 ; Deut. xxix. 16, 17, 18 ; Josh. xxiv. 14.

*bellion, and idolatry of the Jews, from the earliest
times to that day, and vindicates the sentence which
God had pronounced against them, and which he was
about to execute more fully in delivering them and the
city into the hands of the Chaldeans.*

Verse 5. *I chose Israel*] They did not choose *me*
for their God, till I had chosen them to be my people.

I lifted up mine hand] I bound myself in a cove-
nant to them to continue to be their God, if they should
be faithful, and continue to be my people. Among the
Jews the *juror* lifted up his right hand to heaven ;
which explains Psa. cxlv. 8 : " Their right hand is a
right hand of falsehood." This is a form used in
England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Verse 6. *To bring them forth of the land of Egypt*]
When they had been long in a very disgraceful and
oppressive bondage.

A land that I had espied for them] God represents
himself as having gone over different countries in order
to find a comfortable residence for these people, whom
he considered as his children.

Flowing with milk and honey] These were the
characteristics of a happy and fruitful country, pro-
ducing without intense labour all the necessities and
comforts of life. Of the happiest state and happiest
place, a fine poet gives the following description :—

Ver erat æternum, placidique tepentibus auris

Mulcebant Zephyri natos sine semine flores.

Mox etiam fruges tellus inarata ferebat :

Nec renovatus ager gravidis caneabat aristis.

Flumina jam lactis, jam flumina nectaris ibant :

Flavaque de viridi stillabant ilice mella.

OVID'S *Metam.* lib. i., 107.

On flowers unsown soft Zephyr spreads his wing,

And time itself was one eternal spring ;

not hearken unto me : they did
not every man cast away the
abominations of their eyes, nei-
ther did they forsake the idols
of Egypt : then I said, I will ^p pour out my
fury upon them, to accomplish my anger against
them in the midst of the land of Egypt.

9 ^q But I wrought for my name's sake, that
it should not be polluted before the heathen,
among whom they were, in whose sight I
made myself known unto them, in bringing
them forth out of the land of Egypt.

10 Wherefore I ^r caused them to go forth
out of the land of Egypt, and brought them
into the wilderness.

11 ^s And I gave them my statutes, and
^t showed them my judgments, ^u which if a
man do, he shall even live in them.

12 Moreover also I gave them my ^v sabbaths,

^p Chap. vii. 8 ; ver. 13, 21. — ^q See Exod. xxxii. 12 ; Num.
xiv. 13, &c. ; Deut. ix. 28 ; ver. 14, 22 ; chap. xxxvi. 21, 22.
^r Exod. xiii. 18. — ^s Deut. iv. 8 ; Neh. ix. 13, 14 ; Psa. cxlvii.
19, 20. — ^t Heb. *made them to know*. — ^u Lev. xviii. 5 ; ver. 13,
21 ; Rom. x. 5 ; Gal. iii. 12. — ^v Exod. xx. 8 ; xxxi. 13, &c. ;
xxxv. 2 ; Deut. v. 12 ; Neh. ix. 14.

Ensuing years the yellow harvest crowned,

The bearded blade sprang from the untilled ground,
And laden, unrenewed, the fields were found.

*Floods were with milk, and floods with nectar filled,
And honey from the sweating oaks distilled.*

In the flourishing state of Judea every mountain was
cultivated as well as the valleys. Among the very
rocks the vines grew luxuriantly.

Verse 7. *Cast ye away—the abominations*] Put
away all your idols ; those incentives to idolatry that
ye have looked on with delight.

Verse 8. *They did not—cast away*] They conti-
nued attached to the idolatry of Egypt ; so that, had
I consulted my justice only, I should have consumed
them even in Egypt itself. This is a circumstance
that Moses has not mentioned, namely, their provoking
God by their idolatry, after he had sent Moses and
Aaron to them in Egypt.

Verse 9. *But I wrought for my name's sake*] I
bare with them and did not punish them, lest the
heathen, who had known my promises made to them,
might suppose that I had either broken them through
some caprice, or was not able to fulfil them.

Verse 10. *I caused them to go forth*] Though greatly
oppressed and degraded, they were not willing to leave
their house of bondage. I was obliged to force them
away.

Verse 11. *I gave them my statutes*] I showed
them what they should do in order to be safe, comfort-
able, wise, and happy ; and what they should avoid in
order to be uninjured in body, mind, and possessions.
Had they attended to these things, they should have
lived by them. They would have been holy, healthy,
and happy.

Verse 12. *I gave them my Sabbaths*] The religious

A. M. 3411. to be a sign between me and
B. C. 593. them, that they might know that
Ol. XLVI. 4. I *am* the LORD that sanctify
Anno Tarquini Prisci, them.
R. Roman., 24.

19 I *am* the LORD your God ; A. M. 3411.
B. C. 593. walk in my statutes, and keep
Ol. XLVI. 4. my judgments, and do them ;
Anno Tarquini Prisci, 20 ^b And hallow my sabbaths ;
R. Roman., 24. and they shall be a sign between me and you, that ye may know that I *am* the LORD your God.

21 Notwithstanding ⁱ the children rebelled against me : they walked not in my statutes, neither kept my judgments to do them, ^k which if a man do, he shall even live in them ; they polluted my sabbaths : then I said, ^l I would pour out my fury upon them, to accomplish my anger against them in the wilderness.

22 ^m Nevertheless I withdrew mine hand, and ⁿ wrought for my name's sake, that it should not be polluted in the sight of the heathen, in whose sight I brought them forth.

23 I lifted up mine hand unto them also in the wilderness, that ^o I would scatter them among the heathen, and disperse them through the countries ;

24 ^p Because they had not executed my judgments, but had despised my statutes, and had polluted my sabbaths, and ^q their eyes were after their fathers' idols.

25 Wherefore ^r I gave them also statutes that were not good, and judgments whereby they should not live ;

^b Ver. 12 ; Jer. xvii. 22.—ⁱ Num. xxv. 1, 2 ; Deut. ix. 23, 24 ; xxxi. 27.—^k Ver. 11, 13.—^l Ver. 8, 13.—^m Psa. lxxviii. 38 ; ver. 17.—ⁿ Ver. 9, 14.—^o Lev. xxvi. 33 ; Deut. xxviii. 64 ; Psa. cvi. 27 ; Jer. xv. 4.—^p Ver. 13, 16.—^q See chap. vi. 9.—^r See Psa. lxxxii. 12 ; ver. 39 ; Rom. i. 21 ; 2 Thess. ii. 11.

Verse 25. *I gave them also statutes that were not good*] What a foolish noise has been made about this verse by critics, believers and infidels ! How is it that God can be said "to give a people statutes that were not good, and judgments whereby they could not live ?" I answer, in *their sense* of the words, God never gave any such, at any time, to any people. Let any man produce an example of this kind if he can ; or show even the fragment of such a law, sanctioned by the Most High ! The simple meaning of this place and all such places is, that when they had rebelled against the Lord, despised his statutes, and polluted his Sabbaths—in effect cast him off, and given themselves wholly to their idols, then he *abandoned* them, and they abandoned themselves to the customs and ordinances of the heathen. That this is the meaning of the words, requires no proof to them who are the least acquainted with the *genius* and *idioms* of the Hebrew language, in which God is a thousand times said to do, what in the course of his *providence* or *justice* he only *permits* to be done.

13 But the house of Israel ^w rebelled against me in the wilderness : they walked not in my statutes, and they ^x despised my judgments, which if a man do, he shall even live in them ; and my sabbaths they greatly ^y polluted : then I said, I would pour out my fury upon them in the ^z wilderness, to consume them.

14 ^a But I wrought for my name's sake, that it should not be polluted before the heathen, in whose sight I brought them out.

15 Yet also ^b I lifted up my hand unto them in the wilderness, that I would not bring them into the land which I had given *them*, flowing with milk and honey, ^c which is the glory of all lands ;

16 ^d Because they despised my judgments, and walked not in my statutes, but polluted my sabbaths : for ^e their heart went after their idols.

17 ^f Nevertheless mine eye spared them from destroying them, neither did I make an end of them in the wilderness.

18 But I said unto their children in the wilderness, Walk ye not in the statutes of your fathers, neither observe their judgments, nor defile yourselves with their idols :

^w Num. xiv. 22 ; Psa. lxxviii. 40 ; xcv. 8, 9, 10.—^x Ver. 16, 21 ; Prov. i. 25.—^y Exod. xvi. 27.—^z Num. xiv. 29 ; xxvi. 65 ; Psa. cvi. 23.—^a Ver. 9, 22.—^b Num. xiv. 28 ; Psa. xcv. 11 ; cvi. 26.—^c Ver. 6.—^d Ver. 13, 24.—^e Num. xv. 39 ; Psa. lxxviii. 37 ; Amos v. 25, 26 ; Acts vii. 42, 43.—^f Psa. lxxviii. 38.—^g Deut. v. 32, 33 ; vi., vii., viii., x., xi., xii.

observance of the Sabbath was the *first statute* or *command* of God to men. This institution was a *sign between God and them*, to keep them in remembrance of the creation of the world, of the *rest* that he designed them in Canaan, and of the eternal inheritance among the saints in light. Of these things the Sabbath was a *type* and *pledge*.

Verse 13. *But the house of Israel rebelled*] They acted in the wilderness just as they had done in Egypt ; and he spared them there for the same reason. See ver. 9.

Verse 15. *I lifted up my hand*] Their provocations in the wilderness were so great, that I vowed never to bring them into the promised land. I did not *consume* them, but I *disinherited* them. See the note on ver. 5.

Verse 18. *But I said unto their children*] These I chose in their fathers' stead ; and to them I purposed to give the inheritance which their fathers by disobedience lost.

Verse 22. *I withdrew mine hand*] I had just lifted it up to crush them as in a moment ; for they also were idolatrous, and walked in the steps of their fathers.

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26 And I polluted them in their own gifts, in that they caused to pass ^a through the fire all that openeth the womb, that I might make them desolate, to the end that they ^c might know that I am the LORD.

27 Therefore, son of man, speak unto the ouse of Israel, and say unto them, Thus saith the Lord God; Yet in this your fathers have ^b blasphemed me, in that they have ^c committed a trespass against me.

28 For when I had brought them into the land, for the which I lifted up mine hand to give it to them, then ^w they saw every high hill, and all the thick trees, and they offered there their sacrifices, and there they presented the provocation of their offering: there also they made their ^x sweet savour, and poured out there their drink-offerings.

29 Then ^y I said unto them, What is the high place whereunto ye go? And the name thereof is called Bamah unto this day.

30 Wherefore say unto the house of Israel, Thus saith the Lord God; Are ye polluted after the manner of your fathers? and commit ye whoredom after their abominations?

31 For when ye offer ^z your gifts, when ye make your sons to ^a pass through the fire, ye

A. M. 3411.
B. C. 593.
Ol. XLVI. 4.
Anno
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman., 24.

pollute yourselves with all your idols, even unto this day: and ^b shall I be inquired of by you, O house of Israel? As I live, saith the Lord God, I will not be inquired of by you.

32 And that ^c which cometh into your mind shall not be at all, that ye say, We will be as the heathen, as the families of the countries, to serve wood and stone.

33 As I live, saith the Lord God, surely with a mighty hand, and ^d with a stretched-out arm, and with fury poured out, will I rule over you:

34 And I will bring you out from the people, and will gather you out of the countries wherein ye are scattered, with a mighty hand, and with a stretched-out arm, and with fury poured out.

35 And I will bring you into the wilderness of the people, and there ^e will I plead with you face to face.

36 ^f Like as I pleaded with your fathers in the wilderness of the land of Egypt, so will I plead with you, saith the Lord God.

37 And I will cause you to ^g pass under the rod, and I will bring you into ^h the bond of the covenant:

^a 2 Kings xvii. 17; xxi. 6; 2 Chron. xxviii. 3; xxxiii. 6; Jer. xxiii. 35; chap. xvi. 20, 21. — ^b Chap. vi. 7. — ^c Rom. ii. 24.
^d Heb. trespassed a trespass. — ^e Isa. lvii. 5, &c.; chap. vi. 13.
^f Chap. xvi. 19. — ^g Or, I told them what the high place was, or

Bamah. — ^h Ver. 26. — ⁱ 2 Kings xvi. 3; xxi. 6; xxiii. 10.
^j Ver. 3. — ^k Chap. xi. 5. — ^l Jer. xxi. 5. — ^m Jer. ii. 9, 25.
chap. xvii. 20. — ⁿ See Num. xiv. 21, 22, 23, 28, 29. — ^o Lev xxvii. 32; Jer. xxxiii. 13. — ^p Or, a delivering.

Verse 26. *I polluted them in their own gifts*] I permitted them to pollute themselves by the offerings which they made to their idols. Causing their children to pass through the fire was one of those pollutions; but, did God ever give them a statute or judgment of this kind? No. He ever inveighs against such things, and they incur his heaviest displeasure and curse. See on ver. 31.

Verse 29. *What is the high place*] מה המקום *mah habbamah*, "what is the high place?" What is it good for? Its being a high place shows it to be a place of idolatry. I called it בָּמָה *bamah*, to mark it with infamy; but ye continue to frequent it, even while it is called בָּמָה *bamah*, to the present day!

Verse 31. *Ye pollute yourselves*] This shows the sense in which God says, ver. 26, "I polluted them in their own gifts." They chose to pollute themselves, and I permitted them to do so. See on verses 25, 26.

Verse 32. *And that which cometh into your mind*] Ye wish to be naturalized among idolaters, and make a part of such nations. But this shall not be at all; you shall be preserved as a distinct people. Ye shall not be permitted to mingle yourselves with the people of those countries: even they, idolaters as they are, will despise and reject you. Besides, I will change

your place, restore your captivity; yet not in mercy, but in fury poured out; and reserve you for sorer evils, ver. 34.

Verse 35. *I will bring you into the wilderness of the people*] I will bring you out of your captivity, and bring you into your own land, which you will find to be a wilderness, the consequence of your crimes.

There will I plead with you] There I will be your king, and rule you with a sovereign rule; and the dispensations of my justice and mercy shall either end you or mend you.

Verse 37. *I will cause you to pass under the rod*] This alludes to the custom of tithing the sheep. I take it from the rabbins. The sheep were all penned; and the shepherd stood at the door of the fold, where only one sheep could come out at once. He had in his hand a rod dipped in vermilion; and as they came out, he counted one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine; and as the tenth came out, he marked it with the rod, and said, "This is the tenth;" and that was set apart for the Lord.

I will bring you into the bond of the covenant] You shall be placed under the same obligations as before, and acknowledge yourselves bound; ye shall feel your obligation, and live according to its nature.

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38 And ⁱ I will purge out from among you the rebels, and them that transgress against me: I will bring them forth out of the country where they sojourn, and ^k they shall not enter into the land of Israel: ^l and ye shall know that I *am* the LORD.

39 As for you, O house of Israel, thus saith the Lord God; ^m Go ye, serve ye every one his idols, and hereafter *also*, if ye will not hearken unto me: ⁿ but pollute ye my holy name no more with your gifts, and with your idols.

40 For ^o in mine holy mountain, in the mountain of the height of Israel, saith the Lord God, there shall all the house of Israel, all of them in the land, serve me: there ^p will I accept them, and there will I require your offerings, and the ^q first-fruits of your oblations, with all your holy things.

41 I will accept you with your ^r sweet ^s savour, when I bring you out from the people, and gather you out of the countries wherein ye have been scattered; and I will be sanctified in you before the heathen.

42 ^t And ye shall know that I *am* the LORD, ^u when I shall bring you into the land of Israel, into the country *for* the which I lifted up

ⁱ Chap. xxxiv. 17, 20; Mal. xxi. 32, 33. — ^k Jer. xlv. 14. ^l Chap. vi. 7; xv. 7; xxii. 19. — ^m Jude x. 11; Psa. lxxxi. 12; Amos iv. 4. — ⁿ Isa. i. 13; chap. xxiii. 38, 39. — ^o Isa. ii. 2, 3; chap. xvii. 23; Mic. iv. 1. — ^p Isa. lvi. 7; lx. 7; Zech. viii. 20, &c.; Mal. iii. 4; Rom. xii. 1. — ^q Or, chief. — Heb. *savour of rest*.

Verse 38. *I will purge out from among you the rebels*] The incorrigibly wicked I will destroy; those who will not receive him whom I have appointed for this purpose as the Saviour of Israel. And I will gather you *who believe* out of all the countries where you sojourn, and bring you into your own land; but those of you who will *not believe*—will not receive the Son of David to reign over you, shall never enter into the land of Israel, but die in your dispersions. This is what the contradicting and blaspheming Jews of the present day have to expect. And thus, both of you *shall know that he is Jehovah*, fulfilling his *threatenings* against the one, and his *promises* to the other.

Verse 39. *Go ye, serve ye every one his idols*] Thus, God gave them *statutes that were not good, and judgments whereby they could not live*, by thus permitting them to take their own way, serve their gods, and follow the *maxims and rites* of that abominable worship.

Verse 40. *For in mine holy mountain*] The days shall come in which all *true ISRAELITES* shall receive him whom I have sent to be the *true sacrifice* for the life of the world; and shall bring to Jerusalem—the *pure Christian Church*, their offerings, which I will

mine hand to give it to your fathers.

A. M. 3411.
B. C. 593.
Ol. XLVI. 4.
Anno
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman., 24.

43 And ^v there shall ye remember your ways, and all your doings, wherein ye have been defiled; and ^w ye shall loathe yourselves in your own sight for all your evils that ye have committed.

44 ^x And ye shall know that I *am* the LORD, when I have wrought with you ^y for my name's sake, not according to your wicked ways, nor according to your corrupt doings, O ye house of Israel, saith the Lord God.

45 Moreover, the word of the LORD came unto me, saying,

46 ^z Son of man, set thy face toward the south, and drop *thy word* toward the south, and prophesy against the forest of the south field;

47 And say to the forest of the south, Hear the word of the LORD; Thus saith the Lord God; Behold, ^a I will kindle a fire in thee, and it shall devour ^b every green tree in thee, and every dry tree: the flaming flame shall not be quenched, and all faces ^c from the south to the north shall be burned therein.

48 And all flesh shall see that I the LORD have kindled it: it shall not be quenched.

49 Then said I, Ah Lord God! they say of me, Doth he not speak parables?

^v Eph. v. 2; Phil. iv. 18. — ^w Ver. 38, 44; chap. xxxvi. 23; xxxviii. 23. — ^x Chapter xi. 17; xxxiv. 13; xxxvi. 24. ^y Chap. xvi. 61. — ^z Lev. xxvi. 39; chap. vi. 9; Hos. v. 15. — ^a Ver. 38; chap. xxiv. 24. — ^b Chap. xxxvi. 22. ^c Chap. vi. 2; xvi. 2. — ^d Jer. xxi. 14. — ^e Deut. xii. 2. Luke xxiii. 31. — ^f Chap. xxi. 4.

there accept, for they will give me thanks for my unspeakable gift.

Verse 42. *And ye shall know*] Shall acknowledge that I *am* Jehovah.

Verse 43. *And there shall ye remember your ways*] Ye shall be ashamed of your past conduct, and of your long opposition to the Gospel of your salvation.

These promises may, in a certain limited sense, be applied to the restoration from the Babylonish captivity; but they must have their proper fulfilment when the Jews shall accept Jesus as their Saviour, and in consequence be brought back from all their dispersions to their own land.

Verse 46. *Set thy face toward the south*] Towards Judea, which lay south from Babylon, or Mesopotamia, where the prophet then dwelt.

The forest of the south field] The city of Jerusalem, as full of inhabitants as the forest is of trees.

Verse 47. *I will kindle a fire*] I will send war, "and it shall devour every green tree," the most eminent and substantial of the inhabitants; and *every dry tree*, the lowest and meanest also.

The flaming flame shall not be quenched] The fierce

ravages of Nebuchadnezzar and the Chaldeans shall not be stopped till the whole land is ruined.

All faces from the south to the north shall be burned] From the one end of the land to the other there shall be nothing but fear, dismay, terror, and confusion, occasioned by the wide-wasting violence of the Chaldeans. Judea lay in length from north to south.

Verse 48. *All flesh*] All the people shall see that this war is a judgment of the Lord.

It shall not be quenched.] Till the whole land shall be utterly ruined.

Verse 49. *Ah Lord God*!] O my God, consider my situation: who will believe what I shall say? They put the evil day far from them.

Doth he not speak parables?] הלא כמשל כשלים הוא halo memashshel meshalim hu, "Is not he a maker of parables?" Is it not his custom to deal in enigmas? His figures are not to be understood; we should not trouble ourselves with them. We are not obliged to fathom his meaning; and perhaps after all it does not refer to us, or will not be accomplished in our time, if it even respect the land. Thus they turned aside what might have done them good, and rejected the counsel of God against themselves.

By dividing the word with our neighbour we often lose the benefit both of threatenings and promises. They voluntarily shut their own eyes; and then God, in judgment, sealed them up in darkness.

CHAPTER XXI.

The prophet goes on to denounce the fate of Jerusalem and Judea; using signs of vehement grief, to denote the greatness of the calamity, 2-7. He then changes the emblem to that of a sharp and bright sword, still denoting the same sad event, 8-17; and, becoming yet more explicit, he represents the king of Babylon, who was to be employed by God in this work, as setting out to take vengeance on both the Jews and the Ammonites, for joining with Egypt in a confederacy against him. He is described as standing at the parting of the roads leading to the respective capitals of the Jews and Ammonites; and doubting which to attack first, he commits the decision of the matter to his arts of divination, performed by mingling arrows inscribed with the names of the different nations or cities, and then marching against that whose name was written on the arrow first drawn from the quiver. In this case the name Jerusalem comes forward; and therefore he proceeds against it, 18-24. History itself could scarcely be more explicit than this prophecy. The profane prince Zedekiah is then declared to be given up by God, and his kingdom devoted to utter destruction, for that breach of oath of which the prophet foretells he should be guilty, 25-27. The remaining verses form a distinct prophecy relating to the destruction of the Ammonites, which was fulfilled about five years after the destruction of Jerusalem, 28-32.

A. M. 3411.
B. C. 593.
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Anno
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman., 24.
AND the word of the LORD came unto me, saying,
2 *a* Son of man, set thy face toward Jerusalem. and *b* drop thy word toward the holy places, and prophesy against the land of Israel.

A. M. 3411.
B. C. 593.
Ol. XLVI. 4.
Anno
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman., 24.
3 And say to the land of Israel, Thus saith the LORD; Behold, I am against thee, and will draw forth my sword out of his sheath, and will cut off from thee *c* the righteous and the wicked.

* Chap. xx. 16.—*b* Deut. xxxii. 2; Amos vii. 16;

Mic. ii. 6, 11.—*c* Job ix. 22.

NOTES ON CHAP. XXI.

Verse 2. *Set thy face toward Jerusalem*] This is a continuation of the preceding prophecy; and in this chapter the prophet sets before them, in the plainest language, what the foregoing metaphors meant, so that they could not complain of his parables.

Verse 3. *Behold, I am against thee*] Dismal news! When God is against us, who can be for us?

And will draw forth my sword] War.
And will cut off from thee] The land of Judea.

The righteous and the wicked.] All shall be removed from thee. Some shall be cut off—removed by the sword; shall be slain in battle, or by the pestilence; and some shall be cut off—die by the famine; and some shall be cut off—removed from the land by captivity. Now, among the two latter classes there might be many righteous as well as wicked. And when all the provisions were consumed, so that there was no more bread in the city, during the siege by Nebuchadnezzar, the righteous must have suffered as well as the wicked; for they could not be preserved alive, but

by miracle, when there was no bread; nor was their perishing for want any loss to them, because the Lord would take them straight to his glory. And however men in general are unwilling to die, yet there is no instance, nor can there be, of any man's complaint that he got to heaven too soon. Again, if God had permitted none to be carried off captive but the wicked, the case of these would be utterly hopeless, as there would be none to set a good example, to preach repentance, to reprove sin, or to show God's willingness to forgive sinners. But God, in his mercy, permitted many of the righteous to be carried off also, that the wicked might not be totally abandoned, or put beyond the reach of being saved. Hence, both Ezekiel and Daniel, and indeed several others, prophets and righteous men, were thus cut off from the land, and carried into captivity. And how much was God's glory and the good of men promoted by this! What a seed of salvation was sown, even in the heathen countries, by thus cutting off the righteous with the wicked! To this we owe, under God, many of the Psalms, the

A. M. 3411. 4 Seeing then that I will cut
B. C. 593. off from thee the righteous and
Ol. XLVI. 4. the wicked, therefore shall my
Anno sword go forth out of his sheath
Tarquinius Prisci, against all flesh, ^d from the south to the north :
R. Roman., 24

5 That all flesh may know that I the LORD have drawn forth my sword out of his sheath : it ^e shall not return any more.

6 ^f Sigh therefore, thou son of man, with the breaking of *thy* loins : and with bitterness sigh before their eyes.

7 And it shall be, when they say unto thee, Wherefore sighest thou ? that thou shalt answer, For the tidings ; because it cometh : and every heart shall melt, and ^g all hands shall be feeble, and every spirit shall faint, and all knees ^h shall be weak as water : behold, it cometh, and shall be brought to pass, saith the Lord God.

8 Again the word of the LORD came unto me, saying,

9 Son of man, prophesy and say, Thus saith

^d Chap. xx. 47. — ^e So Isa. xlv. 23 ; lv. 11. — ^f Isa. xxii. 4.
^g Chap. vii. 17. — ^h Heb. shall go into water. — ⁱ Dent. xxxii. 41 ;
ver. 15, 28. — ^j Or, it is the rod of my son, it despoileth every tree.
^k Ver. 19. — ^l Or, they are thrust down to the sword with my peo-

whole of the *Book of Ezekiel*, all the prophecies of *Daniel*, the bright example of *Shadrach*, *Meshach*, and *Abed-nego*, the decrees passed in favour of the religion of the true God by *Nebuchadnezzar*, *Cyrus*, *Darius*, &c. And to this dispensation of God's merciful providence we owe the *Books* and example of *Ezra* and *Nehemiah*. Where then is the *injustice*, so loudly declaimed against, of God's thus cutting off from the land of *Judea* the righteous with the wicked ? The righteous were not cut off for the crimes of the wicked, (see chap. xviii.) nor were these crimes visited upon them ; yet several of them shared in the common calamity, but none perished. Those that were removed by a violent death, (and I believe we shall find few such,) got a speedier entrance into eternal glory.

Verse 4. *From the south to the north*] The whole land shall be ravaged from one end to the other.

Verse 5. *It shall not return any more.*] That is, till all the work that I have designed for it is done. Nor did it ; for *Nebuchadnezzar* never rested till he had subdued all the lands from the south to the north, from the *Euphrates* to the *Nile*.

Verse 6. *Sigh—with the breaking of thy loins*] Let thy mourning for this sore calamity be like that of a woman in the pains of travail.

Verse 7. *Wherefore sighest thou ?*] The prophet was a sign unto them. His sighing and mourning showed them how they should act.

All knees shall be weak as water] See the note on chap. vii. 17.

Verse 10. *It contemneth the rod of my son*] "It," the sword of *Nebuchadnezzar*, "contemneth the rod,"

the LORD ; Say, ⁱ A sword, a sword is sharpened, and also furbished :

10 It is sharpened to make a sore slaughter ; it is furbished that it may glitter : should we then make mirth ? ^k it contemneth the rod of my son, as every tree.

11 And he hath given it to be furbished, that it may be handled : this sword is sharpened, and it is furbished, to give it into the hand of ^l the slayer.

12 Cry and howl, son of man : for it shall be upon my people, it shall be upon all the princes of Israel : ^m terrors by reason of the sword shall be upon my people : ⁿ smite therefore upon *thy* thigh.

13 ^o Because it is ^p a trial, and what if *the sword* contemn even the rod ? ^q it shall be no more, saith the Lord God.

14 Thou, therefore, son of man, prophesy, and ^r smite *thine* ^s hands together, and let the sword be doubled the third time, the sword

ple. — ^a Jer. xxxi. 19. — ^b Or, When the trial hath been, what then ? shall they not also belong to the despoiling rod ? — ^c Job ix. 23 ; 2 Cor. viii. 2. — ^d Ver. 27. — ^e Num. xxiv. 10 ; ver. 17 ; chap. vi. 11. — ^f Heb. hand to hand.

despises the power and influence of *my son*—Israel, the Jewish people : "Out of Egypt have I called my son."

As every tree.] As all the stocks, kindreds, and nations, over which I have already given him commission. And the rod of Israel be spared, when the trees of Assyria, Egypt, &c., have been cut down ?

Verse 11. *This sword is sharpened*] It is prepared for the slaughter, it is furbished ; from the French, *fourbir*, to polish, brighten. He shall have splendid victories every where. Some complain of corruption in the original in this place ; but I think without sufficient reason.

Verse 12. *Smite—upon thy thigh.*] See on Jer. xxxi. 19. So HOMER, II. xv. ver. 113 :—

Ἦς ἔφατο· αυταρ Ἀρης θαλερὰ πειληρῆστο μῆρῳ
Χερσὶ καταπληνέσθ', ὀλοφύρομενος ὡς προσήνδῃ.

"She spake ; and, with expanded arms his thighs smiting, thus sorrowful the god exclaimed."

COWPER.

Verse 13. *Because it is a trial*] This will be a trial of strength and skill between the Chaldeans and the Jews ; and a trial of faith and patience to the righteous.

And what if the sword, (*Nebuchadnezzar*), contemn even the rod ? Overthrow Zedekiah ! It will do so ; for the regal government of Judea shall be no more. Or, it is tried ; that is, the sword. *Nebuchadnezzar* has already shown himself strong and skilful.

Verse 14. *Let the sword be doubled the third time*] The sword has been doubled, and it shall come the

A. M. 3411. of the slain: it is the sword of
B. C. 593. the great men that are slain, which
Ol. XLVI. 4. entereth into their ^aprivy cham-
ber.
Tarquini Prisci, R. Roman., 24.

15 I have set the ^apoint of the sword against all their gates, that *their* heart may faint, and *their* ruins be multiplied: ah! ^vit is made bright, *it is* ^wwrapped up for the slaughter.

16 ^xGo thee one way or other, *either* on the right hand, ^yor on the left, whithersoever thy face is set.

17 I will also ^zsmite mine hands together, and ^aI will cause my fury to rest: I the LORD have said it.

18 The word of the LORD came unto me again, saying,

19 Also, thou son of man, appoint thee two ways, that the sword of the king of Babylon may come: both twain shall come forth out

of one land: and choose thou a place, choose *it* at the head of the way to the city.

20 Appoint a way, that the sword may come to ^bRabbath of the Ammonites, and to Judah in Jerusalem the defenced.

21 For the king of Babylon stood at the ^cparting of the way, at the head of the two ways, to use divination: he made *his* ^darrows bright, he consulted with ^eimages, he looked in the liver.

22 At his right hand was the divination for Jerusalem, to appoint ^fcaptains, ^gto open the mouth in the slaughter, to ^hlift up the voice with shouting, ⁱto appoint *battering* rams against the gates, to cast a mount, and to build a fort.

23 And it shall be unto them as a false divination in their sight, ^kto them that ^lhave

¹ Kings xx. 30; xxii. 25. — ^v Or, glittering, or fear. — ^v Ver. 10, 28. — ^w Or, sharpened. — ^x Chap. xiv. 17. — ^y Heb. set thyself, take the left hand. — ^z Ver. 14; chap. xxii. 13. — ^a Chap. v. 13. — ^b Jer. xlix. 2; chap. xxv. 5; Amos i. 14.

^c Heb. mother of the way. — ^d Or, knives. — ^e Heb. teraphim. — ^f Or, battering rams; chap. iv. 2. — ^g Heb. rams. — ^h Jer. li. 14. — ⁱ Chap. iv. 2. — ^k Or, for the oaths made unto them. — ^l Chap. xvii. 13, 15, 16, 18.

third time. Nebuchadnezzar came against Judea thrice. 1. Against Jehoiakim. 2. Against Jeconiah. 3. Against Zedekiah. The sword had already been doubled; it is to come now the *third time*, i. e., against Zedekiah.

The sword of the slain] חֶרֶב חָלָלִים *chereb chalalim*, "the sword of the soldiers," of the Chaldeans. So in the next clause, חֶרֶב חָלָל הָיָא *hi chereb chalal haggadol*, "it is the sword of that great soldier," that eminent king and conqueror. This is the meaning of the word חָלָל *chalal*, that is so ill rendered in almost every place of its occurrence, in our Version. See Dr. Kennicott.

Verse 15. *Wrapped up*] It is not a blunt sword, it is carefully sharpened and preserved for the slaughter.

Verse 16. *Go thee one way or other*] Thou shalt prosper, O sword, whithersoever thou turnest; against Ammon, or Judea, or Egypt.

Verse 19. *Appoint thee two ways*] Set off from Babylon, and lay down two ways, either of which thou mayest take; that to the right, which leads to Jerusalem; or that to the left, which leads to Rabbath of the Ammonites, ver. 20. But why against the Ammonites? Because both they and the Moabites were united with Zedekiah against the Chaldeans, (see Jer. xxvii. 3,) though they afterwards fought against Judea, chap. xii. 6.

Verse 21. *For the king of Babylon stood at the parting of the way*] He was in doubt which way he should first take; whether to humble the Ammonites by taking their metropolis, Riblath, or go at once against Jerusalem. In this case of uncertainty, he made use of divination. And this was of three kinds: 1. By arrows. 2. By images or talismans. 3. By inspecting the entrails of a sacrifice offered on the occasion

1. *He made bright his arrows.* This might be after the manner in which the divination is still practised among the Arabs. These arrows were without head or wing. They took three. On one they wrote, *Command me, Lord.* On the second, *Forbid me, Lord.* The third was *blank*. These were put in a bag, and the querist put in his hand and took one out. If it was *Command me*, he set about the business immediately; if it was *Forbid me*, he rested for a whole year; if it was the *blank* one, he drew again. On all occasions the Arabs consulted futurity by such arrows. See D'Herbelot, under the word آعَادَ.

2. As to the *images*, the Hebrew calls them תְּרָפִים *teraphim*. See the note on Gen. xxxi. 19.

3. And as to the *liver*, I believe it was only inspected to see whether the animal offered in sacrifice were *sound* and *healthy*, of which the state of the *liver* is the most especial indication. When the liver is sound, the animal is healthy; and it would have been a bad omen to any who offered sacrifice, to find that the animal they had offered to their gods was *diseased*; as, in that case, they would have taken for granted that the sacrifice was not accepted.

Verse 22. *At his right hand was the divination for Jerusalem*] He had probably written on two arrows; one, *Jerusalem*; the other, *Riblath*; the third, left *blank*. He drew, and that on which Jerusalem was written came to his hand; in consequence of which he marched immediately against that city. It was ripe for destruction; and had he marched *before* or *after*, it would have fallen; but he never considered himself as sure of the conquest till now.

Verse 23. *To them that have sworn oaths*] To Zedekiah and his ministers, who had bound themselves by the oath of the Lord to be faithful to the Chaldeans, and to pay them the promised tribute. The

A. M. 3411.
B. C. 593.
Ol. XLVI. 4.
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Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman., 24.

sworn oaths : but he will call to remembrance the iniquity, that they may be taken.

24 Therefore thus saith the Lord God ; Because ye have made your iniquity to be remembered, in that your transgressions are discovered, so that in all your doings your sins do appear ; because, *I say*, that ye are come to remembrance, ye shall be taken with the hand.

25 And thou ^mprofane wicked prince of Israel, ⁿwhose day is come, when iniquity shall have an end,

26 Thus saith the Lord God ; Remove the diadem, and take off the crown : this shall not be the same : ^o exalt him that is low, and abase him that is high.

27 ^pI will overturn, overturn, overturn it : ^q and it shall be no more, until he come whose right it is ; and I will give it him.

28 And thou, son of man, prophesy and say, Thus saith the Lord God ^rconcerning the

^m 2 Chron. xxxvi. 13 ; Jer. lii. 2 ; chap. xvii. 19. — ⁿ Ver. 29, chap. xxxv. 5 — ^p Chap. xvii. 24 ; Luke i. 52. — ^q Heb. *perverted, perverted, perverted will I make it.* — ^r Gen. xlix. 10 ; ver. 13 ; Luke i. 32, 33 ; John i. 49. — ^s Jer. xlix. 1 ; chap. xxv. 2, 3, 6 ; Zeph. ii. 8, 9, 10.

oaths may refer, farther, to the *alliances* formed with the Egyptians, Ammonites, and others. They will not believe that Nebuchadnezzar shall succeed against them, while they expect the powerful assistance of the Egyptians.

Verse 25. *And thou profane wicked prince of Israel*] Zedekiah, called here *profane*, because he had broken his oath ; and *wicked*, because of his opposition to God and his prophet.

Whose day is come] Who in a short time shalt be delivered into the hands of thy enemies.

Verse 26. *Exalt him that is low*] Give Gedaliah the government of Judea.

Abase him that is high.] Depose Zedekiah—remove his diadem, and take off his crown.

Verse 27. *I will overturn*] I will utterly destroy the Jewish government. *Perverted* will I make it. See the margin.

Until he come whose—is] מִשְׁפָּט *mishpat*, the judgment ; *i. e.*, till the coming of the son of David, the Lord Jesus ; who, in a mystic and spiritual sense, shall have the throne of Israel, and whose *right it is*. See the famous prophecy, Gen. xlix. 10, and Luke i. 32.

Ammonites, and concerning their reproach ; even say thou, ^s The sword, the sword is drawn : for the slaughter it is furbished, to consume because of the glittering :

29 Whiles they ^t see vanity unto thee, whiles they divine a lie unto thee, to bring thee upon the necks of *them that are slain*, of the wicked, ^u whose day is come, when their iniquity shall have an end.

30 ^v Shall ^w I cause it to return into his sheath ? ^x I will judge thee in the place where thou wast created, ^y in the land of thy nativity.

31 And I will ^z pour out mine indignation upon thee, I will ^a blow against thee in the fire of my wrath, and deliver thee into the hand of ^b brutish men, and skilful to destroy.

32 Thou shalt be for fuel to the fire ; thy blood shall be in the midst of the land ; ^c thou shalt be no more remembered : for I the Lord have spoken it.

^s Ver. 9, 10. — ^t Chap. xii. 24 ; xxii. 28. — ^u Ver. 25 ; Job xviii. 20 ; Psa. xxxvii. 13. — ^v Or, *Cause it to return.* — ^w Jer. xlvii. 6, 7. — ^x Gen. xv. 11 ; chap. xvi. 58. — ^y Chap. xvi. 3. — ^z Chap. vii. 8 ; xiv. 19 ; xxii. 22. — ^a Chap. xxii. 20, 21. — ^b Or, *burning* — ^c Chap. xxv. 10.

The *avah*, which we translate *overturn*, is *thrice* repeated here ; to point out, say the rabbins, the *three* conquests of Jerusalem, in which *Jehoiakim*, *Jeconiah*, and *Zedekiah* were overthrown.

Verse 28. *Concerning the Ammonites*] They had reproached and insulted Judea in its low estate, see chap. xxv. This prophecy against them was fulfilled about *five* years after the taking of Jerusalem. See Joseph. Ant. lib. x. c. 11 ; and Jer. xxvii, xlviii, xlix ; Ezek. xxv.

Verse 30. *I will judge thee*] This seems to refer to Nebuchadnezzar, who, after his return from Jerusalem, became insane, and lived like a beast for *seven* years ; but was afterwards restored, and acknowledged the Lord.

Verse 32. *Thou shalt be no more remembered*] The empire of the *Chaldeans* was destroyed, and the power transferred to the *Persians* ; the Persian empire was destroyed, and given to the *Greeks* ; the Grecian empire was destroyed, and given to the *Mohammedans* ; and the destruction of the Mohammedans is at no great distance.

CHAPTER XXII.

This chapter contains a recital of the sins of Jerusalem. 1–12 ; for which God threatens it with severe judgments, 13–16, in order to purify it from the dross. 17–22. And as the corruption is general, pervading prophets, priests, princes, and people ; so, it is declared, shall be the punishment, 23–31.

A. M. cir. 3411.
B. C. cir. 593.
Ol. XLVI. 4.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 24.

MOREOVER the word of the LORD came unto me, saying,
2 Now, thou son of man, wilt thou judge, wilt thou judge the bloody city? yea, thou shalt show her all her abominations.

3 Then say thou, Thus saith the Lord God; The city sheddeth blood in the midst of it, that her time may come, and maketh idols against herself to defile herself.

4 Thou art become guilty in thy blood that thou hast shed, and hast defiled thyself in thine idols which thou hast made; and thou hast caused thy days to draw near, and art come even unto thy years: therefore have I made thee a reproach unto the heathen, and a mocking to all countries.

5 Those that be near, and those that be far from thee, shall mock thee, which art infamous and much vexed.

6 Behold, the princes of Israel, every one were in thee to their power to shed blood.

7 In thee have they set light by father and mother: in the midst of thee have they dealt by oppression with the stranger: in thee have they vexed the fatherless and the widow.

8 Thou hast despised mine holy things, and hast profaned my sabbaths.

9 In thee are men that carry tales to shed

^a Chap. xx. 4; xxiii. 36.—^b Or, plead for.—^c Chap. xxiv. 6, 9; Nah. iii. 1.—^d Heb. city of bloods.—^e Heb. make her know; chap. xvi. 2.—^f 2 Kings xxi. 16.—^g Deut. xxviii. 37; 1 Kings ix. 7; chap. v. 14; Dan. ix. 16.—^h Heb. polluted of name, much in veneration.—ⁱ Isa. i. 23; Mic. iii. 1, 2, 3; Zeph. iii. 3.—^k Heb. arm.—^l Deut. xxvii. 16.—^m Exod. xxii. 21, 22.—ⁿ Or, deceit.—^o Ver. 26.—^p Lev. xix. 30; chap. xxiii. 38.—^q Heb. men of slanders.—^r Exod. xxiii. 1; Lev. xix. 16.—^s Chap. xviii. 6, 11.—^t Lev. xviii. 7, 8; xx. 11; 1 Cor. v. 1.

NOTES ON CHAP. XXII.

Verse 2. *Wilt thou judge the bloody city?* Pro-nounce the sentence of death against the murderers.

Show her all her abominations.] And a most revolting and dreadful catalogue of these is in consequence exhibited.

Verse 3. *Her time may come*] Till now, it was my on-going-suffering; she has fulfilled her days—completed the time of her probation; has not mended, but is daily worse; therefore her judgment can linger no longer.

Verse 4. *Thou art become guilty in thy blood*] Thou art guilty of blood.

Verse 5. *Those that be near*] Both distant as well as neighbouring provinces consider thee the most abandoned of characters; and through thee many have been involved in distress and ruin.

Verse 6. *Behold, the princes*] Ye are a vile and murderous people, and your princes have been of the same character. *Like people, like prince.*

Verse 7. *In thee have they set light*] The children

blood: and in thee they eat upon the mountains: in the midst of thee they commit lewdness.

10 In thee have they discovered their father's nakedness: in thee have they humbled her that was set apart for pollution.

11 And one hath committed abomination with his neighbour's wife; and another hath lewdly defiled his daughter-in-law: and another in thee hath humbled his sister, his father's daughter.

12 In thee have they taken gifts to shed blood; thou hast taken usury and increase, and thou hast greedily gained of thy neighbours by extortion, and hast forgotten me, saith the Lord God.

13 Behold, therefore, I have smitten mine hand at thy dishonest gain which thou hast made, and at thy blood which hath been in the midst of thee.

14 Can thine heart endure, or can thine hands be strong, in the days that I shall deal with thee? I the Lord have spoken it, and will do it.

15 And I will scatter thee among the heathen, and disperse thee in the countries, and will consume thy filthiness out of thee.

16 And thou shalt take thine inheritance

^u Lev. xviii. 19; xx. 18; chap. xviii. 6.—^v Or, every one.—^w Lev. xviii. 20; xx. 10; Deut. xxii. 22; Jer. v. 8; chap. xviii. 11.—^x Or, every one.—^y Lev. xviii. 15; xx. 12.—^z Or, by lewdness.—^a Lev. xviii. 9; xx. 17.—^b Exod. xxiii. 8; Deut. xvi. 19; xxvii. 25.—^c Exod. xxii. 25; Lev. xxv. 36; Deut. xxiii. 19; chap. xviii. 13.—^d Deut. xxxii. 18; Jer. iii. 21; chap. xxiii. 35.—^e Chap. xxi. 17.—^f See chap. xxi. 7.—^g Chap. xvii. 24.—^h Deut. iv. 27; xxviii. 25, 64; chap. xii. 14, 15.—ⁱ Chap. xxiii. 27, 48.—^k Or, shalt be profaned.

do not reverence their parents. Parental affection and filial respect do not exist among you. The stranger is not only not succoured, but he is oppressed. The widows and fatherless are vexed by wrongs and exactions.

Verse 8. *Thou hast despised*] All my ordinances are not only neglected, but treated with contempt; and my Sabbaths profaned. There is not only no power of godliness among you, but there is no form.

Verse 9. *In thee are men that carry tales*] Witnesses that will swear any thing, even where life is concerned.

They eat upon the mountains] Sacrifice to idols, and celebrate their festivals.

Verse 10. *In thee have they discovered*] They are guilty of the most abominable incest and unnatural lust.

In thee have they humbled] In their unholy and unnatural connexions, they have not abstained from those set apart because of their infirmities. The catalogue of crimes that follow is too plain to require comment.

Verse 16. *Thou shalt know that I am the Lord.*]

A. M. cir. 3411.
B. C. cir. 593.
Ol. XLVI. 4.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annui. 24.

in thyself in the sight of the
heathen, and ¹thou shalt know
that I *am* the LORD.

17 And the word of the LORD
came unto me, saying,

18 Son of man, ^mthe house of Israel is to
me become dross: all they *are* brass, and
tin, and iron, and lead, in the midst of the
furnace; they are *even* the ⁿdross of silver.

19 Therefore thus saith the Lord God;
Because ye are all become dross, behold,
therefore I will gather you into the midst of
Jerusalem.

20 ^oAs they gather silver, and brass, and
iron, and lead, and tin, into the midst of the
furnace, to blow the fire upon it, to melt it;
so will I gather *you* in mine anger and in
my fury, and I will leave *you there*, and
melt you.

21 Yea, I will gather you, and ^pblow upon
you in the fire of my wrath, and ye shall be
melted in the midst thereof.

22 As silver is melted in the midst of the
furnace, so shall ye be melted in the midst
thereof: and ye shall know that I the LORD
have ^qpoured out my fury upon you.

23 And the word of the LORD came unto me,
saying,

24 Son of man, say unto her, Thou *art* the
land that is not cleansed, nor rained upon in
the day of indignation.

25 ^rThere is a conspiracy of her prophets in
the midst thereof, like a roaring lion ravening

the prey: they ^shave devoured
souls: ^tthey have taken the
treasure and precious things:
they have made her many widows
in the midst thereof.

26 ^uHer priests have ^vviolated my law, and
have ^wprofaned mine holy things; they have
put no ^xdifference between the holy and pro-
fane, neither have they showed *difference*
between the unclean and the clean, and have
hid their eyes from my sabbaths, and I am
profaned among them.

27 ^yHer princes in the midst thereof *are* like
wolves ravening the prey, to shed blood, *and*
to destroy souls, to get dishonest gain.

28 And ^zher prophets have daubed them
with untempered mortar, ^aseeing vanity, and
divining lies unto them, saying, Thus saith
the Lord God, when the LORD hath not
spoken.

29 ^bThe people of the land have used ^cop-
pression, and exercised robbery, and have
vexed the poor and needy: yea, they have
^doppressed the stranger ^ewrongfully.

30 ^fAnd I sought for a man among them,
that should ^gmake up the hedge, and ^hstand in
the gap before me for the land, that I should
not destroy it: but I found none.

31 Therefore have I ⁱpoured out mine in-
dignation upon them; I have consumed them
with the fire of my wrath: ^ktheir own way have
I recompensed upon their heads, saith the
LORD God.

¹Psa. ix. 16; chap. vi. 7.—^mIsa. i. 22; Jer. vi. 28, &c.;
see Psa. cxxxix. 119.—ⁿHeb. *drosses*.—^oHeb. according to the
gathering.—^pChap. xxii. 20, 21, 22.—^qChap. xx. 8, 33; ver. 31.
^rHos. vi. 9.—^sMatt. xxiii. 14.—^tMic. iii. 11; Zeph. iii. 3, 4.
^uMal. ii. 8.—^vHeb. offered violence to.—^wLev. xxii. 2, &c.;
1 Sam. ii. 29.—^xLev. x. 10; Jer. xv. 19; chap. xlv. 23.

^yIsa. i. 23; chap. xxii. 6; Mic. iii. 2, 3, 9, 10, 11; Zeph. iii. 3.
^zChap. xiii. 10.—^aChap. xiii. 6, 7; xxi. 29.—^bJer. v. 26,
27, 28; chap. xviii. 12.—^cOr, *deceit*.—^dExod. xxii. 21; xxiii.
9; Lev. xix. 33; chap. xxii. 7.—^eHeb. without right.—^fJer.
v. 1.—^gChap. xiii. 5.—^hPsa. cvi. 23.—ⁱVer. 22.—^kCh.
ix. 10; xi. 21; xvi. 43.

I shall so deal with and punish thee, that thou shalt be
obliged to own the vindictive hand of a sin-avenging God.

Verse 18. *The house of Israel is to me become dross*
They are all like *base metal*—brass, tin, iron, and lead
alloyed together with silver. Ye must be put in the
furnace, and subjected to the most intense fire, till your
impurities are consumed away. No ordinary means will
avail any thing; the most violent must be resorted to.

Verse 19. *I will gather you* Jerusalem is repre-
sented here as the *fining pot*; all the people are to be
gathered together in it, and the Chaldean fire is to melt
the whole. And God will increase thy sufferings: as
the refiner blows the fire with his bellows, so God will
blow upon you with the fire of his wrath, ver. 21.

Verse 24. *Thou art the land that is not cleansed*
Thou art like a country where there is no rain, either
to cleanse the garments, or fertilize the ground.

Verse 25. *There is a conspiracy* The false pro-
phets have united together to say and support the same
things; and have been the cause of the destruction of
souls, and the death of many, so that widows, through
their means, are multiplied in thee.

Verse 26. *Her priests* Even they whose lips should
preserve knowledge, have not instructed the people:
they have violated my law, not only in their private
conduct, but in their careless and corrupt manner of
serving in my temple.

Verse 27. *Her princes* Are as bad as her priests;
they are rapacious, and grievously oppress the people
by unjust impositions in order to increase their reve-
nues.

Verse 28. *Her prophets* Even those who profess
themselves to be my prophets, have been unfaithful in
the discharge of their office; have soothed the people

in their sins, and pretended to have oracles of *peace and safety* when I had not spoken to them.

Verse 29. *The people*] All that have power or authority have abused it; *vexed and oppressed the poor, the needy, and the stranger.*

Verse 30. *I sought for a man*] I saw that there was a grievous breach made in the *moral state and feeling* of the people, and I sought for a man that would stand in the gap; that would faithfully exhort, reprove, and counsel, with all long-suffering and doctrine. But none was to be found!

Verse 31. *Therefore*] Because of the *profligacies*

already mentioned; because of the *false worship* so generally practised; because of the *false prophets* tolerated; because of the unholy and profane *priesthood*; because of the oppressive *princes*; because of the *unfaithful* and deceiving *prophets*; because of the oppressions of *petty officers*; and because of the *total corruption of manners* in all ranks, places, offices, &c. —

Have I poured out mine indignation—consumed them with the fire of my wrath] Considering the above, has there not been sufficient reason why I should abandon such a people, and pour out upon them such a destructive storm of calamities?

CHAPTER XXIII.

The idolatries of Samaria and Jerusalem are represented in this chapter by the bad practices of two common harlots, for which God denounces severe judgments against them. 1–49. See the sixteenth chapter, where the same metaphor is enlarged upon as here, it being the prophet's view to excite the utmost detestation of the crime against which he inveighs.

A. M. cir. 3411.
B. C. cir. 593.
Ol. XLVI. 4.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 24.

THE word of the LORD came again unto me, saying,

2 Son of man, there were ^atwo women, the daughters of one

mother :

3 And ^bthey committed whoredoms in Egypt; they committed whoredoms in ^ctheir youth : there were their breasts pressed, and there they bruised the teats of their virginity.

4 And the names of them were Aholah the elder, and Aholibah her sister : and ^dthey were mine, and they bare sons and daughters.

^a Jer. iii. 7, 8, 10 : chap. xvi. 46. — ^b Lev. xvii. 7 : Josh. xxiv. 14 : chap. xx. 8. — ^c Chap. xvi. 22. — ^d Chap. xvi. 8, 20.
^e That is, *His tent, or tabernacle.*

NOTES ON CHAP. XXIII.

Verse 2. *Son of man, there were two women*] All the Hebrews were derived from *one source*, Abraham and Sarah ; and, till the schism under Rehoboam, formed but one people : but as these ten tribes and a half separated from Judah and Benjamin, they became two distinct people under different kings ; called the kingdom of Judah, and the kingdom of Israel. They are called here, because of their consanguinity, *two sisters*. The elder, Samaria, (for there was the *seat of government* for the kingdom of Israel,) was called אֲחֹלָה aho-lah, “a tent.” The younger, Judah, was called אֲחֹלִיבָה aho-libah, “my tent is in her,” because the temple of God was in Jerusalem, the seat of the government of the kingdom of Judah.

Verse 5. *And Aholah played the harlot*] Without entering into detail here, or following the *figures*, they both became idolatrous, and received the impure rites of the Egyptians, Assyrians, and Chaldeans ; of which connexion the prophet speaks here as he did in chap. xvi., which see.

In this chapter there are many of what we would call indelicate expressions, because a parallel is run

Thus were their names ; Samaria is ^aAholah, and Jerusalem ^bAholibah.

A. M. cir. 3411.
B. C. cir. 593.
Ol. XLVI. 4.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 24.

5 And Aholah played the harlot when she was mine ; and she doted on her lovers, on ^cthe Assyrians her neighbours,

6 Which were clothed with blue, captains and rulers, all of them desirable young men, horsemen riding upon horses.

7 Thus she ^bcommitted her whoredoms with them, with all them that were ^dthe chosen men of Assyria, and with all on whom she doted ;

^f That is, *My tabernacle in her* ; 1 Kings viii. 29. — ^g 2 Kings xv. 19 ; xvi. 7 ; xvii. 3 ; Hos. viii. 9. — ^h Heb. bestowed her whoredoms upon them. — ⁱ Heb. the choice of the children of Ashur.

between *idolatry and prostitution*, and the circumstances of the latter illustrate the peculiarities of the former. In such cases, perhaps, the *matter* alone was given to the prophet, and he was left to use his own language, and amplify as he saw good. *Ezekiel* was among the *Jews* what *Juvenal* was among the *Romans*,—a rough reprover of the most abominable vices. They both spoke of things as they found them ; stripped vice naked, and scourged it publicly. The original is still more rough than the translation ; and surely there is no need of a *comment* to explain imagery that is but too generally understood. I have said enough on chap. xvi., and to that I must refer the reader. It is true that there are a few things here in the shade that might be illustrated by *anatomy* ; and it would not be difficult to do it : but they are not necessary to salvation, and I shall not take off the covering. They were sufficiently understood by those for whose use they were originally designed.

Verse 6. *Clothed with blue*] The purple dye was highly valued among the ancients, and at first was only used by kings ; at last it was used among the military, particularly by officers of high rank in the country.

A. M. cir. 3411.
B. C. cir. 593.
Ol. XLVI. 4.
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman.,
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with all their idols she defiled herself.

8 Neither left she her whoredoms *brought* ^k from Egypt: for in her youth they lay with her, and they bruised the breasts of her virginity, and poured their whoredom upon her.

9 Wherefore I have delivered her into the hand of her lovers, into the hand of the ^l Assyrians, upon whom she doted.

10 These ^m discovered her nakedness: they took her sons and her daughters, and slew her with the sword: and she became ⁿ famous among women: for they had executed judgment upon her.

11 And ^o when her sister Aholibah saw *this*, ^p she ^q was more corrupt in her inordinate love than she, and in her whoredoms ^r more than her sister in *her* whoredoms.

12 She doted upon the ^s Assyrians *her* neighbours, ^t captains and rulers clothed most gorgeously, horsemen riding upon horses, all of them desirable young men.

13 Then I saw that she was defiled, *that* they *took* both one way,

14 And *that* she increased her whoredoms: for when she saw men pourtrayed upon the wall, the images of the Chaldeans pourtrayed with vermilion,

15 Girded with girdles upon their loins, exceeding in dyed attire upon their heads, all of them princes to look to, after the manner of the Babylonians of Chaldea, the land of their nativity:

16 ^u And ^v as soon as she saw them with her eyes, she doted upon them, and sent messengers unto them into Chaldea.

^k Ver. 3.—^l 2 Kings xvii. 3, 4, 5, 6, 23; xviii. 9, 10, 11.
^m Chap. xvi. 37, 41.—ⁿ Heb. *a name*.—^o Jer. iii. 8.—^p Jer. iii. 11, chap. xvi. 47, 51.—^q Heb. *she corrupted her inordinate love more than*, &c.—^r Heb. *more than the whoredoms of her sister*.—^s 2 Kings xvi. 7, 10; 2 Chron. xxviii. 16–23; chap. xvi. 28.

Verse 14. *Men pourtrayed upon the wall*] See on chap. viii. 10.

Verse 20. *She doted upon their paramours*] פלגשמהם *pillagshemhem*, their harlots or concubines. Anciently *harlot* meant in our language either the *male* or *female* prostitute.

Whose flesh is as the flesh of asses] See on chap. xvi. 25.

Verse 23. *Pekod, and Shoa, and Koa*] פקד ושיקוקי. These names have been thought to designate certain people bordering on the Chaldeans; but no geographer has ever been able to find them out.

In our old translations these names were considered

17 And the ^w Babylonians came to her into the bed of love, and they defiled her with their whoredom, and she was polluted with them, and ^x her mind was ^y alienated from them.

18 So she discovered her whoredoms, and discovered her nakedness: then ^z my mind was alienated from her, like as my mind was alienated from her sister.

19 Yet she multiplied her whoredoms in calling to remembrance the days of her youth, ^a wherein she had played the harlot in the land of Egypt.

20 For she doted upon their paramours, ^b whose flesh *is as* the flesh of asses, and whose issue *is like* the issue of horses.

21 Thus thou calledst to remembrance the lewdness of thy youth, in bruising thy teats by the Egyptians for the paps of thy youth.

22 Therefore, O Aholibah, thus saith the Lord God; ^c Behold, I will raise up thy lovers against thee, from whom thy mind is alienated, and I will bring them against thee on every side;

23 The Babylonians, and all the Chaldeans, ^d Pekod, and Shoa, and Koa, *and* all the Assyrians with them: ^e all of them desirable young men, captains, and rulers, great lords and renowned, all of them riding upon horses.

24 And they shall come against thee with chariots, wagons, and wheels, and with an assembly of people, *which* shall set against thee buckler and shield and helmet round about: and I will set judgment before them, and they shall judge thee according to their judgments.

25 And I will set my jealousy against thee,

^f Ver. 6, 23.—^g 2 Kings xxiv. 1; chap. xvi. 29.—^h Heb. *at the sight of her eyes*.—ⁱ Heb. *children of Babel*.—^j Ver. 22, 24.—^k Heb. *loosed, or disgusted*.—^l Jer. vi. 8.—^m Ver. 3.
ⁿ Chap. xvi. 26.—^o Chap. xvi. 37; ver. 29.—^p Jer. l. 21.
^q Ver. 12.

appellatives—rulers, mighty men, and tyrants. Others, following the literal import of the words, have translated, *visiting, shouting, and retreating.* Others have applied them to the *habits* of the Chaldean soldiers. *Pekod* signifying the *muster* or *review* of armies; *Shoa*, the *magnificence* of their *uniform* and arms; and *Koa*, the marks or *embroidery* of the clothes of the captains and generals. *Grotius* thought that they might be names of contiguous nations: *Pekod*, the *Bactrians*; *Shoa*, a people of *Armenia*; and *Koa*, the *Medes*. I have nothing to add that would satisfy myself, or be edifying to my readers.

Verse 25. *Shall take away thy nose*] A punishment

A. M. cir. 3411.
B. C. cir. 593.
Ol. XLVI. 4.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 24.

and they shall deal furiously with thee: they shall take away thy nose and thine ears; and thy remnant shall fall by the sword:

they shall take thy sons and thy daughters; and thy residue shall be devoured by the fire.

26 ^f They shall also strip thee out of thy clothes, and take away thy ^g fair jewels.

27 Thus ^h will I make thy lewdness to cease from thee, and ⁱ thy whoredom brought from the land of Egypt: so that thou shalt not lift up thine eyes unto them, nor remember Egypt any more.

28 For thus saith the Lord God; Behold, I will deliver thee into the hand of *them* ^k whom thou hatest, into the hand of *them* ^l from whom thy mind is alienated:

29 And they shall deal with thee hatefully, and shall take away all thy labour, and ^m shall leave thee naked and bare: and the nakedness of thy whoredoms shall be discovered, both thy lewdness and thy whoredoms.

30 I will do these *things* unto thee, because thou hast ⁿ gone a whoring after the heathen, and because thou art polluted with their idols.

31 Thou hast walked in the way of thy sister; therefore will I give her ^o cup into thine hand.

32 Thus saith the Lord God; Thou shalt drink of thy sister's cup deep and large: ^p thou shalt be laughed to scorn and had in derision; it containeth much.

33 Thou shalt be filled with drunkenness and sorrow, with the cup of astonishment and de-

solation, with the cup of thy sister Samaria.

34 Thou shalt ^q even drink it and suck *it* out, and thou shalt break the sherds thereof, and pluck off thine own breasts: for I have spoken *it*, saith the Lord God.

35 Therefore thus saith the Lord God; Because thou ^r hast forgotten me, and ^s cast me behind thy back, therefore bear thou also thy lewdness and thy whoredoms.

36 The Lord said moreover unto me; Son of man, wilt thou ^t judge ^u Aholah and Aholibah? yea, ^v declare unto them their abominations;

37 That they have committed adultery, and ^w blood is in their hands, and with their idols have they committed adultery, and have also caused their sons, ^x whom they bare unto me, to pass for them through *the fire*, to devour *them*.

38 Moreover this they have done unto me: they have defiled my sanctuary in the same day, and ^y have profaned my Sabbaths.

39 For when they had slain their children to their idols, then they came the same day into my sanctuary to profane it; and, lo, ^z thus have they done in the midst of mine house.

40 And furthermore, that ye have sent for men ^a to come from far, ^b unto whom a messenger *was* sent; and, lo, they came; for whom thou didst ^c wash thyself, ^d paintedst thy eyes, and deckedst thyself with ornaments.

41 And satest upon a ^e stately ^f bed, and a table prepared before it, ^g whereupon thou

^f Chap. xvi. 39.—^g Heb. *instruments of thy decking*.—^h Ch. xvi. 41; xxii. 15.—ⁱ Ver. 3, 19.—^k Chap. vi. 37.—^l Ver. 17.—^m Chap. xvi. 39; ver. 26.—ⁿ Chap. vi. 9.—^o Jer. xxv. 15, &c.—^p Chap. xxii. 4, 5.—^q Psa. lxxv. 8; Isa. li. 17. ^r Jer. ii. 32; iii. 21; xiii. 25; chap. xxii. 12.—^s 1 Kings xiv. 9; Neh. ix. 26.—^t Chap. xx. 4; xxii. 2.

frequent among the Persians and Chaldeans, as ancient authors tell. Adulterers were punished in this way; and to this *Martial* refers:—

Quis tibi persuasit nares abscindere mœcho?

“Who has counselled thee to cut off the adulterer's nose?”

Women were thus treated in Egypt. See *Calmet*.

Verse 26. *They shall also strip thee*] See on chap. xvi. 39.

Verse 32. *Thou shalt drink of thy sister's cup*] Thou shalt be ruined and desolated as Samaria was.

Verse 34. *Thou shalt—pluck off thine own breasts*] Thou shalt *tear them*; a frequent action in extreme sorrow and desolation. *Weeping, tearing the bosom, and beating the breasts.*

A. M. cir. 3411.
B. C. cir. 593.
Ol. XLVI. 4.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 24.

^u Or, *plead for*.—^v Isa. lviii. 1.—^w Chap. xvi. 38; ver. 45. ^x Chap. xvi. 20, 21, 36, 45; xx. 26, 31.—^y Chap. xxii. 8. ^z 2 Kings xxi. 4.—^a Heb. *coming*.—^b Isa. lvii. 9.—^c Ruth iii. 3.—^d 2 Kings ix. 30; Jer. iv. 30.—^e Heb. *honourable*. ^f Esth. i. 6; Isa. lvii. 7; Amos ii. 8; vi. 4.—^g Prov. vii. 17; chap. xvi. 18, 19; Hos. ii. 8.

Tunc vero rupique sinus, et pectora planxi.

Ovid's Ep. 5.

Verse 38. *They have defiled my sanctuary*] By placing idols there.

Verse 40. *Thou didst wash thyself, paintedst thy eyes, and deckedst thyself with ornaments.*] This is exactly the way in which a loose female in Bengal adorns herself to receive guests. She first bathes, then rubs black paint around her eyes, and then covers her body with ornaments.—WARD'S *Customs*.

Verse 41. *And satest upon a stately bed*] Hast raised a stately altar to thy idols; probably alluding to that which Ahaz ordered to be made, after the similitude of that which he saw at Damascus. The *bed* here is in allusion to the *sofas* on which the ancients were accustomed to recline at their meals; or to the couches

A. M. cir. 3411. hast set mine incense and mine
B. C. cir. 593. oil.
Ol. XLVI. 4.

Tarquinius Prisci, R. Roman.,
cir. annum 24. 42 And a voice of a multitude
being at ease *was* with her: and
with the men ^b of the common sort *were*
brought ⁱ Sabeans from the wilderness, which
put bracelets upon their hands, and beautiful
crowns upon their heads.

43 Then said I unto *her that was* old in
adulteries, Will they now commit ^k whoredoms
with her, and she *with them*?

44 Yet they went in unto her, as they go in
unto a woman that playeth the harlot: so
went they in unto Aholah and unto Aholibah,
the lewd women.

45 And the righteous men, they shall ^l judge
them after the manner of adulteresses, and

^b Heb. *of the multitude of men* — Or, *drunkards*. — ^k Heb.
her whoredoms. — Chap. xiv. 38. — ^m Ver. 37. — ⁿ Chap. xvi.
40. — ^o Heb. *for a removing and spoil* — ^p Chap. xvi. 41.

on which they place Asiatic brides, with incense pots
and sweetmeats on a table before them.

Verse 42. *And a voice of a multitude*] This seems to
be an account of an idolatrous festival, where a riotous
multitude was assembled, and fellows of the baser sort,
with *bracelets* on their arms and *chaplets* on their heads,
performed the religious rites.

Verse 45. *And the righteous men*] אנשים צדיקים
anashim tsaddikim. The Chaldeans, thus called be-
cause they are appointed by God to *execute judgment*
on these criminals.

after the manner of women that
shed blood; because they *are*
adulteresses, and ^m blood is in
their hands.

46 For thus saith the Lord God; ⁿ I will
bring up a company upon them, and will give
them ^o to be removed and spoiled.

47 ^p And the company shall stone them with
stones, and ^q despatch them with their swords;
they ^r shall slay their sons and their daughters,
and burn up their houses with fire.

48 Thus ^s will I cause lewdness to cease out
of the land, ^t that all women may be taught
not to do after your lewdness.

49 And they shall recompense your lewdness
upon you, and ye shall ^u bear the sins of your
idols: ^v and ye shall know that *I am* the Lord God.

^q Or, *single them out*. — ^r 2 Chron. xxxvi. 17, 19; chap. xxiv.
21. — ^s Chap. xxii. 15; ver. 27. — ^t Deut. xiii. 11; 2 Pet. ii. 6
^u Ver. 35. — ^v Chap. xx. 38, 42, 44; xxv. 5.

Verse 47. *Shall stone them with stones*] As
they did adulteresses under the law. See Lev.
xx. 10, Deut. xxii. 22, compared with John
viii. 3.

Verse 48. *Thus will I cause lewdness to cease*]
Idolatry; and from that time to the present day the
Jews never relapsed into idolatry.

Verse 49. *Ye shall bear the sins of your idols*] The
punishment due to your adultery; your apostasy from
God, and setting up idolatry in the land.

CHAPTER XXIV.

The prophet now informs those of the captivity of the very day on which Nebuchadnezzar was to lay siege to Jerusalem, (compare Jer. lii. 4,) and describes the fate of that city and its inhabitants by a very apt similitude, 1-14. As another sign of the greatness of those calamities, the prophet is forbidden to mourn for his wife, of whom he is to be deprived; intimating thereby that the sufferings of the Jews should be so astonishing as to surpass all expressions of grief; and that private sorrow, however affectionate and tender the object, ought to be absorbed in the public calamities, 15-18. The prophet, having farther expressed his prediction in plain terms, intimates that he was to speak to them no more till they should have the news of these prophecies having been fulfilled, 19-27.

A. M. 3414.
B. C. 590.
Ol. XLVII. 3.
Anno
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman., 27.
AGAIN in the ninth year, in
the tenth month, in the tenth
day of the month, the ^a word of
the LORD came unto me, saying,

2 Son of man, write thee the name of the

^a Chap. xxiii. 1. — ^b 2 Kings xxv. 1; Jer. xxxix. 1; lii. 4.

NOTES ON CHAP. XXIV.

Verse 1. *The ninth year*] This prophecy was given
in the ninth year of Zedekiah, about Thursday, the
thirtieth of January, A. M. 3414; the very day in
which the king of Babylon commenced the siege of
Jerusalem.

A. M. 3414.
B. C. 590.
Ol. XLVII. 3.
Anno
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman., 27.
day, *even* of this same day: the
king of Babylon set himself
against Jerusalem ^b this same
day.

3 ^c And utter a parable unto the rebellious

^c Chap. xvii. 12.

Verse 3. *Set on a pot*] The *pot* was Jerusalem;
the *flesh*, the inhabitants in general; *every good piece*,
the *thigh* and the *shoulder*, King Zedekiah and his
family; the *bones*, the soldiers; and the *setting on the*
pot, the commencement of the siege. The prophet
was then in *Mesopotamia*; and he was told particularly

A. M. 3414.
B. C. 590.
Ol. XLVII. 3.
Anno
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman., 27.
house, and say unto them, Thus saith the Lord God; ^d Set on a pot, set it on, and also pour water into it:

4 Gather the pieces thereof into it, *even* every good piece, the thigh, and the shoulder; fill it with the choice bones.

5 Take the choice of the flock, and ^e burn also the bones under it, *and* make it boil well, and let them seethe the bones of it therein.

6 Wherefore thus saith the Lord God; Wo to ^f the bloody city, to the pot whose scum is therein, and whose scum is not gone out of it! bring it out piece by piece; let no ^g lot fall upon it.

7 For her blood is in the midst of her; she set it upon the top of a rock; ^h she poured it not upon the ground, to cover it with dust;

8 That it might cause fury to come up to take vengeance; ⁱ I have set her blood upon the top of a rock, that it should not be covered.

9 Therefore thus saith the Lord God; ^k Wo to the bloody city! I will even make the pile for fire great.

10 Heap on wood, kindle the fire, consume

A. M. 3414.
B. C. 590.
Ol. XLVII. 3.
Anno
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman., 27.
the flesh, and spice it well, and let the bones be burned.

11 Then set it empty upon the coals thereof, that the brass of it may be hot, and may burn, and *that* ^l the filthiness of it may be molten in it, *that* the scum of it may be consumed.

12 She hath wearied *herself* with lies, and her great scum went not forth out of her: her scum *shall be* in the fire.

13 In thy filthiness is lewdness; because I have purged thee, and thou wast not purged, thou shalt not be purged from thy filthiness any more, ^m till I have caused my fury to rest upon thee.

14 ⁿ I the Lord have spoken it: it shall come to pass, and I will do it; I will not go back; ^o neither will I spare, neither will I repent; according to thy ways, and according to thy doings, shall they judge thee, saith the Lord God.

15 Also the word of the Lord came unto me, saying,

16 Son of man, behold, I take away from thee the desire of thine eyes with a stroke:

^d See Jer. i. 13; chap. xi. 3.—^e Or, *heap*.—^f Chap. xxii. 3; *xxiii.* 37; ver. 9.—^g See 2 Sam. viii. 2; Joel iii. 3; Obad. 11; Nah. iii. 10.

^h Lev. xvii. 13; Deut. xii. 16, 24.—ⁱ Matt. vii. 2.—^k Ver. 6; Nah. iii. 1; Hab. ii. 12.—^l Chap. xxii. 15.—^m Chap. v. 13; viii. 18; xvi. 42.—ⁿ 1 Sam. xv. 29.—^o Chap. v. 11.

to mark the day, &c., that it might be seen how precisely the spirit of prophecy had shown the very day in which the siege took place. Under the same image of a *boiling pot*, Jeremiah had represented the siege of Jerusalem, chap. i. 13. Ezekiel was a priest; the action of boiling pots was familiar to him, as these things were much in use in the temple service.

Verse 5. *Make it boil well*] Let it boil over, that its own scum may augment the fire, that the *bones*—the soldiers, may be *seethed* therein. Let its contentions, divided counsels, and disunion be the means of increasing its miseries. רתח רתח רתח rattach rethacheyha, let it bubble its bubbling; something like that of the poet:—

“Bubble, bubble, toil and trouble:
Fire burn, and cauldron bubble.”

Very like the noise made by ebullition, when a *pot of thick broth*, “sleek and slab,” is set over a fierce fire. Such was that here represented, in which all the *flesh*, the *fat*, and the *bones* were to be boiled, and generally dissolved together.

Verse 6. *Let no lot fall upon it.*] Pull out the flesh indiscriminately; let no piece be *chosen* for king or priest; thus showing that all should be involved in one indiscriminate ruin.

Verse 7. *For her blood is in the midst of her*] She gloried in her idol sacrifices; she offered them upon a *rock*, where the blood should *remain evident*; and she

poured none upon the *ground* to cover it with dust, in horror of that moral evil that required the blood of an innocent creature to be shed, in order to the atonement of the offender's guilt. To “cover the blood of the victim,” was a command of the law, Lev. xvii. 13; Deut. xii. 24.

Verse 8. *That it might cause fury*] This very blood shall be against them, as the blood of *Abel* was against *Cain*.

Verse 10. *Heap on wood*] Let the siege be *severe*, the carnage great, and the ruin and catastrophe complete.

Verse 13. *In thy filthiness is lewdness*] זמה zim-mah, a word that denominates the *worst kinds of impurity*; adultery, incest, &c., and the *purpose, wish, design, and ardent desire* to do these things. Hers were not *accidental* sins, they were *abominations by design*; and they were the worse in her, because God had *cleansed her*, had separated the Israelites from idolatry and idolatrous nations, and by his institutions removed from them all idolatrous incentives. But they formed *alliances* with the *heathen*, and adopted all their abominations; therefore God would not spare them. See ver. 14.

Verse 16. *Behold, I take away from thee the desire of thine eyes*] Here is an intimation that the stroke he was to suffer was to be above all grief; that it would be so great as to prevent the relief of tears.

Curse leves loquuntur, graviore silent, is a well-accredited maxim in such cases. Superficial

A. M. 3114. yet neither shalt thou mourn nor
B. C. 590. weep, neither shall thy tears
Ol. XLVII. 3. ^{Anno} run down.
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman., 27.

17 ^a Forbear to cry, ^r make no mourning for the dead, ^s bind the tire of thine head upon thee, and ^t put on thy shoes upon thy feet, and ^u cover not *thy* ^v lips, and eat not the bread of men.

18 So I spake unto the people in the morning: and at even my wife died; and I did in the morning as I was commanded.

19 And the people said unto me, ^w Wilt thou not tell us what these *things* are to us, that thou doest *so*?

20 Then I answered them, The word of the LORD came unto me, saying,

21 Speak unto the house of Israel, Thus saith the Lord God; Behold, ^x I will profane my sanctuary, the excellency of your strength, ^y the desire of your eyes, and ^z that which your soul pitieth; ^a and your sons and your daughters whom ye have left, shall fall by the sword.

22 And ye shall do as I have done: ^b ye

^p Heb. go. — ^q Heb. Be silent — ^r Jer. xvi. 5, 6, 7. — ^s See Lev. x. 6; xxi. 10. — ^t 2 Sam. xv. 30. — ^u Mic. iii. 7. ^v Heb. upper lip; and so ver. 22; Lev. xiii. 45. — ^w Chap. xi. 9; xxxvii. 18. — ^x Jer. vii. 14; chap. vii. 20, 21, 22. ^y Psa. xxvii. 4. — ^z Heb. the pity of your soul — ^a Chapter xxiii. 47.

griefs affect the more easily moved passions; great ones affect the soul itself, in its powers of reasoning, reflecting, comparing, recollecting, &c., when the sufferer feels all the weight of wo.

Neither shall thy tears run down.] Τετο γαρ ὁὖν σὺν σφάλαμιν ἐν τοῖς μεγάλαις κακοῖς· ἐν μὲν γὰρ τοῖς μέτριοις συμφοραῖς σφθονὺς τὰ δακρυὰ καταρρεῖ, — ἐν ὅς τοῖς ὑπερβαλλούσι δόειναι φευγεῖ καὶ τὰ δακρυὰ καὶ προδίδωσι καὶ τοὺς σφάλαμιν· Achill. Tat. lib. 3. c. 11. For this is the case with the eyes in great calamities: in light misfortunes tears flow freely, but in heavy afflictions tears fly away, and betray the eyes.

Verse 17. *Make no mourning*] As a priest, he could make no public mourning, Lev. xxi. 1, &c.

Bind the tire of thine head] This seems to refer to the high priest's bonnet; or perhaps, one worn by the ordinary priests: it might have been a black veil to cover the head.

Put on thy shoes upon thy feet] Walking barefoot was a sign of grief.

Cover not thy lips] Mourners covered the under part of the face, from the nose to the bottom of the chin.

Eat not the bread of men.] לֶחֶם אָנָשִׁים *lechem anashim*, "the bread of miserable men," i. e., *mourners*; probably, the funeral banquet.

shall not cover *your* lips, nor eat the bread of men.

23 And your tires *shall be* upon your heads, and your shoes upon your feet: ^c ye shall not mourn nor weep; but ^d ye shall pine away for your iniquities, and mourn one toward another.

24 Thus ^e Ezekiel is unto you a sign: according to all that he hath done shall ye do: ^f and when this cometh, ^g ye shall know that I *am* the Lord God.

25 Also, thou son of man, *shall it not be* in the day when I take from them ^h their strength, the joy of their glory, the desire of their eyes, and ⁱ that whereupon they set their minds, their sons and their daughters,

26 *That* ^k he that escapeth in that day shall come unto thee, to cause *thee* to hear *it* with *thine* ears?

27 ^l In that day shall thy mouth be opened to him which is escaped, and thou shalt speak, and be no more dumb: and ^m thou shalt be a sign unto them; and they shall know that I *am* the LORD.

^b Jer. xvi. 6, 7; ver. 17. — ^c Job xxvii. 15; Psa. lxxviii. 64. — ^d Lev. xxvi. 39; chap. xxxiii. 10. — ^e Isa. xx. 3; chap. iv. 3; xii. 6, 11. — ^f Jer. xvii. 15; John xiii. 19; xiv. 29. — ^g Chap. vii. 7; xxv. 5. — ^h Ver. 21. — ⁱ Heb. the lifting up of their soul — ^k Chap. iii. 21, 22. — ^l Chap. iii. 26, 27; xxix. 21; xxxiii. 22. — ^m Ver. 24.

Verse 18. *At even my wife died*] The prophet's wife was a type of the city, which was to him exceedingly dear. The *death of his wife* represented the *destruction of the city* by the Chaldeans; see ver. 21, where the *temple* is represented to be the *desire of his eyes*, as his wife was, ver. 16.

Verse 19. *Wilt thou not tell us*] In the following verses he explains and applies the whole of what he had done and said.

Verse 27. *In that day shall thy mouth be opened*] That is, When some one who shall have escaped from Jerusalem, having arrived among the captives, shall inform them of the destruction of the city, the temple, the royal family, and the people at large; till then he might suppress his tears and lamentations. And we find from chap. xxxiii. 21, that one did actually escape from the city, and informed the prophet and his brethren in captivity that the *city was smitten*.

Thus he was not only a prophet to foretell such things, but he was also a *sign* or *portent*, shadowing them out by circumstances in his own person and family; and thus the prediction, agreeing so perfectly with the event, proved that the previous information was from the Lord.

CHAPTER XXV.

This chapter contains threatenings of the heavy judgments of God against the Ammonites, 1-7; Moabites, 8-11; Edomites, 12-14; and Philistines, 15-17; on account of their hatred to his people, and their insulting them in the time of their distress. These prophecies were fulfilled by the instrumentality of Nebuchadnezzar, about five years after the destruction of Jerusalem. The same events were predicted by several of the other prophets, as may be seen from the citation of parallel texts in the margin.

A. M. 3414.
B. C. 590.
Ol. XLVII. 3.
Anno
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman., 27.
THE word of the LORD came again unto me, saying,
2 Son of man, ^a set thy face ^b against the Ammonites, and prophesy against them;

3 And say unto the Ammonites, Hear the word of the Lord God; Thus saith the Lord God; ^c Because thou saidst, Aha, against my sanctuary, when it was profaned; and against the land of Israel, when it was desolate; and against the house of Judah, when they went into captivity;

4 Behold, therefore I will deliver thee to the ^d men of the east for a possession, and they shall set their palaces in thee, and make their dwellings in thee: they shall eat thy fruit, and they shall drink thy milk.

5 And I will make ^e Rabbah ^f a stable for camels, and the Ammonites a couching-place for flocks: ^g and ye shall know that I am the LORD.

6 For thus saith the Lord God; Because

^a Chap. vi. 2; xxxv. 2.—^b Jer. xlix. 1, &c.; chap. xxi. 28; Amos i. 13; Zeph. ii. 9.—^c Prov. xvii. 5; chap. xxvi. 2.
^d Heb. children.—^e Chap. xxi. 20.—^f Isa. xvii. 2; xxxii. 14; Zeph. ii. 14, 15.—^g Chap. xxiv. 24; xxvi. 6; xxxv. 9.—^h Job xxvii. 23; Lam. ii. 15; Zeph. ii. 15.—Heb. hand.

NOTES ON CHAP. XXV.

Verse 1. *The word of the Lord*] The chronological order of this chapter is after chap. xxxiii. 21, &c. See Abp. Newcome.

Verse 2. *Set thy face against the Ammonites*] We have already seen, chap. xxi. 19, &c., that when Nebuchadnezzar left Babylon, he was in doubt whether he should besiege Riblah, the capital of the Ammonites, or Jerusalem, the capital of the Jews, first: and having used his divination, he was determined, by the result, to attack Jerusalem the first. He did so; and the Ammonites, seeing the success of his arms, made friends with him, and exulted in the ruin of the Jews. God resents this, and predicts their downfall with that of Edom, Moab, and the Philistines. The fulfilment of this prediction is not noted in Scripture: but *Josephus* tells us, that about *five* years after the taking of Jerusalem, Nebuchadnezzar turned his arms against the *Ammonites* and *Moabites*, and afterwards against *Egypt*; and having subdued those nations, he returned to Babylon. *Joseph. Antiq.* l. x., c. ii. *Berosus* states, as quoted by *Josephus*, contra App., that Nebuchadnezzar subdued Syria, Arabia, Phœnicia, and Egypt: and con-

thou ^h hast clapped *thine* ⁱ hands, and stamped with the ^k feet, and ^l rejoiced in ^m heart with all thy despite against the land of Israel;

7 Behold, therefore I will ⁿ stretch out mine hand upon thee, and will deliver thee for ^o a spoil to the heathen; and I will cut thee off from the people, and I will cause thee to perish out of the countries: I will destroy thee; and ^p thou shalt know that I am the LORD.

8 Thus saith the Lord God; Because that ^q Moab and ^r Seir do say, Behold, the house of Judah is like unto all the heathen;

9 Therefore, behold, I will open the ^s side of Moab from the cities, from his cities *which are* on his, frontiers, the glory of the country, Beth-jeshimoth, Baal-meon, and Kiriathaim,

10 ^t Unto the men of the east ^u with the Ammonites, and will give them in possession, that the Ammonites ^v may not be remembered among the nations.

^k Heb. foot.—^l Chap. xxxvi. 5; Zeph. iii. 8, 10.—^m Heb. soul.—ⁿ Chap. xxxv. 3.—^o Or, meat.—^p Chap. xxii. 16; xxiv. 24.—^q Isa. xv., xvi; Jer. xlviii. 1, &c.; Amos ii. 1.
^r Chap. xxxv. 2, 5, 12.—^s Heb. shoulder of Moab.—^t Ver. 4.
^u Or, against the children of Ammon.—^v Chap. xxi. 32.

sequently, that he had brought under his dominion the Ammonites, Moabites, and Idumeans, who were included among the *Philistines*. See *Calmet*.

Verse 4. *Will deliver thee to the men of the east*] Probably the *Scenite Arabs*, *Ishmaelites*, and people of Kedar, who seized upon the provinces of the vanquished *Ammonites*, &c. The following description suits this people only, living on fruits, the milk of their flocks, using camels, &c. Some think the *people of the east* mean the *Chaldeans*.

Verse 7. *I will cause thee to perish*] Except in history, the name of the Ammonites does not now exist.

Verse 8. *Moab and Seir do say*] *Seir* means the *Idumeans*. It appears that both these, with the Ammonites, had made a league with Zedekiah, Jer. xxvii. 3, which they did not keep; and it is supposed that they even joined with the Chaldeans.

Verse 9. *I will open the side*] כתר *ketheph*, the shoulder, the strongest frontier place. *Beth-jeshimoth*, *Baal-meon*, and *Kiriathaim* were strong frontier towns of Moab.

Verse 10. *That the Ammonites*] The Syriac has, "That Rabbah of the sons of Ammon be not remembered."

A. M. 3114
B. C. 590
OL XLVII. 3.
Anno
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman., 27.

11 And I will execute judgments upon Moab; and they shall know that I am the LORD.

12 Thus saith the Lord God; "Because that Edom hath dealt against the house of Judah *by taking vengeance, and hath greatly offended, and revenged himself upon them;

13 Therefore thus saith the Lord God; I will also stretch out mine hand upon Edom, and will cut off man and beast from it; and I will make it desolate from Teman; and y they of Dedan shall fall by the sword.

14 And z I will lay my vengeance upon Edom by the hand of my people Israel: and they shall do in Edom according to mine

*2 Chron. xxviii. 17; Psa. cxxxvii. 7; Jer. xlix. 7, 8, &c.;
chap. xxxv. 2, &c.; Amos i. 11; Obad. 10, &c.; 1 Esdr. iv. 15.
z High. by revenging vengeance. — Or, they shall fall by the sword into Dedan. — See Isa. xi. 14; Jer. xlix. 2; 1 Mac. v. 3; 2 Mac. x. 16, 17. — Jer. xxx. 20; xlvii. 1, &c.; Joel ii. 4, &c.

Verse 12. *Because that Edom hath dealt*] The Edomites were the most inveterate enemies of the Jews from the very earliest times, and ever did all that they could to annoy them.

Verse 13. *I will make it desolate from Teman*] Teman and Dedan were both cities of the Moabites, and apparently at each extremity of the land.

Verse 14. *I will lay my vengeance upon Edom*] God will not allow men to insult those whom he has cast down. His judgment is sufficient; to add more is an insult to God.

By the hand of my people Israel] This was fulfilled by the Maccabees, who not only defeated them and brought them under complete subjection, but obliged

anger and according to my fury; and they shall know my vengeance, saith the Lord God.

15 Thus saith the Lord God;

"Because b the Philistines have dealt by revenge, and have taken vengeance with a despiteful heart, to destroy it c for the old hatred;

16 Therefore thus saith the Lord God; Behold, d I will stretch out mine hand upon the Philistines, and I will cut off the e Cherethims, f and destroy the remnant of the g sea coasts.

17 And I will h execute great i vengeance upon them with furious k rebukes; l and they shall know that I am the LORD, when I shall lay my vengeance upon them.

Amos i. 6 — b 2 Chron. xxviii. 18. — c Or, with perpetual hatred. — Zeph. ii. 4, &c. — d Sam. xxi. 11 — e Jer. xlvii. 4 — f Or, haven of the sea. — g Chap. v. 15. — h Heb. vengeance. — i 1 Chron. xii. 17; Psa. lxxviii. 30; Isa. ii. 4; xvii. 13; Mic. iv. 3; Mal. iii. 11. — j Psa. ix. 16.

them to receive circumcision, Joseph. Antiq. l. xiii., c. 17; 1 Macc. v. 65; 2 Macc. x. 16.

Verse 15. *Because the Philistines*] They were as inimical to the Jews as the Ammonites, &c., were. Nebuchadnezzar punished them because they had assisted the Tyrians during the time he was besieging their city.

I will cut off the Cherethims] See the note on 2 Sam. viii. 18.

The remnant of the sea coasts.] The different seignories of the Philistines inhabited the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, from Judea to Egypt. For other matters relative to these prophecies, see the passages in the margin.

CHAPTER XXVI.

This prophecy, beginning here and ending at the twentieth verse of the twenty-eighth chapter, is a declaration of the judgments of God against Tyre, a very famous commercial city of antiquity, which was taken by Nebuchadnezzar after an arduous siege of thirteen years. The prophet begins with introducing Tyre insulting Jerusalem, and congratulating herself on the prospect of accession to her commerce now that this city was no more, 1, 2. Upon which God denounces utter destruction to Tyre, and the cities depending on her, 3-6. We have then a particular account of the person raised up in the course of the Divine providence to accomplish this work. We see, as it were, his mighty hosts, (which are likened to the waves of the sea for their multitude,) raising the mounds, setting the engines, and shaking the walls; we hear the noise of the horsemen, and the sound of their cars; we see the clouds of smoke and dust; we see the sword bathed in blood, and hear the groans of the dying. Tyre, (whose buildings were very splendid and magnificent, and whose walls were one hundred and fifty feet in height, with a proportionable breadth,) immediately disappears; her strong (and as she thought impregnable) towers are thrown down; and her very dust is buried in the sea. Nothing remains but the bare rock, 7-14. The scene is then varied. The isles and adjacent regions, by a very strong and beautiful figure, are represented to be shaken, as with a mighty earthquake by violent concussion occasioned by the fall of Tyre. The groans of the dying reach the ears of the people inhabiting these regions. Their princes, alarmed for themselves and grieved for Tyre, descend from their thrones, lay aside their robes, and clothe themselves with—sackcloth?—no, but with trembling! Arrayed in this astonishing attire, the prophet introduces them as a chorus of mourners, lamenting Tyre in a funeral song or dirge, as customary on the death of renowned personages. And pursuing the same image still further, in the person of God, he performs the last sad office for her. She is brought

forth from her place in solemn pomp; the pit is dug for her; and she is buried, to rise no more, 15—21. Such is the prophecy concerning Tyre, comprehending both the city on the continent and that on the island, and most punctually fulfilled in regard to both. That on the continent was razed to the ground by Nebuchadnezzar, B. C. 572, and that on the island by Alexander the Great, B. C. 332. And at present, and for ages past, this ancient and renowned city, once the emporium of the world, and by her great naval superiority the centre of a powerful monarchy, is literally what the prophet has repeatedly foretold it should be, and what in his time was, humanly speaking, so highly improbable—a BARE rock, a place to spread nets on!

A. M. 3416.
B. C. 588.
OL. XLVIII. 1.

Anno
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman., 29.

AND it came to pass in the eleventh year, in the first day of the month, that the word of the LORD came unto me,

saying,

2 Son of man, ^abecause that Tyrus hath said against Jerusalem, ^bAha, she is broken that was the gates of the people: she is turned unto me: I shall be replenished, now she is laid waste:

3 Therefore, thus saith the Lord GOD: Behold, I am against thee, O Tyrus, and will cause many nations to come up against thee, as the sea causeth his waves to come up.

4 And they shall destroy the walls of Tyrus, and break down her towers: I will also scrape her dust from her, and ^cmake her like the top of a rock.

5 It shall be a place for the spreading of nets, ^din the midst of the sea: for I have spoken it, saith the Lord GOD: and it shall become a spoil to the nations.

^a Isa. xxiii.; Jer. xxv. 22; xlvij. 4; Amos i. 9; Zech. ix. 2.
^b Chap. xxv. 3; xxxvi. 2.—^c Ver. 14.—^d Chap. xxvii. 32.
^e Chap. xxv. 5.

NOTES ON CHAP. XXVI.

Verse 1. *The eleventh year*] This was the year in which Jerusalem was taken; the *eleventh* of the captivity of Jeconiah, and the *eleventh* of the reign of Zedekiah. What *month* we are not told, though the *day* is mentioned. There have been many conjectures about this, which are of not sufficient consequence to be detailed.

Verse 2. *Tyrus hath said*] From this it would appear that Jerusalem had been taken, which was on the *fourth* month of this year; but it is possible that the prophet speaks of the event beforehand.

She is broken that was the gates of the people] Jerusalem, a general emporium.

I shall be replenished] The merchandise that went to Jerusalem will come to me, (to Tyre.)

Verse 3. *Will cause many nations to come up against thee*] We have already seen that the empire of the Chaldeans was composed of many different provinces, and that Nebuchadnezzar's army was composed of soldiers from different nations: these may be the people meant; but I doubt whether this may not refer to the different nations which in successive ages fought against Tyre. It was at last finally destroyed in the *sixteenth* century of the Christian era.

6 And her daughters which are in the field shall be slain by the sword; ^eand they shall know that I am the LORD.

A. M. 3416.
B. C. 588.
OL. XLVIII. 1.

Anno
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman., 29.

7 For thus saith the Lord GOD; Behold, I will bring upon Tyrus Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon, ^fa king of kings, from the north, with horses, and with chariots, and with horsemen, and companies, and much people.

8 He shall slay with the sword thy daughters in the field: and he shall ^gmake a fort against thee, and ^hcast a mount against thee, and lift up the buckler against thee.

9 And he shall set engines of war against thy walls, and with his axes he shall break down thy towers.

10 By reason of the abundance of his horses their dust shall cover thee: thy walls shall shake at the noise of the horsemen, and of the wheels, and of the chariots, when he shall enter into thy gates, ⁱas men enter into a city wherein is made a breach.

^f Ezra vii. 12; Dan. ii. 37.—^g Chap. xxi. 22.—^h Or, pour out the engine of shot.—ⁱ Heb. according to the enterings of a city broken up.

Verse 4. *I will also scrape her dust from her*] I will totally destroy her fortifications, and leave her nothing but a barren rock, as she was before. This cannot refer to the capture of Tyre by Nebuchadnezzar. It flourished long after his time.

Verse 5. *A place for the spreading of nets*] A place for the habitation of some poor fishermen, who spent the fishing season there, and were accustomed to dry their nets upon the rocks. See on ver. 11.

Verse 6. *And her daughters*] The places dependent on Tyre. As there were two places called Tyre, one on the *main land*, and the other on a *rock* in the sea, opposite to that on the main land, sometimes the one seems to be spoken of, and sometimes the other. That on the *land*, *Palatyre*, was soon taken; but that in the sea cost Nebuchadnezzar thirteen years of siege and blockade. The two formed only *one city*, and one state.

Verse 7. *Nebuchadnezzar—king of kings*] An ancient title among those proud Asiatic despots شاهنشاه *shahinshah* and *padshah*, titles still in use.

Verse 8. *Thy daughters in the field*] This seems to be spoken of *Palatyre*, or Tyre on the main land;

A. M. 3416.

B. C. 588.

Ol. XLVIII. 1.

Anno

Tarquinius Prisci,

R. Roman., 29.

11 With the hoofs of his horses
shall he tread down all thy streets :
he shall slay thy people by the
sword, and thy strong garrisons
shall go down to the ground.

12 And they shall make a spoil of thy
riches, and make a prey of thy merchandise :
and they shall break down thy walls, and de-
stroy ^k thy pleasant houses : and they shall
lay thy stones and thy timber and thy dust in
the midst of the water.

13 ¹ And I will cause the noise of ^m thy songs
to cease ; and the sound of thy harps shall be
no more heard.

14 And ⁿ I will make thee like the top of a
rock : thou shalt be a place to spread nets
upon ; thou shalt be built no more : for I the
Lord have spoken it, saith the Lord God.

15 Thus saith the Lord God to Tyrus ;
Shall not the isles ^o shake at the sound of thy
fall, when the wounded cry, when the slaughter
is made in the midst of thee ?

16 Then all the ^p princes of the sea shall
^a come down from their thrones, and lay
away their robes, and put off their broidered
garments : they shall clothe themselves with
^r trembling ; ^s they shall sit upon the ground,

¹ Heb. houses of thy desire. — ¹ Isa. xiv. 11. xxiv. 8 ; Jer. vii. 34 ; xvi. 9. xxv. 10. — ^m Isa. xxiii. 16 ; chap. xxviii. 13 ; Rev. viii. 22. — ⁿ Ver. 4. 5. — ^o Jer. xlv. 21 ; ver. 18 ; chap. xxxv. 2 ; xxxi. 16. — ^p Isa. xxiii. 8. — ^q Jonah iii. 6. ^r Heb. tremblings. — ^s Job ii. 13. — ^t Chap. xxxii. 10. — ^u Ch. xxvii. 35.

for forts, mounts, engines of war, horses, and chariots could not be brought to act against the other.

Verse 12. *And they shall lay thy stones and thy timber and thy dust in the midst of the water.*] This answers to the taking of Tyre by Alexander ; he actually took the timbers, stones, rubbish, &c. of *old Tyre*, and filled up the space between it and new Tyre, and thus connected the latter with the main land ; and this he was obliged to do before he could take it.

Verse 14. *Thou shalt be built no more*] If this refer to Nebuchadnezzar's capture of the city, *old Tyre* must be intended : that was destroyed by him, and never rebuilt. But I doubt whether the whole of this prophecy do not refer to the taking of Tyre by Alexander, three hundred years after its capture by Nebuchadnezzar. Indeed it may include more recent conquests of this important city. It went through a variety of vicissitudes till 1289, when it and the neighbouring towns were sacked and ravaged by the Mamelukes. Mr. Maundrell, who visited this place, says, " it is a Babel of broken walls, pillars, vaults, &c., there being not so much as *one entire house left* ! Its present inhabitants are only a few *poor wretches*, harbouring themselves in the *vaults*, and subsisting chiefly on *fishing* ; who seem to be preserved in this place by

and ^t shall tremble at every mo-
ment, and ^u be astonished at thee.

17 And they shall take up a
^v lamentation for thee, and say
to thee, How art thou destroyed, *that wast*
inhabited ^w of seafaring men, the renowned
city, which wast ^x strong in the sea, she and
her inhabitants, which cause their terror *to be*
on all that haunt it !

18 Now shall ^y the isles tremble in the day
of thy fall ; yea, the isles that *are* in the sea
shall be troubled at thy departure.

19 For thus saith the Lord God ; When I shall
make thee a desolate city, like the cities that are
not inhabited ; when I shall bring up the deep
upon thee, and great waters shall cover thee ;

20 When I shall bring thee down ^z with
them that descend into the pit, with the people
of old time, and shall set thee in the low
parts of the earth, in ^a places desolate of old,
with them that go down to the pit, that thou
be not inhabited ; and I shall set glory ^b in
the land of the living ;

21 ^c I will make thee ^d a terror, and thou
shalt be no more : ^e though thou be sought
for, yet shalt thou never be found again, saith
the Lord God.

¹ Jer. vii. 29 ; chap. xix. 1 ; xxvii. 2, 32 ; xxviii. 12 ; xxxii. 2 ; Rev. xviii. 9. — ² Heb. of the seas. — ³ Isa. xliii. 4. ⁴ Ver. 15. — ⁵ Chap. xxxii. 18, 24. — ⁶ Job iii. 14 ; Psa. cix. 10 ; Isa. xlix. 19 ; lix. 10 ; Amos vii. 9. — ⁷ Chap. xxxii. 23, 26, 27, 32. — ⁸ Chap. xxvii. 36 ; xxviii. 19. — ⁹ Heb. terrors. ¹⁰ Psa. xxxvii. 36.

Divine Providence as a visible argument how God has fulfilled his word concerning Tyre, that it should be *the top of a rock, a place for fishers to dry their nets on*."

Verse 15. *The isles shake at the sound of thy fall*] All those which had traded with this city, which was the grand mart, and on which they all depended. Her ruin involved them all, and caused general wailing.

Verse 16. *The princes of the sea*] The chief maritime states, such as *Leptis, Utica, Carthage, Gades*, &c. See *Calmet*.

Verse 17. *Wast strong in the sea*] The strength of Tyre was so great, that Alexander despaired of being able to reduce it unless he could fill up *that arm of the sea that ran between it and the main land*. And this work cost his army seven months of labour.

Verse 20. *And I shall set glory in the land of the living*.] Judea so called, the land of the living God.

Verse 21. *Yet shalt thou never be found again*] This is literally true ; there is not the smallest vestige of the *ancient Tyre*, that which was erected on the main land. Even the ground seems to have been washed away ; and the new Tyre is in nearly a similar state. I think this prophecy must be extended to the whole duration of Tyre. If it now be found to be in the state here described, it is sufficient to show the

truth of the prophecy. And now it is found precisely in the state which the above prophetic declarations, taken according to the letter, point out! No word of God can ever fall to the ground.

Notwithstanding the former destructions, Tyre was

a place of some consequence in the time of St. Paul. There was a Church there, (see Acts xxi. 3, 4, &c.,) which afterwards became famous. Calmet observes, it afforded a great number of martyrs for the Christian Church.

CHAPTER XXVII.

This chapter may be considered as the second part of the prophecy concerning Tyre. The prophet pursues his subject in the manner of those ancient lamentations or funeral songs, in which the præfixe or mourning women first recounted whatever was great or praiseworthy in the deceased, and then mourned his fall. Here the riches, glory, and extensive commerce of Tyre are enlarged upon, 1-25. Her downfall is then described in a beautiful allegory, executed in a few words, with astonishing brevity, propriety, and perspicuity, 26; upon which all the maritime and commercial world are represented as grieved and astonished at her fate, and greatly alarmed for their own, 27-36. Besides the view which this chapter gives of the conduct of Providence, and the example with which it furnishes the critic and man of taste of a very elegant and highly finished piece of composition, it likewise affords the antiquary a very curious and interesting account of the wealth and commerce of ancient times. And to the mind that looks for "a city that hath foundations," what a picture does the whole present of the mutability and inanity of all earthly things! Many of the places mentioned in ancient history have, like Tyre, long ago lost their political consequence; the geographical situation of others cannot be traced; they have sunk in the deep waters of oblivion; the east wind hath carried them away.

A. M. 3416.
B. C. 588.
OL. XLVIII. 1.

Anno
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman., 29.

THE word of the LORD came again unto me, saying,
2 Now, thou son of man, ^atake up a lamentation for Tyrus;

3 And say unto Tyrus, ^bO thou that art situate at the entry of the sea, *which art* ^ca

^a Chap. xix. 1; xxvi. 17; xxviii. 12; xxxii. 2.—^b Chap. xxviii. 2.—^c Isa. xxiii. 3.

NOTES ON CHAP. XXVII.

Verse 2. *Take up a lamentation for Tyrus*] This is a singular and curious chapter. It gives a very circumstantial account of the trade of Tyre with different parts of the world, and the different sorts of merchandise in which she trafficked. The places and the imports are as regularly entered here as they could have been in a European custom-house.

Verse 3. *The entry of the sea*] Tyre was a small island, or rather rock, in the sea, at a short distance from the main land. We have already seen that there was another Tyre on the main land; but they are both considered as one city.

Verse 4. *Thy builders have perfected thy beauty.*] Under the allegory of a beautiful ship, the prophet, here and in the following verses, paints the glory of this ancient city. Horace describes the commonwealth of Rome by the same allegory, and is as minute in his description, Carm. lib. i. Od. xiv:—

O navis, referent in mare te novi
Fluctus? O quid agis! Fortiter occupa
Portum. Nonne vides, ut
Nudum remigio latus,
Et malus celeri saucius Africo,
Antennæque gemant? ac sine funibus
Vix durare carina
Possint imperiosius
Æquor? non tibi sunt integra lintea;

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merchant of the people for many isles, Thus saith the LORD God;
O Tyrus, thou hast said, ^dI am
of perfect beauty.

4 Thy borders are in the ^emidst of the seas, thy builders have perfected thy beauty.

^d Chap. xxviii. 12.—^e Heb. *perfect of beauty.*—^f Heb heart.

Non Di, quos iterum pressa voces malo:

Quamvis Pontica pinus,

Sylvæ filia nobilis,

Jactes et genus, et nomen inutile

Nil pictis timidus navita puppibus

Fidit. Tu, nisi ventis

Debes ludibrium, cave.

Unhappy vessel, shall the waves again

Tumultuous bear thee to the faithless main?

What, would thy madness thus with storms to sport?

Cast firm your anchor in the friendly port.

Behold thy naked decks, the wounded mast,

And sail-yards groan beneath the southern blast.

Nor, without ropes, thy keel can longer brave

The rushing fury of the imperious wave:

Torn are thy sails; thy guardian gods are lost,

Whom you might call, in future tempests tost.

What, though majestic in your pride you stood,

A noble daughter of the Pontic wood,

You now may vainly boast an empty name,

Of birth conspicuous in the rolls of fame.

The mariner, when storms around him rise,

No longer on a painted stern relies.

Ah! yet take heed, lest these new tempests sweep,

In sportive rage, thy glories to the deep.

FRANCIS.

I give this as a striking parallel to many passages in this chapter.

A. M. 3416.
B. C. 588.
Ol. XLVIII. 1. Anno
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman., 29. 5 They have ^gmade all thy
ship boards of fir trees of ^hSenir :
they have taken ⁱcedars from
Lebanon to make masts for thee.

6 Of the oaks of Bashan have they made
thine oars : ^kthe ^lcompany of the Ashurites
have made thy benches of ivory, brought out
of ^mthe isles of Chittim.

7 Fine linen with brodered work from
Egypt was that which thou spreadest forth to
be thy sail ; ⁿblue and purple from the isles
of Elishah was that which covered thee.

8 The inhabitants of Zidon and Arvad were
thy mariners : thy wise men, O Tyrus, that
were in thee, were thy pilots.

9 The ancients of ^oGebal and the wise men
thereof were in thee thy ^pcalkers ^q; all the
ships of the sea with their mariners were in
thee to occupy thy merchandise.

^g Heb. built. — ^h Deut. iii. 9. — ⁱ Judg. ix. 15. — ^k Or, they
have made thy hatches of ivory will trouble. — ^l Heb. the daughter.
^m Jer. ii. 10. — ⁿ Or, purple and scarlet. — ^o 1 Kings v. 18 ; Psa.
lxviii. 7.

Verse 5. *Fir trees of Senir*] *Senir* is a mountain
which the Sidonians called Sirion, and the Hebrews
Hermon, Deut. iii. 9. It was beyond Jordan, and ex-
tended from Libanus to the mountains of Gilead.

Verse 6. *Of the oaks of Bashan*] Some translate
alder, others the *pine*.

The company of the Ashurites] The word אַשּׁוּרִים
asherim is by several translated *box-wood*. The *seats*
or *benches* being made of this wood inlaid with ivory.

Isles of Chittim] The Italian islands ; the islands
of Greece ; Cyprus. *Calmet* says *Macedonia* is
meant.

Verse 7. *Fine linen*] שֶׁשׁ *shesh*, cotton cloth. In
this sense the word is generally to be understood.

To be thy sail] Probably the flag—*ensign* or *pen-
nant*, is meant.

Blue and purple from the isles of Elishah] *Elis*, a
part of the *Peloponnesus*.

Verse 8. *Zidon and Arvad*] Or *Arad*. Two power-
ful cities on the Phœnician coast, in the neighbour-
hood of Tyre, from which Tyre had her sailors ; and
the best instructed of her own inhabitants were her
pilots or steersmen.

Verse 9. *The ancients of Gebal*] This was a city
of Phœnicia, near Mount Libanus, Josh. xiii. 5. It was
called *Biblos* by the Greeks.

Thy calkers] Those who repaired their vessels ;
paying, as it is termed, pitched hemp into the seams,
to prevent the water from oozing through.

To occupy thy merchandise.] That is, to be thy
agents or *factors*.

Verse 10. *They of Persia*] *Lud*, the Lydians ;
Phut, a people of Africa, see Gen. x. 6. From these
places they had auxiliary troops ; for as they traded
with the then known world, were rich, and could afford
to give good pay, they no doubt had soldiers and sail-

10 They of Persia and of *Lud*
and of *Phut* were in thine army,
thy men of war : they hanging the
shield and helmet in thee ; they
set forth thy comeliness.

11 The men of Arvad with thine army were
upon thy walls round about, and the Gamma-
dims were in thy towers : they hanging their
shields upon thy walls round about ; they
have made ^sthy beauty perfect.

12 ^tTarshish was thy merchant by reason
of the multitude of all kind of riches ; with
silver, iron, tin, and lead, they traded in thy fairs.

13 ^uJavan, Tubal, and Meshech, they were
thy merchants : they traded ^vthe persons of
men and vessels of brass in thy ^wmarket.

14 They of the house of ^xTogarmah traded
in thy fairs with horses and horsemen and
mules.

^p Or, stoppers of chinks. — ^q Heb. strengtheners. — ^r Jer. xlv.
9 ; chap. xxx. 5 ; xxxviii. 5. — ^s Ver. 3. — ^t Gen. x. 4 ; 2 Chron.
xx. 36. — ^u Gen. x. 2. — ^v Rev. xviii. 13. — ^w Or, merchandise.
^x Gen. x. 3 ; chap. xxxviii. 6.

ors from every part. Skilful and desperate men will
go any where after their price.

Verse 11. *The Gammadims were in thy towers*]
Some think these were a people of Phœnicia ; others,
that *tutelar images* are meant ; others, that the word
expresses *strong men*, who acted as *guards*. The
Vulgate reads *Pygmæi*, the pygmies, who were fabled
to be a little people of a *cubit* in height, from גומד
gomed, a *cubit* ; and we are told that this little people
were celebrated for their wars with the *cranes* ; but
nothing of this kind can enter into this description.
Probably a people inhabiting the promontories of Phœ-
nicia are here intended ; and their hanging their *shields*
upon the walls is a proof that *soldiers* are meant, and
persons of skill and prowess too.

Verse 12. *Tarshish was thy merchant*] After ha-
ving given an account of the *naval* and *military* equip-
ment of this city, he now speaks of the various *places*
and *peoples* with whom the Tyrians traded, and the
different kinds of merchandise imported from those
places.

By *Tarshish* some understand the *Carthaginians* ;
some think *Tartessus*, near the straits of Gibraltar, is
meant ; others, *Tharsis* in Cilicia. The place was fa-
mous for all the useful metals, *silver*, *iron*, *tin*, and *lead*.
All these they might have had from *Britain*.

Verse 13. *Javan, Tubal, and Meshech*] The Io-
nians, the Tybarenians, and the Cappadocians, or Mus-
covites.

They traded the persons of men] That is, they
trafficked in *slaves*. The bodies and souls of men
were bought and sold in those days, as in our dege-
nerate age. With these also they traded in brazen
vessels.

Verse 14. *Togarmah*] The *Sarmatians*. Some
think *Cappadocia*. With these they dealt in *horses*,

A. M. 3416.
B. C. 588.
Ol. XLVIII. 1.
Anno
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman., 29.
15 The men of ^γDedan were
thy merchants; many isles were
the merchandise of thine hand:
they brought thee for a present
horns of ivory and ebony.

16 Syria was thy merchant by reason of the
multitude of ^z the wares of thy making: they
occupied in thy fairs with emeralds, purple,
and brodered work, and fine linen, and coral,
and ^aagate.

17 Judah, and the land of Israel, they were
thy merchants: they traded in thy market
^bwheat of ^oMinnith, and Pannag, and honey,
and oil, and ^dbalm.^o

18 Damascus was thy merchant in the mul-
titude of the wares of thy making, for the
multitude of all riches; in the wine of Helbon,
and white wool.

19 Dan also and Javan ^fgoing to and fro
occupied in thy fairs: bright iron, cassia, and
calamus, were in thy market.

A. M. 3416.
B. C. 588.
Ol. XLVIII. 1.
Anno
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman., 29.
20 ^zDedan was thy merchant
in ^bprecious clothes for chariots.
21 Arabia, and all the princes
of ^kKedar, ^kthey occupied with
thee in lambs, and rams, and goats: in these
were they thy merchants.

22 The merchants of ¹Sheba and Raamah,
they were thy merchants: they occupied in
thy fairs with chief of all spices, and with all
precious stones, and gold.

23 ^mHaran, and Canneh, and Eden, the
merchants of ^aSheba, Asshur, and Chilmad,
were thy merchants.

24 These were thy merchants in ^oall sorts
of things, in blue ^pclothes, and brodered work,
and in chests of rich apparel, bound with cords,
and made of cedar, among thy merchandise.

25 ^aThe ships of Tarshish did sing of thee
in thy market: and thou wast replenished, and
made very glorious ^rin the midst of the seas.

26 Thy rowers have brought thee into great

^γGen. x. 7.—^zHeb. thy works.—^aHeb. chrysoprase.
^{b1}Kings v. 9, 11; Ezra iii. 7; Acts xii. 20.—^cJudg. xi. 33.
^dJer. viii. 22.—^eOr, rosin.—^fOr, Meuzal.—^gGen. xxv. 3.
^hHeb. clothes of freedom.—ⁱGen. xxv. 13; Isa. lx. 7.

mules, and horsemen; or probably draught horses and
war horses are intended.

Verse 15. The men of Dedan] Dedan was one of
the descendants of Abraham by Keturah, and dwelt
in Arabia, Gen. xxv. 3. Ivory and ebony might come
from that quarter. By way of distinction ivory is
called both in Hebrew ^{שן}shen, and in Arabic شين
shen, the rooth, as that beautiful substance is the
tooth of the elephant.

Verse 16. Syria] These were always a mercantile
people. For the precious stones mentioned here see
the notes on Exod. xxviii. 17.

Verse 17. Judah, and the land of Israel—traded in
thy market wheat] The words have been understood
as articles of merchandise, not names of places. So
the Jews traded with the Tyrians in wheat, stacte,
balsam, honey, oil, and resin.

Verse 18. Damascus—wine of Helbon] Now called
by the Turks Haleb, and by us Aleppo.

White wool.] Very fine wool: wool of a fine qua-
lity. Some think Milesian wool is meant.

Verse 19. Dan also and Javan] It is probable that
both these words mean some of the Grecian islands.

Going to and fro] They both took and brought—
imported and exported: but כחול meuzal, from uzal,
may be a proper name. What place is signified I
cannot tell, unless it be Azal, a name, according to
Kamoo, of the capital of Arabia Felix.

Verse 20. Dedan] Possibly the descendants of De-
dan, son of Raamah, see Gen. x. 7.

In precious clothes for chariots.] Either fine car-
pets, or rich housings for horses, camels, &c., used for
riding.

^kHeb. they were the merchants of thy hand.—¹Gen. x. 7,
1 Kings x. 1, 2; Psa. lxxii. 10, 15; Isa. lx. 6.—^mGen. xi. 31.
²Kings xix. 12.—^aGen. xxv. 3.—^oOr, excellent things.
^pHeb. foldings.—^qPsa. xlviii. 7; Isa. ii. 16; xxiii. 14.—^rVer. 1.

Verse 21. Arabia, and all the princes of Kedar]
Arabia Deserta, on the confines of the Dead Sea. The
Kedarenes inhabited the same country. These brought
lambs, rams, and goats for the consumption of the city.

Verse 22. Sheba and Raamah] Inhabitants of
Arabia Felix, at the entrance of the Persian Gulf, who
were famous for their riches and spices.

Verse 23. Haran] In Mesopotamia; well known
in Scripture.

Canneh] Or Chalane; see Gen. x. 10. It is sup-
posed to be a cape or port of Arabia Felix, on the In-
dian Sea.

Eden] Equally famous: supposed to have been
situated near the confluence of the Tigris and Eu-
phrates.

Sheba] Different from that in ver. 22. This was
probably near the country of the Edomites.

Asshur] Perhaps the Assyrians.

Chilmad] Possibly Cholmadora, on the Euphrates.
Ptol. lib. v., cap. 15. For several of these places,
and the persons from whom they derived their names,
see Gen. x., and the notes there; and see Calmet.

Verse 24. These were thy merchants in all sorts of
things] The above people traded with the Tyrians in
a great variety of the most valuable merchandise: blue
or purple cloth, boxes of cedar, covered with skins, and
bound with silken cords, and sealed with an engraved
seal, finely cut, &c. See the Chaldee.

Verse 25. The ships of Tarshish] The ships of
Tharsis, in Cilicia, were the chief of those which
traded with thee.

Verse 26. Thy rowers have brought thee into great
waters] Tyre is still considered under the allegory

A. M. 3416.
B. C. 588.
Ol. XLVIII. 1. waters : * the east wind hath bro- ken thee in the * midst of the
Anno
Tarquini Prisci, 29. seas.

27 Thy * riches, and thy fairs, thy merchandise, thy mariners, and thy pilots, thy calkers, and the occupiers of thy merchandise, and all thy men of war, that *are* in thee, * and in all thy company which *is* in the midst of thee, shall fall into the * midst of the seas in the day of thy ruin.

28 The * suburbs * shall shake at the sound of the cry of thy pilots.

29 And * all that handle the oar, the mariners, and all the pilots of the sea, shall come down from their ships, they shall stand upon the land ;

30 And shall cause their voice to be heard against thee, and shall cry bitterly, and shall * cast up dust upon their heads, they * shall wallow themselves in the ashes :

31 And they shall * make themselves utterly bald for thee, and gird them with sackcloth,

* Psa. xlviii. 7.—* Heb. heart.—* Prov. xi. 4 ; ver. 34 ; Rev. xviii. 9, &c.—* Or, even with all.—* Heb. heart.—* Or, times.—* Chap. xxvi. 15, 1*—* Rev. xviii. 17, &c.—* Job ii. 12 ; Rev. xviii. 19.—* Esth. iv. 1, 3 ; Jer. vi. 26.

of a ship ; and all the vessels of different nations trading with her are represented as towing her into deep waters—bringing her into great affluence. But while in this state, a stormy east wind, or a destructive wind, meaning the Chaldeans, arises, and dashes her to pieces! See the ode from *Horace*, already quoted on ver. 4.

Verse 27. *Thy riches*] This vast ship, laden with all kinds of valuable wares, and manned in the best manner, being wrecked, all her *valuables, sailors, officers, &c.*, went to the bottom.

Verse 28. *The cry of thy pilots.*] When the ship was dashed against the rocks by the violence of the winds and the waves, and all hope of life was taken away, then a universal cry was set up by all on board. I have heard this cry, and nothing more dismal can be imagined, when the ship by a violent tempest is driving among rocks on a lee shore. Then "All lost! cut away the boat!" is more dreadful than the cry of *fire* at midnight.

Verse 30. *Shall cry bitterly*] All that were on the land, seeing this dreadful sight, a gallant ship perishing with all her men and goods, are represented as setting up a dismal cry at this heart-rending sight. But what must they have felt who were on board? Reader, wert thou ever *shipwrecked*? Wert thou ever in

and they shall weep for thee with bitterness of heart and bitter wailing.

32 And in their wailing they shall * take up a lamentation for thee, and lament over thee, *saying*, * What city is like Tyrus, like the destroyed in the midst of the sea.

33 * When thy wares went forth out of the seas, thou filledst many people ; thou didst enrich the kings of the earth with the multitude of thy riches and of thy merchandise.

34 In the time *when* * thou shalt be broken by the seas in the depths of the waters, * thy merchandise and all thy company in the midst of thee shall fall.

35 * All the inhabitants of the isles shall be astonished at thee, and their kings shall be sore afraid, they shall be troubled in *their* countenance.

36 The merchants among the people * shall hiss at thee ; * thou shalt be * a terror, and * never shalt be any more.

* Jer. xvi. 6 ; xlvii. 5 ; Mic. i. 16.—* Chap. xxvi. 17 ; ver. 2. * Rev. xviii. 18.—* Rev. xviii. 19.—* Chap. xxvi. 19. * Ver. 27.—* Chap. xvi. 15, 16.—* Jer. xviii. 16.—* Chap. xxvi. 21.—* Heb. terrors.—* Heb. shalt not be for ever.

a hurricane on a lee rocky shore, where the helm had lost its power, and the sails were rendered useless? Dost thou remember that apparently last moment, when the ship drove up to the tremendous rocks, riding on the back of a mountainous surge? Then what was the universal cry? Hast thou ever heard any thing so terrific? so appalling? so death and judgment-like? No. It is impossible. These are the circumstances, this is the cry, that the prophet describes; disorder, confusion, dismay, and ruin. And this is a scene which the present writer has witnessed, himself a part of the wretched, when all hope of life was taken away, the yawning gulf opened, and nothing presented itself to support body or soul but that God who gave to both their being, and ultimately rescued him and his forlorn companions from one of the worst of deaths, by heaving the ship from the rocks by the agency of a tremendous receding wave. My soul hath these things still in remembrance, and therefore is humbled within me.

Verse 32. *What city is like Tyrus*] This, to the end of the chapter, is the lamentation.

Verse 36. *Shall hiss at thee*] שרקי *shareku*, shall shriek for thee. This powerfully expresses the sensation made on the feelings of the spectators on the shore when they saw the vessel swallowed up.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

The first part of this chapter relates to a king of Tyre, probably the same who is called in the Phœnician annals *Ithobalus*. He seems to have been a vain man, who affected Divine honours. The prophet treats his foolish pretensions with severe irony, and predicts his doom. 1-10. He then takes up a funeral dirge and lamentation over him, in which his former pomp and splendour are finely contrasted with his fall, in terms that seem frequently to allude to the fall of Lucifer from heaven, (Isa. xiv.) 11-19. The overthrow of Sidon, the mother city of Tyre, is next announced, 20-23; and the chapter concludes with a promise to the Jews of deliverance from all their enemies, and particularly of their restoration from the Babylonish captivity, 24-26.

A. M. 3416.
B. C. 588.
Ol. XLVIII. 1.
Anno
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R. Roman., 29.

THE word of the LORD came again unto me, saying,
2 Son of man, say unto the prince of Tyrus, Thus saith the Lord God; Because thine heart is lifted up, and ^a thou hast said, I am a god, I sit in the seat of God, ^b in the ^c midst of the seas; ^d yet thou art a man, and not God, though thou set thine heart as the heart of God:

3 Behold, ^e thou art wiser than Daniel; there is no secret that they can hide from thee:

4 With thy wisdom and with thine understanding thou hast gotten thee riches, and hast gotten gold and silver into thy treasures:

5 ^f By ^g thy great wisdom and by thy traffic hast thou increased thy riches, and thine heart is lifted up because of thy riches:

6 Therefore thus saith the Lord God; Because thou hast set thine heart as the heart of God;

7 Behold, therefore I will bring strangers upon thee, ^h the terrible of the nations: and they shall draw their swords against the beauty

of thy wisdom, and they shall defile thy brightness.

8 They shall bring thee down to the pit, and thou shalt die the deaths of *them that are slain* in the midst of the seas.

9 Wilt thou yet ⁱ say before him that slayeth thee, I am God; but thou shalt be a man, and no God, in the hand of him that ^k slayeth thee.

10 Thou shalt die the deaths of ^l the uncircumcised by the hand of strangers: for I have spoken it, saith the Lord God.

11 Moreover the word of the LORD came unto me, saying,

12 Son of man, ^m take up a lamentation upon the king of Tyrus, and say unto him, Thus saith the Lord God; ⁿ Thou sealest up the sum, full of wisdom, and perfect in beauty.

13 Thou hast been in ^o Eden the garden of God; every precious stone *was* thy covering, the ^p sardius, topaz, and the diamond, the ^q beryl, the onyx, and the jasper, the sapphire, the ^r emerald, and the carbuncle, and gold:

^a Ver. 9.—^b Chap. xxvii. 3, 4.—^c Heb. heart.—^d Isa. xxxi. 3.
^e Zech. ix. 2.—^f Heb. By the greatness of thy wisdom.—^g Psa. lxii. 10; Zech. ix. 3.—^h Chap. xxx. 11; xxxi. 12; xxxii. 12.

ⁱ Ver. 2.—^k Or, woundeth.—^l Chap. xxxi. 18; xxxii. 19, 21, 25, 27.—^m Chap. xxvii. 2.—ⁿ Chap. xxvii. 3; ver. 3.—^o Ch. xxxi. 8, 9.—^p Or, ruby.—^q Or, chrysolite.—^r Or, chrysoprase,

NOTES ON CHAP. XXVIII.

Verse 2. *Say unto the prince of Tyrus*] But who was this prince of Tyrus? Some think *Hiram*; some, *Sin*; some, the *devil*; others, *Ithobaal*, with whom the chronology and circumstances best agree. *Origen* thought the guardian angel of the city was intended.

I am a god] That is, I am absolute, independent, and accountable to none. He was a man of great pride and arrogance.

Verse 3. *Thou art wiser than Daniel*] Daniel was at this time living, and was reputable for his great wisdom. This is said ironically. See chap. xiv. 14; xvi. 1.

Verse 5. *By thy great wisdom*] He attributed every thing to himself; he did not acknowledge a Divine providence. As he got all by himself, so he believed he could keep all by himself, and had no need of any foreign help.

Verse 7. *I will bring strangers upon thee*] The Chaldeans.

Verse 9. *Wilt thou yet say before him that slayeth thee*] Wilt thou continue thy pride and arrogance when the sword is sheathed in thee, and still imagine that thou art self-sufficient and independent?

Verse 10. *The deaths of the uncircumcised*] Two deaths, temporal and eternal. *Ithobaal* was taken and killed by Nebuchadnezzar.

Verse 12. *Thou sealest up*] This has been translated, "Thou drawest thy own likeness." "Thou formest a portrait of thyself; and hast represented thyself the perfection of wisdom and beauty." I believe this to be the meaning of the place.

Verse 13. *Thou hast been in Eden*] This also is a strong irony. Thou art like *Adam*, when in his innocence and excellence he was in the garden of Eden!

Every precious stone was thy covering] For a description of these stones see the note on Exod. xxviii. 17.

Verse 14. *Thou art the anointed cherub that covereth*] The irony is continued; and here he is likened to the

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the workmanship of ^a thy tabrets
and of thy pipes was prepared in
thee in the day that thou wast
created.

14 Thou *art* the anointed ^a cherub that
covereth : and I have set thee so : thou wast
upon ^a the holy mountain of God ; thou hast
walked up and down in the midst of the
stones of fire.

15 Thou *wast* perfect in thy ways from the
day that thou wast created, till iniquity was
found in thee.

16 By the multitude of thy merchandise they
have filled the midst of thee with violence, and
thou hast sinned : therefore I will cast thee as
profane out of the mountain of God : and I
will destroy thee, ^a O covering cherub, from
the midst of the stones of fire.

17 ^a Thine heart was lifted up because of thy
beauty, thou hast corrupted thy wisdom by
reason of thy brightness : I will cast thee to
the ground, I will lay thee before kings, that
they may behold thee.

^a Chap. xxvi. 13.—¹ See Exod. xxv. 20 ; ver. 16.—² Chap.
xx. 40.—³ Ver. 14.—⁴ Ver. 2, 5.—⁵ Chap. xxvi. 21 ; xxvii.
36.—⁶ Heb. *terrors*.—⁷ Chap. vi. 2 ; xxy. 2 ; xxix. 2.

CHERUB that guarded the gates of Paradise, and kept
the way of the tree of life ; or to one of the cherubs
whose wings, spread out, covered the mercy-seat.

Thou wast upon the holy mountain of God] The
irony is still continued ; and now he is compared to
Moses, and afterwards to one of the *chief angels*, who
has walked up and down among the stones of fire ; that
is, thy floors have been paved with precious stones, that
shone and sparkled like fire.

Lucan, describing the splendour of the apartments
of *Cleopatra*, queen of Egypt, speaks in nearly a similar
language :—

Nec summis crustata domus, sectisque nitebat
Marmoribus, stabatque sibi non segnis *achates*,
Purpureusque lapis, totusque effusus in aula
Calcabatur onyx— *Pharsal. lib. x.*

Rich as some fane by slavish zealots reared,
For the proud banquet stood the hall prepared :
Thick *golden plates* the latent beams infold,
And the high roof was fretted o'er with *gold*.
Of solid *marble* all the walls were made,
And *onyx* e'en the *meaner floor* inlaid ;
While *porphyry* and *agate* round the court
In massy columns rose, a proud support.
Of solid *ebony* each post was wrought,
From swarthy *Meroë* profusely brought.
With *ivory* was the entrance crusted o'er,
And polished *tortoise* hid each shining door ;
While on the cloudy spots enched as seen
The trusty *emerald's* never-fading green.
Within the royal beds and couches shone,

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18 Thou hast defiled thy sanc-
tuaries by the multitude of thine
iniquities, by the iniquity of thy
traffic ; therefore will I bring

forth a fire from the midst of thee, it shall devour
thee, and I will bring thee to ashes upon the
earth in the sight of all them that behold thee.

19 All they that know thee among the people
shall be astonished at thee : ^a thou shalt be ^a a
terror, and never *shalt* thou be any more.

20 Again the word of the LORD came unto
me, saying,

21 Son of man, ^a set thy face ^a against Zidon,
and prophesy against it,

22 And say, Thus saith the Lord God ;
^b Behold, I *am* against thee, O Zidon ; and I
will be glorified in the midst of thee : and
^c they shall know that I *am* the LORD, when
I shall have executed judgments in her, and
shall be ^d sanctified in her.

23 ^e For I will send into her pestilence, and
blood into her streets ; and the wounded shall
be judged in the midst of her by the sword

^a Isa. xxiii. 4, 12 ; Jer. xxv. 22 ; xxvii. 3 ; chap. xxxii. 30.
^b Exod. xiv. 4, 17 ; chap. xxxix. 13.—^c Psal. ix. 16.—^d Chap.
xx. 41 ; xxxvi. 23 ; ver. 25.—^e Chap. xxxviii. 22.

Beamy and bright with many a costly stone,
The glowing purple rich. ROWE.

Verse 15. *Thou wast perfect in thy ways*] The irony
seems still to be kept up. Thou hast been like the
angels, like Moses, like the cherubs, like Adam, like
God, till thy iniquity was found out.

Verse 16. *I will cast thee as profane*] Thou shalt
be cast down from thine eminence.

From the midst of the stones of fire.] Some, sup-
posing that *stones of fire* means the *stars*, have thought
that the whole refers to the *fall of Satan*.

Verse 18. *Thou hast defiled thy sanctuaries*] Irony
continued. As God, as the angels, as the cherubim,
thou must have had thy sanctuaries ; but thou hast de-
filed them : and as Adam, thou hast polluted thy Eden,
and hast been expelled from Paradise.

Verse 19. *Thou shalt be a terror*] Instead of being
an object of *adoration* thou shalt be a subject of hor-
ror, and at last be destroyed with thy city, so that no-
thing but thy name shall remain. It was entirely burnt
by Alexander the Great, as it had been before by Ne-
buchadnezzar.

Verse 22. *I am against thee, O Zidon*] Sidon for a
long time had possessed the empire of the sea and of
all Phœnicia, and Tyre was one of its colonies ; but,
in process of time, the daughter became greater than
the mother. It seems to have been an independent
place at the time in which Tyre was taken ; but it is
likely that it was taken by the Chaldeans soon after the
former.

Verse 23. *And the wounded*] מלח *chalah*, the soldiery.

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upon her on every side ; and they shall know that I *am* the LORD. 24 And there shall be no more ^f a pricking brier unto the house of Israel, nor *any* grieving thorn of all *that are* round about them, that despised them ; and they shall know that I *am* the Lord God.

25 Thus saith the Lord God ; When I shall have ^g gathered the house of Israel from the people among whom they are scattered, and

^f Num. xxxiii. 55 ; Josh. xxiii. 13. — ^g Isa. xi. 12 ; xi. 17 ; xx. 41 ; xxiv. 13 ; xxvii. 21. — ^h Ver. 22.

All its supports shall be taken away, and its defenders destroyed.

Verse 24. *There shall be no more a pricking brier* Nothing to excite Israel to idolatry when restored from their captivity. Perhaps there is an allusion to *Jezebel*, daughter of *Ethbaal*, king of Sidon, and wife to Ahab, king of Israel, who was the greatest curse to Israel, and the universal restorer of idolatry in the land, see 1 Kings xvi. 31. Sidon being destroyed, there would come no encourager of idolatry from that quarter.

Verse 25. *When I shall have gathered the house of*

shall be ^h sanctified in them in the sight of the heathen, then shall they dwell in their land that I have given to my servant Jacob.

A. M. 3416.
B. C. 588.
Ol. XLVIII. 1.
Anno
Tarquinii Prisci,
R. Roman., 29.

26 And they shall ⁱ dwell ^k safely therein, and shall ^l build houses, and ^m plant vineyards ; yea, they shall dwell with confidence, when I have executed judgments upon all those that ⁿ despise them round about them ; and they shall know that I *am* the Lord their God.

ⁱ Jer. xxiii. 6 ; chap. xxxvi. 28. — ^k Or, *with confidence*.
^l Isa. lxx. 21 ; Amos ix. 14. — ^m Jer. xxxi. 5. — ⁿ Or, *spoil*.

Israel] In their long captivity, God had been preparing the land for them so as to make it a *safe dwelling* ; and hence he executed judgments on all the heathen nations round about by means of the Chaldeans. Thus Tyre and Sidon were destroyed, as were the Ammonites and others who had been the inveterate enemies of the Jews. Judgment first began at his own house, then proceeded to the heathen nations ; and when they were brought down, then he visited and redeemed his people. Thus God's ways are proved to be all equal ; partialities and caprices belong not to him

CHAPTER XXIX.

This and the three following chapters foretell the conquest of Egypt by Nebuchadnezzar, which he accomplished in the twenty-seventh year of Jehoiachin's captivity. The same event is foretold by Jeremiah, chap. xli. 13, &c. The prophecy opens with God's charging the king of Egypt (Pharaoh-hophra) with the same extravagant pride and profanity which were in the preceding chapter laid to the charge of the prince of Tyre. He appears, like him, to have affected Divine honours ; and boasted so much of the strength of his kingdom, that, as an ancient historian (Herodotus) tells us, he impiously declared that God himself could not dispossess him. Wherefore the prophet, with great majesty, addresses him under the image of one of those crocodiles or monsters which inhabited that river, of whose riches and revenue he vaunted ; and assures him that, with as much ease as a fisherman drags the fish he has hooked, God would drag him and his people into captivity, and that their carcasses should fall a prey to the beasts of the field and to the fowls of heaven, 1-7. The figure is then dropped ; and God is introduced denouncing, in plain terms, the most awful judgments against him and his nation, and declaring that the Egyptians should be subjected to the Babylonians till the fall of the Chaldean empire, 8-19. The prophet then foretells that Egypt, which was about to be devastated by the Babylonians, and many of the people carried into captivity, should again become a kingdom ; but that it should never regain its ancient political importance ; for, in the lapse of time, it should be even the basest of the kingdoms, a circumstance in the prophecy most literally fulfilled, especially under the Christian dispensation, in its government by the Mameluke slaves, 13-16. The prophecy, beginning at the seventeenth verse, is connected with the foregoing, as it relates to the same subject, though delivered about seventeen years later. Nebuchadnezzar and his army, after the long siege of Tyre, which made every head bald by constantly wearing their helmets, and wore the skin off every shoulder by carrying burdens to raise the fortifications, were disappointed of the spoil which they expected, by the retiring of the inhabitants to Carthage. God, therefore, promises him Egypt for his reward, 17-20. The chapter concludes with a prediction of the return of the Jews from the Babylonish captivity, 21.

A. M. 3415.
B. C. 589.
OL XLVII. 4.

Anno
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman., 28.

IN the tenth year, in the tenth month, in the twelfth day of the month, the word of the LORD came unto me, saying,

2 Son of man, ^aset thy face against Pharaoh king of Egypt, and prophesy against him, and ^bagainst all Egypt:

3 Speak, and say, Thus saith the Lord God; ^cBehold, I *am* against thee, Pharaoh king of Egypt, the great ^ddragon that lieth in the midst of his rivers, ^ewhich hath said, My river is mine own, and I have made *it* for myself.

4 But ^fI will put hooks in thy jaws, and I will cause the fish of thy rivers to stick unto thy scales, and I will bring thee up out of the midst of thy rivers, and all the fish of thy rivers shall stick unto thy scales.

5 And I will leave thee *thrown* into the wilderness, thee and all the fish of thy rivers: thou shalt fall upon the ^gopen fields; ^hthou shalt not be brought together, nor gathered: ⁱI have given thee for meat to the beasts of the field and to the fowls of the heaven.

6 And all the inhabitants of Egypt shall know that I *am* the Lord, because they have

been a ^kstaff of reed to the house of Israel.

7 ^lWhen they took hold of thee by thy hand, thou didst break, and read all their shoulder: and when they leaned upon thee, thou brakest, and madest all their loins to be at a stand.

8 Therefore thus saith the Lord God; Be hold, I will bring ^ma sword upon thee, and cut off man and beast out of thee.

9 And the land of Egypt shall be desolate and waste; and they shall know that I *am* the Lord: because he hath said, The river is mine, and I have made *it*.

10 Behold, therefore I *am* against thee, and against thy rivers, ⁿand I will make the land of Egypt ^outterly waste *and* desolate, ^pfrom ^qthe tower of ^rSyene even unto the border of Ethiopia.

11 ^sNo foot of man shall pass through it, nor foot of beast shall pass through it, neither shall it be inhabited forty years.

12 ^tAnd I will make the land of Egypt desolate in the midst of the countries *that are* desolate, and her cities among the cities *that*

^a Chap. xxviii. 21.—^b Isa. xix. 1; Jer. xxv. 19; xlvii. 2, 25.
^c Jer. xlv. 30; chap. xxviii. 22; ver. 10.—^d Psal. lxxiv. 13, 14; Isa. xxvii. 1; li. 9; chap. xxxii. 2.—^e See chap. xxviii. 2.
^f Isa. xxxvii. 29; chap. xxxviii. 4.—^g Heb. *face of the field*.
^h Jer. viii. 2; xvi. 4; xxv. 33.—ⁱ Jer. vii. 33; xxxiv. 20.

NOTES ON CHAP. XXIX.

Verse 1. *In the tenth year*] Of Zedekiah; and *tenth* of the captivity of Jeconiah.

The tenth month, in the twelfth day of the month] Answering to *Monday*, the first of *February*, A. M. 3415.

Verse 2. *Set thy face against Pharaoh king of Egypt*] This was Pharaoh-hophra or Pharaoh-apries, whom we have so frequently met with in the prophecies of Jeremiah, and much of whose history has been given in the notes.

Verse 3. *The great dragon*] הַתַּנִּינִים *hattannim* should here be translated *crocodile*, as that is a *real* animal, and numerous in the *Nile*; whereas the *dragon* is wholly *fabulous*. The original signifies any large animal.

The midst of his rivers] This refers to the several *branches* of the Nile, by which this river empties itself into the Mediterranean. The ancients termed them septem ostia Nili, "the seven mouths of the Nile." The *crocodile* was the emblem of *Egypt*.

Verse 4. *I will put hooks in thy jaws*] Amasis, one of this king's generals, being proclaimed king by an insurrection of the people, dethroned *Apries*, and seized upon the kingdom; and Apries was obliged to flee to Upper Egypt for safety.

I will cause the fish—to stick unto thy scales] Most fish are sorely troubled with a species of *msect* which

^k 2 Kings xviii. 21; Isa. xxxvi. 6.—^l Jer. xxxvii. 5, 7, 11; chap. xvii. 17.—^m Chap. xiv. 17; xxxii. 11, 12, 13.—ⁿ Chap. xxx. 12.—^o Heb. *wastes of waste*.—^p Or, *from Migdol to Syene*; Exod. xiv. 2; Jer. xlv. 1.—^q Chap. xxx. 6.—^r Heb. *Seveneh*.—^s Chap. xxxii. 13.—^t Chap. xxx. 7, 26.

bury their heads in their flesh, under their *scales*, and suck out the vital juices. The allusion seems to be to this. *Pharaoh* was the *crocodile*; the *fish*, the *common people*; and the *sticking to his scales*, the *insurrection* by which he was *wasted* and despoiled of his kingdom.

Verse 5. *I will leave thee thrown into the wilderness*] Referring to his being obliged to take refuge in Upper Egypt. But he was afterwards taken prisoner, and strangled by Amasis. *Herod.* lib. ii. s. 169.

Verse 6. *They have been a staff of reed*] An inefficient and faithless ally. The Israelites expected assistance from them when Nebuchadnezzar came against Jerusalem; and they made a feint to help them, but retired when Nebuchadnezzar went against them. Thus were the Jews deceived and ultimately ruined, see ver. 7.

Verse 10. *From the tower of Syene*] מִמְּגִדֹל *mimmigdol seveneh*, "from Migdol to Syene." Syene, now called *Essuan*, was the last city in Egypt, going towards Ethiopia. It was famous for a well into which the rays of the sun fell *perpendicularly* at *midday*.

Verse 12. *Shall be desolate forty years*] The country from Migdol or Magdolan, which was on the isthmus between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, was so completely ruined, that it might well be called *desert*; and it is probable that this desolation continued during the whole of the *reign* of *Amasis*, which was

A. M. 3415.
B. C. 589.
Ol. XLVII. 4.
Anno
Tarquinii Prisci,
R. Roman., 28.
are laid waste shall be desolate
forty years: and I will scatter
the Egyptians among the nations,
and will disperse them through the
countries.

13 Yet thus saith the Lord God; At the
end of forty years will I gather the Egyptians
from the people whither they were scattered:

14 And I will bring again the captivity of
Egypt, and will cause them to return into the
land of Pathros, into the land of their habitation;
and they shall be there a base kingdom.

15 It shall be the basest of the kingdoms;
neither shall it exalt itself any more above the
nations: for I will diminish them, that they
shall no more rule over the nations.

16 And it shall be no more the confidence of
the house of Israel, which bringeth their iniquity
to remembrance, when they shall look after them:
but they shall know that I am the Lord God.

17 And it came to pass in the seven and
twentieth year, in the first month, in the first

^a Isa. xix. 23; Jer. xli. 26. — ^v Or, birth. — ^w Hebrew,
^{ow}. — Chapter xvii. 6, 14. — ^y Isaiah xxx. 2, 3; xxxvi.
4, 6.

just forty years. See Herod. lib. iii. c. 10; and see
Calmet.

Verse 13. *Will I gather the Egyptians*] It is prob-
able that Cyrus gave permission to the Egyptians
brought to Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar, to return to
their own country. And if we reckon from the com-
mencement of the war against Pharaoh-hopra by Ne-
buchadnezzar, to the third or fourth year of Cyrus, the
term will be about forty years.

Verse 14. *Into the land of Pathros*] Supposed to
mean the Delta, a country included between the
branches of the Nile; called Δ delta, from its being in
the form of the Greek letter of that name. It may
mean the Pathrusim, in Upper Egypt, near to the The-
baid. This is most likely.

Shall be there a base kingdom.] That is, it shall con-
tinue to be tributary. It is upwards of two thousand
years since this prophecy was delivered, and it has
been uninterruptedly fulfilling to the present hour. 1.
Egypt became tributary to the Babylonians, under
Amasis. 2. After the ruin of the Babylonish empire,
it became subject to the Persians. 3. After the Per-
sians, it came into the hands of the Macedonians.
4. After the Macedonians it fell into the hands of the
Romans. 5. After the division of the Roman empire
it was subdued by the Saracens. 6. About A. D.
1250, it came into the hands of the Mameluke slaves.
7. Selim, the ninth emperor of the Turks, conquered
the Mamelukes, A. D. 1517, and annexed Egypt to
the Ottoman empire, of which it still continues to be
a province, governed by a pacha and twenty-four beys,
who are always advanced from servitude to the admin-
istration of public affairs. So true is it that Egypt,

day of the month, the word of
the Lord came unto me, saying,

18 Son of man, ^a Nebuchadrez-
zar king of Babylon caused his

army to serve a great service against Tyrus:
every head was made bald, and every shoulder
was peeled; yet had he no wages, nor his
army, for Tyrus, for the service that he had
served against it:

19 Therefore thus saith the Lord God;
Behold, I will give the land of Egypt unto
Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon; and he
shall take her multitude, and ^a take her spoil,
and take her prey; and it shall be the wages
for his army.

20 I have given him the land of Egypt ^b for
his labour wherewith he ^c served against it, be-
cause they wrought for me, saith the Lord God.

21 In that day ^d will I cause the horn of the
house of Israel to bud forth, and I will give
thee ^e the opening of the mouth in the midst of
them; and they shall know that I am the Lord

^z Jer. xxvii. 6; chap. xxvi. 7, 8. — ^a Heb. *spoil her spoil*, and
prey her prey. — ^b Or, for his hire. — ^c Jer. xxv. 9. — ^d Psa.
cxxxii. 17. — ^e Chap. xxiv. 27.

once so glorious, is the basest of kingdoms. See
Newton on the prophecies.

Verse 17. *The seven and twentieth year*] That is,
of the captivity of Jeconiah, fifteen years after the tak-
ing of Jerusalem; about April 20, 3432. The pre-
ceding prophecy was delivered one year before the tak-
ing of Jerusalem; this, sixteen years after; and it is
supposed to be the last which this prophet wrote.

Verse 18. *Caused his army to serve a great service
against Tyrus*] He was thirteen years employed in
the siege. See Joseph. Antiq. lib. x. c. 11. In this
siege his soldiers endured great hardships. Being con-
tinually on duty, their heads became bald by wearing
their helmets; and their shoulders bruised and peeled
by carrying baskets of earth to the fortifications, and
wood, &c., to build towers, &c.

Yet had he no wages, nor his army] The Tyrians,
finding it at last impossible to defend their city, put all
their wealth aboard their vessels, sailed out of the
port, and escaped for Carthage; and thus Nebuchad-
nezzar lost all the spoil of one of the richest cities in
the world.

Verse 20. *I have given him the land of Egypt for
his labour*] Because he fulfilled the designs of God
against Tyre, God promises to reward him with the
spoil of Egypt.

Verse 21. *Will I cause the horn of the house of Is-
rael to bud*] This may refer generally to the restora-
tion; but particularly to Zerubbabel, who became one
of the leaders of the people from Babylon. Or it may
respect Daniel, or Mordecai, or Jeconiah, who, about
this time, was brought out of prison by Evil-mero-
dach, and afterwards kindly treated.

CHAPTER XXX.

This chapter describes, with great force and elegance, the ruin of Egypt and all her allies by the Chaldeans under Nebuchadnezzar, 1-11; with an amplification of the distress of the principal cities of Egypt on that occasion, 12-19. The remaining verses are a short prophecy relating to the same event, and therefore annexed to the longer one preceding, although this was predicted sooner, 20-26.

A. M. 3432.
B. C. 572.
Olymp. LII. 1.
Anno
Servii Tullii,
R. Roman., 7.

THE word of the LORD came again unto me, saying,

2 Son of man, prophesy and say, Thus saith the Lord God;

^a Howl ye, Wo worth the day!

3 For ^b the day is near, even the day of the LORD is near, a cloudy day; it shall be the time of the heathen.

4 And the sword shall come upon Egypt, and great ^c pain shall be in Ethiopia, when the slain shall fall in Egypt, and they ^d shall take away her multitude, and ^e her foundations shall be broken down.

5 Ethiopia, and ^f Libya, and Lydia, and ^g all the mingled people, and Chub, and the ^h men of the land that is in league, shall fall with them by the sword.

6 Thus saith the LORD; They also that uphold Egypt shall fall; and the pride of her power shall come down: ⁱ from ^k the tower of Syene shall they fall in it by the sword, saith the Lord God.

7 ^l And they shall be desolate in the midst of the countries that are desolate, and her cities shall be in the midst of the cities that are wasted.

^a Isa. xiii. 6.—^b Chap. vii. 7, 12; Joel ii. 1; Zeph. i. 7.
^c Or, fear.—^d Chap. xxix. 19.—^e Jer. l. 15.—^f Heb. *Phut*; chap. xxvii. 10.—^g Jer. xxv. 20, 24.—^h Heb. *children*—ⁱ Or, from Migdol to Syene.—^k Chap. xxix. 10.—^l Chap. xxix. 12.

NOTES ON CHAP. XXX.

Verse 2. *Howl ye, Wo worth the day!* My Old MS. Bible.—*Goult* grc. *וואס וואס* to the day! *היילי דהר* *heyliu, hah laiyou!* "Howl ye, Alas for the day!" The reading in our present text is taken from *Coverdale's Bible*, 1535. The expressions signify that a most dreadful calamity was about to fall on Egypt and the neighbouring countries, called here the "time of the heathen," or of the *nations*; the day of calamity to them. They are afterwards specified, Ethiopia, Libya, Lydia, and Chub, and the mingled people, probably persons from different nations, who had followed the ill fortune of Pharaoh-hophra or Pharaoh-apries, when he fled from Amasis, and settled in Upper Egypt.

Verse 5. *Lydia*] This place is not well known. The *Ludim* were contiguous to Egypt, Gen. xi. 13.

Chub] The Cubians, placed by Ptolemy in the *Ma-reotis*. But probably instead of *וכוב* *vechub*, "and Chub," we should read *וכל* *vechol*, "and ALL the men

8 And they shall know that I *am* the LORD, when I have set a fire in Egypt, and *when* all her helpers shall be ^m destroyed.

9 In that day ⁿ shall messengers go forth from me in ships to make the careless Ethiopians afraid, and great pain shall come upon them, as in the day of Egypt: for, lo, it cometh.

10 Thus saith the Lord God: ^o I will also make the multitude of Egypt to cease by the hand of Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon.

11 He and his people with him, ^p the terrible of the nations, shall be brought to destroy the land: and they shall draw their swords against Egypt, and fill the land with the slain.

12 And ^q I will make the rivers ^r dry, and ^s sell the land into the hand of the wicked: and I will make the land waste, and ^t all that is therein, by the hand of strangers: I the LORD have spoken *it*.

13 Thus saith the Lord God; I will also ^u destroy the idols, and I will cause *their* images to cease out of Noph; ^v and there shall be no more a prince of the land of Egypt: ^w and I will put a fear in the land of Egypt.

^m Heb. *broken*.—ⁿ Isa. xviii. 1, 2.—^o Chap. xxix. 19.
^p Chap. xxviii. 7.—^q Isa. xix. 5, 6.—^r Heb. *drought*.—^s Isa. xix. 4.—^t Heb. *the fulness thereof*.—^u Isa. xix. 1; Jer. xlii. 12; xlv. 25; Zech. xiii. 2.—^v Zech. x. 11.—^w Isa. xix. 16.

of the land," &c. The *Septuagint* adds "the Persians and the Cretans."

Verse 7. *Shall be desolate*] All these countries shall be desolated, and the places named shall be *chief* in these desolations.

Verse 9. *Messengers go forth from me in ships*] Ships can ascend the Nile up to Syene or Essuan, by the *cataracts*; and when Nebuchadnezzar's vessels went up, they struck terror into the Ethiopians. They are represented here as the "messengers of God."

Verse 12. *I will make the rivers dry*] As the *overflowing* of the Nile was the grand cause of fertility to Egypt, the *drying* it up, or preventing that *annual inundation*, must be the cause of dearth, famine, &c. By *rivers*, we may understand the *various canals* cut from the Nile to carry water into the different parts of the land. When the Nile did not rise to its usual height, these canals were quite dry.

Verse 13. *Their images to cease out of Noph*] *Noph*

A. M. 3432.
B. C. 572.
Olymp. LII. 1.
Anno
Servii Tullii,
R. Roman., 7.

A. M. 3432.
B. C. 572.
Ol. LII. 1.
Anno
Servii Tullii,
R. Roman., 7.

14 And I will make ^{*}Pathros desolate, and will set fire in ^γZoan, ^z and will execute judgments in No.

15 And I will pour my fury upon ^bSin, the strength of Egypt; ^c and I will cut off the multitude of No.

16 And I will ^dset fire in Egypt: Sin shall have great pain, and No shall be rent asunder, and Noph shall have distresses daily.

17 The young men of ^eAven and of ^fPibeseth shall fall by the sword: and these cities shall go into captivity.

18 ^gAt Tehaphnehes also the day shall be ^hdarkened, when I shall break there the yokes of Egypt: and the pomp of her strength shall cease in her: as for her, a cloud shall cover her, and her daughters shall go into captivity.

19 Thus will I execute judgments in Egypt: and they shall know that I *am* the LORD.

A. M. 3416.
B. C. 588.
Ol. XLVIII. 1.
Anno
Tarquiniū Prisci,
R. Roman., 29.

20 And it came to pass in the eleventh year, in the first month, in the seventh day of the month, that the word of the LORD came unto me, saying,

21 Son of man, I have ⁱbroken the arm of Pharaoh king of Egypt; and lo, ^kit shall not

^{*} Chap. xxix. 14.—^γ Psa. lxxviii. 12, 43.—^z Or, *Tanis*.
^a Nah. iii. 9, 10.—^b Or, *Pelusium*.—^c Jer. xlv. 25.—^d Ver. 8.—^e Or, *Heliopolis*.—^f Or, *Bubastum*.

Afterwards *Memphis*, and now *Cairo* or *Kahira*. This was the seat of Egyptian idolatry; the place where *Apis* was particularly worshipped.

No more a prince of the land of Egypt] Not one, from that time to the present day. See the note on chap. xxix. 14.

Verse 14. *I will make Pathros desolate*] See the preceding chapter, ver. 14.

Zoan] *Tanis*, the ancient capital of Egypt.
No.] *Diospolis*, or *Thebes*, the city of Jupiter.

Verse 15. *My fury upon Sin*] *Pelusium*, a strong city of Egypt, on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea.

Verse 16. *Noph*] *Cairo* or *Kahira*; see ver. 13.

Verse 17. *Aven*] Or *On*, the famous *Heliopolis*, or city of the sun.

Pibeseth] *Bubastum* or *Bubaste*, by a slight alteration of the letters. It is situated on the eastern branch of the Nile, towards Arabia.

Verse 18. *Tehaphnehes*] Called also *Tahapanes*, Jer. ii. 16. This is the *Pelusian Daphne*.

Break there the yokes] The sceptres. Nebuchadnezzar broke the sceptre of Egypt when he confirmed the kingdom to *Amasis*, who had rebelled against *Apries*.

be bound up to be healed, to put a roller to bind it, to make it strong to hold the sword.

A. M. 3416.
B. C. 588.
Ol. XLVIII. 1.
Anno
Tarquiniū Prisci,
R. Roman., 29.

22 Therefore thus saith the Lord God; Behold, I *am* against Pharaoh king of Egypt, and will ^lbreak his arms, the strong, and that which was broken; and I will cause the sword to fall out of his hand.

23 ^mAnd I will scatter the Egyptians among the nations, and will disperse them through the countries.

24 And I will strengthen the arms of the king of Babylon, and put my sword in his hand: but I will break Pharaoh's arms, and he shall groan before him with the groanings of a deadly wounded man.

25 But I will strengthen the arms of the king of Babylon, and the arms of Pharaoh shall fall down; and ⁿthey shall know that I *am* the LORD, when I shall put my sword into the hand of the king of Babylon, and he shall stretch it out upon the land of Egypt.

26 ^oAnd I will scatter the Egyptians among the nations, and disperse them among the countries; and they shall know that I *am* the LORD.

^γ Jer. ii. 16.—^b Or, *restrained*.—ⁱ Jer. xlviii. 25.—^k Jer. xlv. 11.—^l Psa. xxxvii. 17.—^m Ver. 26; chap. xxix. 12.
ⁿ Psa. ix. 16.—^o Ver. 23; chap. xxix. 12.

Verse 20. *In the eleventh year, in the first month, in the seventh day*] This was the eleventh year of the captivity of Jeconiah, and the date here answers to April 26, A. M. 3416; a prophecy anterior by several years to that already delivered. In collecting the writings of Ezekiel, more care was taken to put all that related to one subject together, than to attend to chronological arrangement.

Verse 21. *I have broken the arm of Pharaoh*] Perhaps this may refer to his defeat by Nebuchadnezzar, when he was coming with the Egyptian army to succour Jerusalem.

Verse 22. *I will cause the sword to fall out of his hand.*] When the arm is broken, the sword will naturally fall. But these expressions show that the Egyptians would be rendered wholly useless to Zedekiah, and should never more recover their political strength. This was the case from the time of the rebellion of Amasis.

Verse 26. *I will scatter the Egyptians*] Several fled with *Apries* to Upper Egypt; and when Nebuchadnezzar wasted the country, he carried many of them to Babylon. See on chap. xxix. 12.

CHAPTER XXXI.

This very beautiful chapter relates also to Egypt. The prophet describes to Pharaoh the fall of the king of Ninereh, (see the books of Nahum, Jonah, and Zephaniah,) under the image of a fair cedar of Lebanon, once exceedingly tall, flourishing, and majestic, but now cut down and withered, with its broken branches strewed around, 1-17. He then concludes with bringing the matter home to the king of Egypt, by telling him that this was a picture of his approaching fate, 18. The beautiful cedar of Lebanon, remarkable for its loftiness, and in the most flourishing condition, but afterwards cut down and deserted, gives a very lively painting of the great glory and dreadful catastrophe of both the Assyrian and Egyptian monarchies. The manner in which the prophet has embellished his subject is deeply interesting; the colouring is of that kind which the mind will always contemplate with pleasure.

A. M. 3416.
B. C. 588.
Ol. XLVIII. 1.
Anno
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman., 29.

AND it came to pass in the eleventh year, in the third month, in the first day of the month, that the word of the

LORD came unto me, saying,

2 Son of man, speak unto Pharaoh king of Egypt, and to his multitude; ^a Whom art thou like in thy greatness?

3 ^b Behold, the Assyrian *was* a cedar in Lebanon ^c with fair branches, and with a shadowing shroud, and of a high stature; and his top was among the thick boughs.

4 ^d The waters ^e made him great, the deep ^f set him up on high with her rivers running round about his plants, and sent out her ^g little rivers unto all the trees of the field.

5 Therefore ^h his height was exalted above all the trees of the field, and his boughs were multiplied, and his branches became long because of the multitude of waters, ⁱ when he shot forth.

6 All the ^k fowls of heaven made their nests in his boughs, and under his branches did all the beasts of the field bring forth their young, and under his shadow dwelt all great nations.

7 Thus was he fair in his greatness, in the

length of his branches: for his root was by great waters.

8 The cedars in the ^l garden of God could not hide him: the fir trees were not like his boughs, and the chesnut trees were not like his branches; nor any tree in the garden of God was like unto him in his beauty.

9 I have made him fair by the multitude of his branches; so that all the trees of Eden, that were in the garden of God, envied him.

10 Therefore thus saith the Lord God; Because thou hast lifted up thyself in height, and he hath shot up his top among the thick boughs, and ^m his heart is lifted up in his height;

11 I have therefore delivered him into the hand of the mighty one of the heathen; ⁿ he shall surely deal with him: I have driven him out for his wickedness.

12 And strangers, ^o the terrible of the nations, have cut him off, and have left him: ^p upon the mountains and in all the valleys his branches are fallen, and his boughs are broken by all the rivers of the land; and all the people of the earth are gone down from his shadow, and have left him.

^a Ver. 18. — ^b Dan. iv. 10. — ^c Heb. fair of branches. — ^d Jer. li. 36. — ^e Or, nourished. — ^f Or, brought him up. — ^g Or, conduits. — ^h Dan. iv. 11. — ⁱ Or, when it sent them forth.

^k Chap. xvii. 23; Dan. iv. 12. — ^l Gen. ii. 8; xiii. 10, chap. xxviii. 13. — ^m Dan. v. 20. — ⁿ Heb. in doing he shall do unto him. — ^o Chap. xxviii. 7. — ^p Chap. xxxii. 5; xxxv. 8.

NOTES ON CHAP. XXXI.

Verse 1. *In the eleventh year*] On Sunday, June 19, A. M. 3416, according to Abp. Usher; a month before Jerusalem was taken by the Chaldeans.

Verse 3. *Behold, the Assyrian was a cedar*] Why is the Assyrian introduced here, when the whole chapter concerns Egypt? Bp. Lowth has shown that אֶשְׁכּוּר אֶרֶז *ashshur erez* should be translated *the tall cedar, the very stately cedar*; hence there is reference to his lofty top; and all the following description belongs to Egypt, not to Assyria. But see on ver. 11.

Verse 4. *The waters made him great*] Alluding to the fertility of Egypt by the overflowing of the Nile. But waters often mean peoples. By means of the different nations under the Egyptians, that government

became very opulent. These nations are represented as fowls and beasts, taking shelter under the protection of this great political Egyptian tree, ver. 6.

Verse 8. *The cedars in the garden of God*] Egypt was one of the most eminent and affluent of all the neighbouring nations.

Verse 11. *The mighty one of the heathen*] Nebuchadnezzar. It is worthy of notice, that Nebuchadnezzar, in the first year of his reign, rendered himself master of Nineveh, the capital of the Assyrian empire. See *Sedar Olam*. This happened about twenty years before Ezekiel delivered this prophecy; on this account, *Ashshur*, ver. 3, may relate to the Assyrians, to whom it is possible the prophet here compares the Egyptians. But see on ver. 3.

A. M. 3416.
B. C. 588.
Ol. XLVIII. 1. Anno
Tarquinii Prisci,
R. Roman., 29.

13 ^a Upon his ruin shall all the fowls of the heaven remain, and all the beasts of the field shall be upon his branches :

14 To the end that none of all the trees by the waters exalt themselves for their height, neither shoot up their top among the thick boughs, neither their trees ^z stand up in their height, all that drink water : for ^a they are all delivered unto death, ^t to the nether parts of the earth, in the midst of the children of men, with them that go down to the pit.

15 Thus saith the Lord God ; In the day when he went down to the grave I caused a mourning : I covered the deep for him, and I restrained the floods thereof, and the great waters were stayed : and I caused Lebanon ^u to mourn for him, and all the trees of the field fainted for him.

^a Isa. xviii. 6 ; chap. xxxii. 4.—^t Or, stand upon themselves for their height.—^u Psa. lxxxii. 7.—^t Chap. xxxii. 18. ^z Heb. to be black.—^v Chap. xxvi. 15.

Verse 13. *Upon his ruin shall all the fowls*] The fall of Egypt is likened to the fall of a great tree ; and as the fowls and beasts sheltered under its branches before, ver. 6, so they now feed upon its ruins.

Verse 14. *To the end that none of all the trees*] Let this ruin, fallen upon Egypt, teach all the nations that shall hear of it to be *humble*, because, however *elevated*, God can soon bring them down ; and *pride* and *arrogance*, either in *states* or *individuals*, have the peculiar abhorrence of God. Pride does not suit the sons of men ; it made devils of *angels*, and makes fiends of *men*.

Verse 15. *I caused Lebanon to mourn for him*] All

A. M. 3416.
B. C. 588.
Ol. XLVIII. 1. Anno
Tarquinii Prisci,
R. Roman., 29.

16 I made the nations to ^v shake at the sound of his fall, when I ^w cast him down to hell with them that descend into the pit : and ^z all the trees of Eden, the choice and best of Lebanon, all that drink water, ^z shall be comforted in the nether parts of the earth.

17 They also went down into hell with him unto *them that be slain with the sword* ; and *they that were his arm, that ^z dwelt under his shadow in the midst of the heathen*.

18 ^a To whom art thou thus like in glory and in greatness among the trees of Eden ? yet shalt thou be brought down with the trees of Eden unto the nether parts of the earth : ^b thou shalt lie in the midst of the uncircumcised with *them that be slain by the sword*. This is Pharaoh and all his multitude, saith the Lord God.

^a Isa. xiv. 15.—^z Isa. xiv. 8.—^y Chap. xxxii. 31.—^z Lam. iv. 20.—^a Ver. 2 ; chap. xxxii. 19.—^b Chap. xxviii. 10 ; xxii. 19, 21, 24, &c.

the confederates of Pharaoh are represented as deploring his fall, ver. 16, 17.

Verse 17. *They also went down into hell with him*] Into remediless destruction.

Verse 18. *This is Pharaoh*] All that I have spoken in this allegory of the *lofty cedar* refers to *Pharaoh*, king of Egypt, his princes, confederates, and people. Calmet understands the whole chapter of the *king of Assyria*, under which he allows that *Egypt* is adumbrated ; and hence on this verse he quotes,—

Mutato nomine, de te fabula narratur.

What is said of Assyria belongs to thee, O Egypt.

CHAPTER XXXII.

The prophet goes on to predict the fall of the king of Egypt, under the figure of an animal of prey, such as a lion or crocodile, caught, slain, and his carcass left a prey to the fowls and wild beasts, 1–6. The figure is then changed ; and the greatness of his fall (described by the darkening of the sun, moon, and stars) strikes terror into all the surrounding nations, 7–10. The prophet adds, that the overthrow of the then reigning Egyptian dynasty was to be effected by the instrumentality of the king of Babylon, who should leave Egypt so desolate, that its waters, (alluding to the metaphor used in the second verse,) should run as pure and smooth as oil, without the foot of man or the hoof of a beast to disturb them, 11–16. A beautiful, nervous, and concise description of a land ruined and left utterly desolate. In the remaining part of the chapter the same event is portrayed by one of the boldest figures ever attempted in any composition, and which at the same time is executed with astonishing perspicuity and force. God is introduced ordering a place in the lower regions for the king of Egypt and his host, 17, 18. The prophet delivers his message, pronounces their fate, and commands those who buried the slain to drag him and his multitudes to the subterraneous mansions, 19, 20. At the tumult and commotion which this mighty work occasions, the infernal shades are represented as roused from their couches to learn the cause. They see and congratulate the king of Egypt, on his arrival among them, 21. Pharaoh being now introduced into this immense subterraneous cavern, (see the fourteenth chapter of Isaiah, where a similar imagery is employed,) the prophet leads him all around the sides of the pit ; shows him the gloomy mansions of former tyrants, tells their names as he goes along ; beautifully contrasts their former pomp and destructive ambition, when they were a terror to the surrounding states, with their present most abject and helpless condition ; declares

that all these oppressors of mankind have not only been cut off out of the land of the living, but have gone down into the grave unreunited, that is, they have died in their sins, and therefore shall have no resurrection to eternal life; and concludes with showing Pharaoh the place destined for him in the midst of the unreunited, and of them that have been slain by the sword, 22-32. This prophetic ode may be considered as a finished model in that species of writing which is appropriated to the exciting of terror. The imagery throughout is sublime and terrible; and no reader of sensibility and taste can accompany the prophet in this funeral procession, and visit the mansions of Hades, without being impressed with a degree of awe nearly approaching to horror.

A. M. 3417.
B. C. 587.
OL XLVIII. 2.
Anno
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman. 30.

AND it came to pass in the twelfth year, in the twelfth month, in the first day of the month, that the word of the Lord came unto me, saying,

2 Son of man, ^a take up a lamentation for Pharaoh king of Egypt, and say unto him, ^b Thou art like a young lion of the nations, ^c and thou art as a ^d whale in the seas: and thou camest forth with thy rivers, and troubledst the waters with thy feet, and ^e fouledst their rivers:

3 Thus saith the Lord God; I will therefore ^f spread out my net over thee with a company of many people; and they shall bring thee up in my net.

4 Then ^g will I leave thee upon the land, I will cast thee forth upon the open field, and ^h will cause all the fowls of the heaven to remain upon thee, and I will fill the beasts of the whole earth with thee.

5 And I will lay thy flesh ⁱ upon the mountains, and fill the valleys with thy height.

6 I will also water with thy blood ^k the land

^a Chap. xxvii. 2; ver. 16.—^b Chap. xix. 3, 6; xxxviii. 13. ^c Chap. xxix. 3.—^d Or, dragon.—^e Chap. xxiv. 18.—^f Ch. xii. 13; xvii. 20; Hos. vii. 12.—^g Chap. xxix. 5.—^h Chap. xxvii. 13.—ⁱ Chap. xxi. 12.—^j Or, the head of thy swimming. ^k Or, extinguish.

NOTES ON CHAP. XXXII.

Verse 1. In the twelfth year, in the twelfth month, in the first day of the month] On Wednesday, March 22, the twelfth year of the captivity of Jeconiah, A. M. 3417.

Instead of the twelfth year, five of Kennicott's MSS., and eight of De Rossi's, read בקשת עשרה in the eleventh year. This reading is supported by the Syriac; and is confirmed by an excellent MS. of my own, about four hundred years old.

Verse 2. Thou art like a young lion—and thou art as a whale in the seas] Thou mayest be likened to two of the fiercest animals in the creation; to a lion, the fiercest on the land; to a crocodile, תנין tannim, (see chap. xxix. 3,) the fiercest in the waters. It may, however, point out the hippopotamus, as there seems to be a reference to his mode of feeding. He walks deliberately into the water over head, and pursues his way in the same manner; still keeping on his feet, and feeding on the plants, &c., that grow at the bottom. Thus he fouls the water with his feet.

wherein thou swimdest, even to the mountains; and the rivers shall be full of thee.

7 And when I shall ^l put thee out, ^m I will cover the heaven, and make the stars thereof dark; I will cover the sun with a cloud, and the moon shall not give her light

8 All the ⁿ bright lights of heaven will I make ^o dark over thee, and set darkness upon thy land, saith the Lord God.

9 I will also ^p vex the hearts of many people, when I shall bring thy destruction among the nations, into the countries which thou hast not known.

10 Yea, I will make many people ^q amazed at thee, and their kings shall be horribly afraid for thee, when I shall brandish my sword before them; and ^r they shall tremble at every moment, every man for his own life, in the day of thy fall.

11 ^s For thus saith the Lord God; The sword of the king of Babylon shall come upon thee.

12 By the swords of the mighty will I cause

^m Isa. xiii. 10; Joel ii. 31; iii. 15; Amos viii. 9; Rev. vi. 12, 13; Matt. xxiv. 29.—ⁿ Heb. light of the light in heaven. ^o Heb. them dark.—^p Heb. provoke to anger, or grief.—^q Chap. xxvii. 35.—^r Chap. xxvi. 16.—^s Jer. xli. 26; chap. xxx. 4.

Verse 5. And fill the valleys with thy height.] Some translate, with the worms, which should proceed from the putrefaction of his flesh.

Verse 6. The land wherein thou swimdest] Egypt; so called, because intersected with canals, and overflowed annually by the Nile.

Verse 7. I will cover the heaven] Destroy the empire.

Make the stars thereof dark] Overwhelm all the dependent states.

I will cover the sun] The king himself.

And the moon shall not give her light.] The queen may be meant, or some state less than the kingdom.

Verse 8. And set darkness upon thy land] As I did when a former king refused to let my people go to the wilderness to worship me. I will involve thee, and thy house, and thy people, and the whole land, in desolation and wo.

Verse 9. I will also vex the hearts] Even the remote nations, who had no connexion with thee, shall be amazed at the judgments which have fallen upon thee

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thy multitude to fall, * the terrible of the nations, all of them : and ^u they shall spoil the pomp of Egypt, and all the multitude thereof shall be destroyed.

13 I will destroy also all the beasts thereof from beside the great waters ; ^v neither shall the foot of man trouble them any more, nor the hoofs of beasts trouble them.

14 Then will I make their waters deep, and cause their rivers to run like oil, saith the Lord God.

15 When I shall make the land of Egypt desolate, and the country shall be ^w destitute of that whereof it was full, when I shall smite all them that dwell therein, ^x then shall they know that I am the LORD.

16 This is the ^y lamentation wherewith they shall lament her : the daughters of the nations shall lament her : they shall lament for her, *even* for Egypt, and for all her multitude, saith the Lord God.

17 It came to pass also in the twelfth year, in the fifteenth day of the month, that the word of the LORD came unto me, saying,

18 Son of man, wail for the multitude of Egypt, and ^z cast them down, *even* her, and the daughters of the famous nations, unto the nether parts of the earth, with them that go down into the pit.

19 ^a Whom dost thou pass in beauty ? ^b go down, and be thou laid with the uncircumcised.

^c Chap. xxviii. 7. — ^d Chap. xxix. 19. — ^e Chap. xxix. 11. ^f Heb. *desolate from the fulness thereof*. — ^g Exod. vii. 5 ; xiv. 4, 18 ; Psal. ix. 16 ; chap. vi. 7. — ^h Ver. 2 ; 2 Sam. i. 17 ; 2 Chron. xxxv. 25 ; chap. xvi. 17. — ⁱ Chap. xxvi. 20 ; xxxi. 14. — ^j Ch. xxxi. 2, 18. — ^k Ver. 21, 24, &c. ; chap. xxviii. 10.

Verse 14. *Cause their rivers to run like oil*] Bring the whole state into quietness, there being no longer a political hippopotamus to foul the waters—to disturb the peace of the country.

Verse 15. *Shall be destitute of that whereof it was full*] Of corn, and all other necessities of life.

Verse 17. *In the twelfth year*] Two of Kennicott's MSS., one of De Rossi's, and one of my own, (that mentioned ver. 1.) have, in the ELEVENTH year ; and so has the Syriac, as before. This prophecy concerns the people of Egypt.

Verse 18. *Cast them down*] Show them that they shall be cast down. Proclaim to them a casting down prophecy.

Verse 19. *Whom dost thou pass in beauty ?*] How little does it signify, whether a mummy be well embalmed, wrapped round with rich stuff, and beautifully painted on the outside, or not. Go down into the tombs, examine the niches, and see whether one dead carcass be preferable to another.

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20 They shall fall in the midst of them that are slain by the sword : ^e she is delivered to the sword : draw her and all her multitudes.

21 ^d The strong among the mighty shall speak to him out of the midst of hell with them that help him : they are ^e gone down, they lie uncircumcised, slain by the sword.

22 ^f Asshur is there and all her company : his graves are about him : all of them slain, fallen by the sword :

23 ^g Whose graves are set in the sides of the pit, and her company is round about her grave : all of them slain, fallen by the sword, which ^h caused ⁱ terror in the land of the living.

24 There is ^k Elam and all her multitude round about her grave, all of them slain, fallen by the sword, which are ^l gone down uncircumcised into the nether parts of the earth, ^m which caused their terror in the land of the living ; yet have they borne their shame with them that go down to the pit.

25 They have set her a bed in the midst of the slain with all her multitude : her graves are round about him : all of them uncircumcised, slain by the sword : though their terror was caused in the land of the living, yet have they borne their shame with them that go down to the pit : he is put in the midst of them that be slain.

26 There is ⁿ Meshech, Tubal, and all her

^c Or, *the sword is laid*. — ^d Isa. i. 31 ; xiv. 9, 10 ; ver. 27. ^e Ver. 19, 25, &c. — ^f Ver. 21, 26, 29, 30. — ^g Isa. xiv. 15. ^h Chap. xxvi. 17, 20 ; ver. 24, 25, 26, 27, 32. — ⁱ Or, *dismaying*. ^j Jer. xlix. 34, &c. — ^k Ver. 21. — ^l Ver. 23. — ^m Gen. x. 2 ; chap. xxvii. 13 ; xxxviii. 2.

Verse 21. *Out of the midst of hell*] שְׁאוֹל sheol, the catacombs, the place of burial. There is something here similar to Isa. xiv. 9, where the descent of the king of Babylon to the state of the dead is described.

Verse 22. *Asshur is there*] The mightiest conquerors of the earth have gone down to the grave before thee ; there they and their soldiers lie together all slain by the sword.

Verse 23. *Whose graves are set in the sides of the pit*] Alluding to the niches in the sides of the subterranean caves or burying-places, where the bodies are laid. These are numerous in Egypt.

Verse 24. *There is Elam*] The Elamites, not far from the Assyrians ; others think that Persia is meant. It was invaded by the joint forces of Cyaxares and Nebuchadnezzar.

Verse 26. *There is Meshech, Tubal*] See on chap. xxvii. 13.

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multitude : her graves *are* round about him : all of them ° uncircumcised, slain by the sword, though they caused their terror in the land of the living.

27 ^p And they shall not lie with the mighty *that are* fallen of the uncircumcised, which are gone down to hell ^a with their weapons of war : and they have laid their swords under their heads, but their iniquities shall be upon their bones, though *they were* the terror of the mighty in the land of the living.

28 Yea, thou shalt be broken in the midst of the uncircumcised, and shalt lie with *them that are* slain with the sword.

29 There is ^r Edom, her kings, and all her princes, which with their might are ^s laid by *them that were* slain by the sword : they shall

° Ver. 19, 20, &c. — ^p Ver. 21. Isa. xiv. 18, 19. — ^a Heb. *with weapons of their war.* — ^t Chap. xxv. 12, &c.

Verse 27. *Gone down to hell with their weapons of war*] Are buried in their armour, and with their weapons lying by their sides. It was a very ancient practice, in different nations, to bury a warrior's weapons in the same grave with himself.

Verse 29. *There is Edom*] All the glory and pomp of the *Idumean* kings, who also helped to oppress the Israelites, are gone down into the grave. Their kings, princes, and all their mighty men lie mingled with the *uncircumcised*, not distinguished from the *common dead* : —

“Where they an equal honour share,
Who buried or unburied are.
Where Agamemnon knows no more
Than Irus, he condemned before.
Where fair Achilles and Thersites lie,
Equally naked, poor, and dry.”

Verse 30. *There be the princes of the north*] The kings of Media and Assyria, and all the *Zidonians* — the kings of Tyre, Sidon, and Damascus. See *Calmet*.

lie with the uncircumcised, and with them that go down to the pit.

30 ^t There *be* the princes of the north, all of them, and all the ^u Zidonians which are gone down with the slain ; with their terror they are ashamed of their might ; and they lie uncircumcised with *them that be* slain by the sword, and bear their shame with them that go down to the pit.

31 Pharaoh shall see them, and shall be ^v comforted over all his multitude, *even* Pharaoh and all his army slain by the sword, saith the Lord God.

32 For I have caused my terror in the land of the living : and he shall be laid in the midst of the uncircumcised with *them that are* slain with the sword, *even* Pharaoh and all his multitude, saith the Lord God.

^a Heb. *given, or put.* — ^t Chap. xxxviii. 6, 15 ; xxxix. 2. — ^u Heb. xxviii. 21. — ^v Chap. xxxi. 16.

Verse 31. *Pharaoh shall see them*] Pharaoh also, who said he was a *god*, shall be found among the vulgar dead.

And shall be comforted] Shall console himself, on finding that all other proud boasters are in the same circumstances with himself. Here is a reference to a *consciousness* after death.

Verse 32. *I have caused my terror in the land of the living*] I have spread dismay through Judea, the land of the *living God*, where the *living oracles* were delivered, and where the upright *live* by faith. When Pharaoh-necho came against Josiah, defeated, and slew him at Megiddo, fear and terror were spread through all the land of Judea ; and the allusion here is probably to that circumstance. But even he is now laid with the *uncircumcised*, and is no more to be distinguished from the *common dead*.

Much of the phraseology of this chapter may be illustrated by comparing it with Isa. xiv., where see the notes, which the intelligent reader will do well to consult.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

The prophet, after having addressed several other nations, returns now to his own ; previously to which he is told, as on a former occasion, the duty of a watchman, the salvation or ruin of whose soul depends on the manner in which he discharges it. An awful passage indeed ; full of important instruction both to such as speak, and to such as hear, the word of God, 1–9. The prophet is then directed what answer to make to the cavils of infidelity and impiety ; and to vindicate the equity of the Divine government by declaring the general terms of acceptance with God to be (as told before, chap. xviii.) without respect of persons ; so that the ruin of the finally impenitent must be entirely owing to themselves, 10–20. The prophet receives the news of the destruction of Jerusalem by the Chaldeans, about a year and four months after it happened, according to the opinion of some, who have been led to this conjecture by the date given to this prophecy in the twenty-first verse, as it stands in our common Version : but some of the manuscripts of this prophet consulted by Dr. Kennicott have in this place the ELEVENTH year, which is probably the genuine reading. To check the vain confidence of those who expected to hold out by possessing themselves

of its other fastnesses, the utter desolation of all Judea is foretold, 21–29. Ezekiel is informed that among those that attended his instructions were a great number of hypocrites, against whom he delivers a most awful message. When the Lord is destroying these hypocrites, then shall they know that there hath been a prophet among them, 30–33.

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A GAIN the word of the LORD came unto me, saying,

2 Son of man, speak ^a to the children of thy people, and say unto them, ^b When ^c I bring the sword upon a land, ^d if the people of the land take a man of their coasts, and set him for their ^d watchman:

3 If when he seeth the sword come upon the land, he blow the trumpet, and warn the people;

4 Then ^e whosoever heareth the sound of the trumpet and taketh not warning; if the sword come, and take him away, ^f his blood shall be upon his own head.

5 He heard the sound of the trumpet, and took not warning; his blood shall be upon him. But he that taketh warning shall deliver his soul.

6 But if the watchman see the sword come, and blow not the trumpet, and the people be not warned; if the sword come, and take *any* person from among them, ^g he is taken away in his iniquity; but his blood will I require at the watchman's hand.

7 ^h So thou, O son of man, I have set thee a watchman unto the house of Israel; therefore thou shalt hear the word at my mouth, and warn them from me.

8 When I say unto the wicked, O wicked *man*, thou shalt surely die; if thou dost not speak to warn the wicked from his way, that wicked *man* shall die in his iniquity; but his blood will I require at thine hand.

9 Nevertheless, if thou warn the wicked of

his way to turn from it; if he do not turn from his way, he shall die in his iniquity; but thou hast delivered thy soul.

10 Therefore, O thou son of man, speak unto the house of Israel; Thus ye speak, saying, If our transgressions and our sins be upon us, and we ⁱ pine away in them, ^k how should we then live?

11 Say unto them, As I live, saith the Lord God, ^l I have no pleasure in the death of the wicked; but that the wicked turn from his way and live: turn ye, turn ye from your evil ways; for ^m why will ye die, O house of Israel?

12 Therefore, thou son of man, say unto the children of thy people, ⁿ The righteousness of the righteous shall not deliver him in the day of his transgression: as for the wickedness of the wicked, ^o he shall not fall thereby in the day that he turneth from his wickedness; neither shall the righteous be able to live for his *righteousness* in the day that he sinneth.

13 When I shall say to the righteous, *that* he shall surely live; ^p if he trust to his own righteousness, and commit iniquity, all his righteousness shall not be remembered; but for his iniquity that he hath committed, he shall die for it.

14 Again, ^q when I say unto the wicked, Thou shalt surely die; if he turn from his sin, and do ^r that which is lawful and right;

15 *If* the wicked ^s restore the pledge, ^t give again that he had robbed, walk in ^u the sta-

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^a Chap. iii. 11.—^b Chap. xiv. 17.—^c Heb. *A land when I bring a sword upon her.*—^d 2 Sam. xxviii. 24, 25; 2 Kings ix. 17; ver. 7; Hos. ix. 8.—^e Heb. *he that hearing heareth.*
^f Chap. xviii. 13.—^g Ver. 8.—^h Chap. iii. 17, &c.—ⁱ Chap. xxiv. 23.—^j So Isa. xlix. 14; chap. xxxvii. 11.—^k 2 Sam. xiv. 14;

chap. xviii. 23, 32; 2 Pet. iii. 9.—^m Chap. xviii. 31.—ⁿ Chap. iii. 20; xviii. 24, 26, 27.—^o 2 Chron. vii. 14.—^p Chap. iii. 20; xviii. 24.—^q Chap. iii. 18, 19; xviii. 27.—^r Heb. *judgment and justice.*—^s Chap. xviii. 7.—^t Exod. xxii. 1, 4; Lev. vi. 2, 4, 5; Num. v. 6, 7; Luke xix. 8.—^u Lev. xviii. 5; chap. xx. 11, 13, 21.

NOTES ON CHAP. XXXIII.

Verse 2. *Son of man*—*if the people of the land take a man*] The first ten verses of this chapter are the same with chap. iii. 17–22; and to what is said there on this most important and awful subject I must refer the reader. *Here the people choose the watchman*; there, the Lord appoints him. When God chooses, the people should approve.

Verse 10. *If our transgressions and our sins be upon us*] They are upon us, as a grievous burden, too weighty for us to bear: how then can we live under such a load?

We pine away in them] In such circumstances how

consoling is that word: “Come unto me, all ye who are heavy laden, and I will give you rest!”

Verse 11. *As I live, saith the Lord God, I have no pleasure in the death of the wicked*] From this to the twentieth verse inclusive is nearly the same with chap. xviii., on which I wish the reader to consult the notes.

Verse 13. *If he trust to his own righteousness, and commit iniquity*] If he trust in his acting according to the statutes and ordinances of religion, and according to the laws relative to rights and wrongs among men, and in other respects commit iniquity, he shall die for it.

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tutes of life, without committing iniquity; he shall surely live, he shall not die.

16 ^v None of his sins that he hath committed shall be mentioned unto him: he hath done that which is lawful and right; he shall surely live.

17 ^w Yet the children of thy people say, The way of the Lord is not equal: but as for them, their way is not equal.

18 ^x When the righteous turneth from his righteousness, and committeth iniquity, he shall even die thereby.

19 But if the wicked turn from his wickedness, and do that which is lawful and right, he shall live thereby.

20 Yet ye say, ^y The way of the Lord is not equal. O ye house of Israel, I will judge you every one after his ways.

21 And it came to pass in the twelfth year ^z of our captivity, in the tenth month, in the fifth day of the month, ^a that one that had escaped out of Jerusalem came unto me, saying, ^b The city is smitten.

22 Now ^c the hand of the LORD was upon me in the evening, afore he that was escaped came; and had opened my mouth, until he came to me in the morning; ^d and my mouth was opened, and I was no more dumb.

^v Chap. xviii. 22.—^w Ver. 20; chap. xviii. 25, 29.—^x Chap. xviii. 26, 27.—^y Ver. 17; chap. xviii. 25, 29.—^z Chap. i. 2.
^a Chap. xxiv. 26.—^b 2 Kings xxv. 4.—^c Chap. i. 3.—^d Chap. xxiv. 27.—^e Chap. xxiv. 2.—^f Ver. 27; chap. xxxvi. 4.
^g Isa. li. 2; Acts vii. 5.—^h See Mic. iii. 11; Matt. iii. 9; John viii. 39.

Verse 19. *He shall live thereby*] “The wages of sin is death;” the “gift of God is eternal life.” It is a miserable trade by which a man *cannot live*; such a trade is *sin*.

Verse 21. *In the twelfth year of our captivity, in the tenth month, in the fifth day of the month*] Instead of the *twelfth year*, the *eleventh* is the reading of *seven of Kennicott's MSS.*, one of *De Rossi's*, and the *Syriac*. My own, mentioned in the preceding chapter, reads with the present text. This was on *Wednesday, Jan. 25, A. M. 3416 or 3417*.

One that had escaped out of Jerusalem] After it had been taken by the Chaldeans.

Came unto me, saying, THE CITY IS SMITTEN.] This very message God had promised to the prophet, chap. xxiv. 26.

Verse 22. *My mouth was opened*] They had now the fullest evidence that I had spoken from the Lord. I therefore spoke freely and fully what God delivered to me, chap. xxiv. 27.

Verse 24. *Abraham was one*] If he was called to

23 Then the word of the LORD came unto me, saying,

24 Son of man, ^e they that inhabit those ^f wastes of the land of Israel speak, saying, ^g Abraham was one, and he inherited the land: ^h but we *are* many; the land is given us for inheritance.

25 Wherefore say unto them, Thus saith the Lord God; ⁱ Ye eat with the blood, and ^j lift up your eyes towards your idols, and ^k shed blood: and shall ye possess the land?

26 ^m Ye stand upon your sword, ye work abomination, and ye ⁿ defile every one his neighbour's wife: and shall ye possess the land?

27 Say thou thus unto them, Thus saith the Lord God; As I live, surely ^o they that *are* in the wastes shall fall by the sword, and him that is in the open field ^p will I give to the beasts ^q to be devoured, and they that *be* in the forts and ^r in the caves shall die of the pestilence.

28 ^s For I will lay the land ^t most desolate, and the ^u pomp of her strength shall cease; and the ^v mountains of Israel shall be desolate, that none shall pass through.

29 Then shall they know that I *am* the LORD, when I have laid the land most desolate because of all their abominations which they have committed.

ⁱ Gen. ix. 4; Lev. iii. 17; vii. 26; xvii. 10; xix. 26; Deut. xii. 16.—^j Chap. xviii. 6.—^k Chap. xxii. 6, 9.—^l Wisd. ii. 11.
^m Chap. xviii. 6; xxii. 11.—ⁿ Ver. 24.—^o Chap. xxxix. 4.
^p Heb. *to devour him*.—^q Judg. vi. 2; 1 Sam. xiii. 6.—^r Jer. xiv. 2, 6, 22; chap. xxvii. 34, 35.—^s Heb. *desolation and desolation*.—^t Chap. vii. 24; xxiv. 21; xxx. 6, 7.—^u Chap. vi. 2, 3, 6.

inherit the land when he was alone, and had the whole to himself, why may we not expect to be established here, who are his posterity, and are *many*? They wished to remain in the land and be happy after the Chaldeans had carried the rest away captives.

Verse 25. *Ye eat with the blood*] Abraham was *righteous*, ye are *unrighteous*. Eating of blood, in any way dressed, or of *flesh* from which the blood had not been *extracted*, was and is in the sight of God abominable. All such practices he has absolutely and for ever forbidden. Let the vile blood-eaters hear and tremble. See the note on Acts xv. 20, and the passages in the margin.

Verse 26. *Ye stand upon your sword*] Ye live by plunder, rapine, and murder. Ye are every way impure; and shall ye possess the land? No.

Verse 27. *They that are in the wastes*] He seems to speak of those Jews who had fled to *rocks, caves, and fortresses, in the mountains*; whose death he predicts, partly by the *sword*, partly by *wild beasts*, and partly by *famine*.

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30 Also, thou son of man, the children of thy people still are talking ^w against thee by the walls and in the doors of the houses, and ^x speak one to another, every one to his brother, saying, Come, I pray you, and hear what is the word that cometh forth from the LORD.

31 And ^y they come unto thee ^z as the people cometh, and ^a they ^b sit before thee as my people, and they hear thy words, but they will

^w Or, of thee. — ^x Isa. xxix. 13. — ^y Chap. xiv. 1; xx. 1, &c.
^z Heb. according to the coming of the people. — ^a Or, my people set before thee.

Verse 30. *The people still are talking against thee*] ^z *back* should be rather translated, “concerning thee,” than “against thee;” for the following verses show that the prophet was much respected. The *Vulgate* translates, *de te*; the *Septuagint*, *περι σου*, “concerning thee;” both right.

Talking by the walls and in the doors of the houses is not a custom peculiar to the *Copts*, mentioned by Bp. *Pococke*; it is a practice among idle people, and among those who are resting from their work, in every country, when the weather permits. Gossiping in the inside of the house is not less frequent, and much more blamable.

Verse 31. *As the people cometh*] As they are accustomed to come on public days, Sabbaths, &c.

not do them: for ^c with their mouth ^d they show much love, but ^e their heart goeth after their covetousness.

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32 And, lo, thou art unto them as ^f a very lovely song of one that hath a pleasant voice, and can play well on an instrument: for they hear thy words, but they do them not.

33 ^g And when this cometh to pass, (lo, it will come,) then ^h shall they know that a prophet hath been among them.

^b Chap. viii. 1. — ^c Psa. lxxviii. 36, 37; Isa. xxix. 13. — ^d Heb they make loves, or jests. — ^e Matt. xiii. 22. — ^f Heb. a song of loves. — ^g 1 Sam. iii. 20. — ^h Chap. ii. 5.

With their mouth they show much love] They respected the prophet, but would not bend themselves to follow his precepts. They loved earthly things, and did not relish those of heaven.

Verse 32. *As a very lovely song*] They admired the fine voice and correct delivery of the prophet; this was their religion, and this is the whole of the religion of thousands to the present day; for never were itching ears so multiplied as now.

Verse 33. *When this cometh to pass—then shall they know that a prophet hath been among them.*] What I have predicted, (and it is even now at the doors,) then they will be convinced that there was a prophet among them, by whose ministry they did not profit as they ought.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

The prophet is commanded to declare the dreadful judgments of God against the covetous shepherds of Israel, who fed themselves, and not their flocks; by which emblem the priests and Levites are intended, who in Ezekiel's time were very corrupt, and the chief cause of Israel's apostasy and ruin, 1-10. From this gloomy subject the prophet passes to the blessedness of the true Israel of God under the reign of David, the Great Shepherd of the sheep, our Lord Jesus Christ being named after this prince by a figure exceedingly frequent in the sacred oracles, of putting the type for the antitype, 11-31.

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AND the word of the LORD came unto me, saying,

2 Son of man, prophesy against the ^a shepherds of Israel, prophesy, and say unto them, Thus saith the Lord God unto the shepherds, ^b Wo be to the shep-

herds of Israel that do feed themselves! should not the shepherds feed the flocks?

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3 ^c Ye eat the fat, and ye clothe you with the wool, ^d ye kill them that are fed: but ye feed not the flock.

^a Chap. xxxiii. 24. — ^b Jer. xxiii. 1; Zech. xi. 17. — ^c Isa. lvi. 11; Zech. xi. 16.

^d Chapter xxxiii. 25, 26; Micah iii. 1, 2, 3; Zechariah xi. 5.

NOTES ON CHAP. XXXIV.

Verse 2. *Prophesy against the shepherds of Israel*] The shepherds include, first, the priests and Levites; secondly, the kings, princes, and magistrates. The flock means the whole of the people. The fat and the wool, the tithes and offerings, the taxes and imposts. The reprehensible feeding and clothing with these, as to the priests and Levites, the using these tithes and offerings, not to enable them the better to fulfil the work of the ministry, but to pamper their own bodies,

and support them in an idle voluptuous life; and in reference to the state, the employing the taxes and imposts, not for the support and administration of justice and good government, but to subsidize heathen powers, and maintain their own luxury and idolatrous prodigality.

Verse 3. *Ye eat the fat*] I think החלב *hacheleb* should be translated the milk; and so most of the Versions understand it. Or they lived on the fat sheep, and took the wool of all.

“The priests,” says *Calmet*, “ate the tithes, the

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4 ^a The diseased have ye not strengthened, neither have ye healed that which was sick, neither have ye bound up that which was broken, neither have ye brought again that which was driven away, neither have ye ^fsought that which was lost; but with ^gforce and with cruelty have ye ruled them.

^e Ver. 16; Zech. xi. 16.—^f Luke xv. 4.—^g 1 Pet. v. 3.
^b Chap. xxxiii. 21, 28.

first-fruits, and the offerings of the people; the *princes* received the tributes and imposts; and instead of instructing and protecting them, the latter took away their *lives* by the cruelties they practised against them: the former destroyed their *souls* by the poison of their doctrine, and by their bad example. The *fat sheep* point out the *rich*, to whom these pastors often disguised the truth, by a cruel condescension and complaisance."

Verse 4. *The diseased have ye not strengthened*] No person is fit for the office of a shepherd, who does not well understand the diseases to which sheep are incident, and the mode of cure. And is any man fit for the pastoral office, or to be a shepherd of souls, who is not well acquainted with the disease of sin in all its varieties, and the remedy for this disease, and the proper mode of administering it, in those various cases? He who does not know Jesus Christ as his own Saviour, never can recommend him to others. He who is not saved, will not save.

Neither have ye healed that which was sick] The prophet first speaks of the general disease; next, of the different kinds of spiritual infirmity.

Neither have ye bound up that which was broken] If a sheep have broken a leg, a proper shepherd knows how to set the bones, and splint and bind it till the bones knit and become strong. And the skilful spiritual pastor knows, if one of the flock be overtaken in a fault, how to restore such. Those sudden falls, where there was not a strong propensity to sin, are, to the soul, as a broken bone to the body.

Neither have ye brought again] A proper shepherd loves his sheep: he feels interested for their welfare; he acquaints himself with them all, so that he knows and can distinguish each. He knows also their number, and frequently counts to see that none is missing; if one be lost or strayed, he goes immediately and seeks it; and as he is constantly on the watch, it cannot have strayed far before he is apprised of its absence from the flock; and the less it has strayed, the sooner it is found and brought back to the fold.

The shepherds of Israel knew nothing about their flock; they might have been diseased, infirm, bruised, maimed, their limbs broken, strayed, and lost; for they watched not over them. When they got fat sheep and wool for their table and their clothing, they regarded nothing else; as they considered the flock given them for their own use, and scarcely ever supposed that they were to give any thing in return for the milk and the wool.

But with force and with cruelty] Exacting tithes and dues by the strong arm of the law, with the most

5 ^b And they were ⁱscattered, ^kbecause there is no shepherd: ^land they became meat to all the beasts of the field, when they were scattered.

6 My sheep wandered through all the mountains, and upon every high hill: yea, my flock was scattered upon all the face of the earth,

¹ Kings xxii. 17; Matt. ix. 36.—^k Or, without a shepherd; and so ver. 8.—^l Isa. lvi. 9; Jer. xii. 9; ver. 8.

ungodly feelings; and with a cruelty of disposition that proved it was the fat and the wool they sought, and not the safety or comfort of the flock.

Verse 5. *And they were scattered*] There was no discipline kept up; and the flock, the Church, became disorganized, and separated from each other, both in affection and fellowship. And the consequence was, the grievous wolves, false and worldly interested teachers, seized on and made a prey of them. Of the communion of saints such shepherds know nothing, farther than that it makes a part of the common creed.

Verse 6. *My sheep wandered through all the mountains*] They all became idolaters, and lost the knowledge of the true God. And could it be otherwise while they had such pastors?

"Himself a wanderer from the narrow way,
His silly sheep, no wonder that they stray!"

Reader, if thou be a minister, a preacher, or a person in holy orders, or pretended holy orders, or art one pretending to holy orders, look at the qualifications of a good shepherd as laid down by the prophet.

1. He professes to be a shepherd, and to be qualified for the office.

2. In consequence he undertakes the care of a flock. This supposes that he believes the great Bishop of souls has called him to the pastoral office; and that office implies that he is to give all diligence to save the souls of them that hear him.

HIS QUALIFICATIONS.

1. He is skilful; he knows the disease of sin and its consequences; for the Eternal Spirit, by whom he is called, has convinced him of sin, of righteousness, and of judgment.

2. He knows well the great remedy for this disease, the passion and sacrificial death of the Lord Jesus Christ.

3. He is skilful, and knows how to apply this remedy.

4. The flock over which he watches is, in its individuals, either,—1. Healthy and sound. 2. Or, in a state of convalescence, returning to health. 3. Or, still under the whole power of the general disease. 4. Or, some are dying in a state of spiritual weakness.

5. Or, some are fallen into sin, and sorely bruised and broken in their souls by that fall. 6. Or, some have been driven away by some sore temptation or cruel usage. 7. Or, some have wandered from the flock, are got into strange pastures, and are perverted by erroneous doctrines. Or, 8. Some wolf has got among

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and none did search or seek
after them.

7 Therefore, ye shepherds,
hear the word of the LORD;

8 As I live, saith the Lord God, surely be-
cause my flock became a prey, and my flock
became meat to every beast of the field, be-
cause *there was* no shepherd, neither did my
shepherds search for my flock, ^a but the shep-
herds fed themselves, and fed not my flock;

9 Therefore, O ye shepherds, hear the word
of the LORD;

10 Thus saith the Lord God; Behold, I *am*
against the shepherds; and ^o I will require my
flock at their hand, and cause them to cease
from feeding the flock; neither shall the shep-
herds ^p feed themselves any more: for I will
deliver my flock from their mouth, that they
may not be meat for them.

11 For thus saith the Lord God; Behold,

^m Ver. 5, 6.—ⁿ Ver. 2, 10.—^o Chap. iii. 18; Heb. xiii. 17.
^p Ver. 2, 6.—^q Heb. *According to the seeking.*—^r Chap. xxx. 3;

them, and scattered the whole flock. Now, the true
shepherd, the pastor of God's choosing, knows—

How to keep the *healthy* in health; and cause
them to grow in grace, and in the knowledge of Jesus
Christ.

2. How to *nourish, feed, and care for the convales-
cent*, that they may be brought into a state of spiritual
soundness.

3. How to *reprove, instruct, and awaken* those who
are still under the *full power of the disease of sin*.

4. How to *find out and remove* the cause of all
that *spiritual weakness* of which he sees some slowly
dying.

5. How to deal with those who have *fallen into some
scandalous sin*, and restore them from their fall.

6. How to *find out and turn aside* the *sore tempta-
tion or cruel usage* by which some have been driven
away.

7. How to *seek and bring back* to the fold those who
have *strayed* into strange pastures, and have had their
souls perverted by *erroneous doctrines*; and knows also
how, by a godly *discipline*, to preserve him in the flock,
and keep the flock honourably together.

8. How to *oppose, confound, and expel* the *grievous
wolf*, who has got among the flock, and is *scattering*
them from each other, and from God. He knows how
to *preach, explain, and defend* the truth. He is well
acquainted with the *weapons* he is to use, and the
spirit in which he is to employ them.

In a word, the true shepherd gives up his life to the
sheep; spends and is spent for the glory of God; and
gives up his life for the sheep, in defence of them,
and in labouring for their welfare. And while he is
thus employed, it is the duty of the flock to feed and
clothe him; and see that neither he nor his family
lack the *necessaries and conveniences* of life. The

I, *even* I, will both search my
sheep, and seek them out.

12 ^a As a shepherd seeketh
out his flock in the day that he
is among his sheep *that are scattered*; so
will I seek out my sheep, and will deliver
them out of all places where they have been
scattered in ^r the cloudy and dark day.

13 And ^s I will bring them out from the
people, and gather them from the countries,
and will bring them to their own land, and
feed them upon the mountains of Israel by
the rivers, and in all the inhabited places of
the country.

14 ^t I will feed them in a good pasture, and
upon the high mountains of Israel shall their
fold be: ^u there shall they lie in a good fold,
and in a fat pasture shall they feed upon the
mountains of Israel.

15 I will feed my flock, and I will cause

Joel ii. 2.—^a Isa. lxxv. 9, 10; Jer. xxiii. 3; chap. xxviii. 25;
xxxvi. 24; xxxvii. 21, 22.—^s Psa. xxiii. 2.—^t Jer. xxxiii. 12.

labourer is worthy of his meat. He who does not *lab-
our*, or, because of his *ignorance* of God and salvation,
cannot labour, in the word and doctrine, deserves
neither meat nor drink; and if he exact that by law,
which he has not honestly earned by a proper dis-
charge of the *pastoral function*, let him read this chap-
ter, and learn from it what a fearful *account* he shall
have to give to the chief Shepherd at the great day;
and what a dreadful *punishment* shall be inflicted on
him, when the blood of the souls lost through his ne-
glect or inefficiency is visited upon him! See the
notes on chap. iii. 17, &c.

Verse 7. *Therefore, ye shepherds, (ye bad and wicked
shepherds,) hear the word of the Lord!* In the pre-
ceding character of the *good shepherd* the reader will
find, by reversing the particulars, the character of a
bad shepherd; and therefore I may be excused from
entering into farther detail.

Verse 10. *I will—cause them to cease from feeding
the flock!* God, in this country, unpriested a whole
hierarchy who fed not the flock, but *ruled them with
force and cruelty*; and he raised up a new set of
shepherds better qualified, both by sound doctrine and
learning, to feed the flock. Let these be faithful,
lest God cause *them to cease*, and raise up other
feeders.

Verse 12. *Cloudy and dark day.*] Times of general
distress and persecution; in such times the shepherd
should be especially watchful.

Verse 13. *I will—feed them upon the mountains!*
When I bring back the people from their captivity, I
will raise up to them a holy and diligent priesthood,
who shall in all places give them sound instruc-
tion. But this, and some of the following promises,
belong to the *Christian Church*, as we shall find
below.

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them to lie down, saith the Lord
God.

16 ^v I will seek that which was
lost, and bring again that which
was driven away, and will bind up *that which*
was broken, and will strengthen that which was
sick: but I will destroy ^w the fat and the
strong; I will feed them ^x with judgment.

17 And *as for you*, O my flock, thus saith
the Lord God: ^y Behold, I judge between
^z cattle and cattle, between the rams and the
^a he-goats.

18 *Seemeth it* a small thing unto you to
have eaten up the good pasture, but ye must
tread down with your feet the residue of your
pastures? and to have drunk of the deep
waters, but ye must foul the residue with your
feet?

19 And *as for my flock*, they eat that which
ye have trodden with your feet; and they

drink that which ye have fouled
with your feet.

20 Therefore thus saith the
Lord God unto them; ^b Behold,
I, even I, will judge between the fat cattle and
between the lean cattle.

21 Because ye have thrust with side and
with shoulder, and pushed all the diseased
with your horns, till ye have scattered them
abroad;

22 Therefore will I save my flock, and they
shall no more be a prey; and ^c I will judge
between cattle and cattle.

23 And I will set up one ^d Shepherd over
them, and he shall feed them, ^e *even* my servant
David; he shall feed them, and he shall be
their Shepherd.

24 And ^f I the Lord will be their God, and
my Servant David ^g a Prince among them; I
the Lord have spoken it.

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^v See ver. 4; Isa. xl. 11; Mic. iv. 6; Matt. xviii. 11; Mark ii.
17; Luke v. 32.—^w Isa. x. 16; Amos iv. 1.—^x Jer. x. 24.
^y Chap. xx. 37, 38; ver. 20, 22; Zech. x. 3; Matt. xxv. 32, 33.
^z Heb. *small cattle of lambs and kids*.—^a Heb. *great he-goats*.

Verse 16. *I will destroy the fat and the strong*] I
will destroy those cruel and imperious shepherds who
abuse their authority, and tyrannize over the flock.

Verse 17. *And as for you, O my flock*] After
having spoken to the *shepherds*, he now addresses the
flock.

I judge between cattle and cattle] Between *false*
and *true* professors; between them that have only the
form and them that have the *power* of godliness; be-
tween the *backslider in heart* and the *upright man*.

Verse 18. *Have eaten up the good pasture*] Arro-
gate to yourselves all the promises of God, and will
hardly permit the simple believer to claim or possess
any token of God's favour.

Ye must foul the residue with your feet] Ye abuse
God's mercies; you *consume much* upon yourselves,
and ye *spoil more*, on which the *poor* would have been
glad to *feed*. There are some who would rather give
food to their *sporting dogs* than to the *poor* around
them, who are ready to starve, and who would be glad
of the crumbs that fall from the table of those *masters*!

Verse 20. *I will judge between the fat cattle and*
between the lean cattle.] Between the *rich* and the
poor; those who *fare sumptuously* every day and
those who have not the *necessaries of life*.

Verse 23. *I will set up one Shepherd—my servant*
David] DAVID, king of Israel, had been dead upwards
of *four hundred years*; and from that time till now
there never was a ruler of any kind, either in the Jew-
ish Church or state, of the name of *David*. This, then,
must be some *typical person*; and from the texts
marked in the margin we understand that *Jesus Christ*
alone is meant, as both *Old and New Testaments*
agree in this. And from this one *Shepherd* all Chris-

tian ministers must derive their authority to teach, and
their grace to teach effectually.

By the kind providence of God it appears that he
has not permitted any *apostolic succession* to be pre-
served, lest the members of his Church should seek
that in an *uninterrupted succession* which must be
found in the *HEAD alone*. The *papists* or *Roman Ca-*
tholics, who boast of an *uninterrupted succession*, which
is a mere fable that never was and never can be
proved, have raised up *another head*, the *POPE*. And
I appeal to themselves, in the fear of God, whether
they do not in *heart* and in *speech* trace up all their
authority to him, and only compliment Christ as ha-
ving appointed *Peter* to be the first bishop of Rome,
(which is an *utter falsity*, for he was never appointed
to such an office there, nor ever held such an office in
that city, nor, in their sense, *any where else*); and they
hold also that the popes of Rome are not so much
Peter's successors as *God's vicars*; and thus both God
and Peter are nearly *lost sight of* in their *papal enu-*
merations. With them the *authority of the Church* is
all in all; the *authority of Christ* is seldom men-
tioned.

Verse 24. *I the Lord will be their God, and my*
Servant David a Prince] Here we find God and his
Christ are *all in all* in his Church, and Jesus is still
PRINCE among them; and to him the *call and quali-*
fications of all genuine pastors belong, and from him
they must be derived. And he has blotted out what is
called *uninterrupted succession*, that every Christian
minister may seek and receive credentials from him-
self. Here is the grand reason why the *uninterrupted*
succession cannot be made out. And here is the proof
also that the Church that *pretends to it*, and builds

A. M. cir. 3417. 25 And ^bI will make with
B. C. cir. 587. them a covenant of peace, and
Ol. XLVIII. 2. Tarquinius Prisci, will cause the evil beasts to
R. Roman., cease out of the land. and they
cir. annum 30. shall dwell safely in the wilderness, and
sleep in the woods.

26 And I will make them and the places
round about ¹my hill ^aa blessing: and I will
²cause the shower to come down in his
season; there shall be ^oshowers of blessing.

27 And ^pthe tree of the field shall yield her
fruit, and the earth shall yield her increase,
and they shall be safe in their land, and shall
know that I *am* the Lord, when I have
^abroken the bands of their yoke, and delivered
them out of the hand of those that ^rserved
themselves of them.

28 And they shall no more
^abe a prey to the heathen, nei-
ther shall the beast of the land
devour them; but ^tthey shall
dwell safely, and none shall make *them*
afraid.

29 And I will raise up for them a ^uplant
^vof renown, and they shall be no more ^wcon-
sumed with hunger in the land, ^xneither bear
the shame of the heathen any more.

30 Thus shall they know that ^yI the Lord
their God *am* with them, and *that* they, *even*
the house of Israel, *are* my people, saith the
Lord God.

31 And ye my ^zflock, the flock of my pas-
ture, *are* men, and I *am* your God, saith the
Lord God.

^b Chap. xxxvii. 26.—^c Lev. xxvi. 6; Isa. xi. 6-9; xxxv. 9;
Hos. ii. 18.—^d Ver. 28; Jer. xxiii. 6.—^e Isa. lvi. 7; chap.
xx. 40.—^f Gen. xii. 2; Isa. xix. 24; Zech. viii. 13.—^g Lev.
xxvi. 4.—^h Psal. lxxviii. 9; Mal. iii. 10.—ⁱ Lev. xxvi. 4; Psal.
lxxxv. 12; Isa. iv. 2.

upon it, must be a *false Church*; for it is founded on
a falsity, an *uninterrupted succession* which does not
exist either in *history* or in *fact*.

Verse 25. *I will make with them a covenant of peace*] The original is emphatic: וְכָרַתִּי לָהֶם בְּרִית שָׁלוֹם *re-charatti lahem berith shalom*, "And I will cut with them the peace covenant;" that is, a *covenant sacrifice*, procuring and establishing peace between God and man, and between man and his fellows. I need not tell the reader that the *cutting* refers to the ancient mode of *making covenants*. The blood was poured out; the animal was divided from mouth to tail, exactly in *two*; the divisions placed *opposite to each other*; the contracting parties entered into the space, going in at each end, and met in the *middle*, and *there* took the *covenant oath*. He is the *Prince of peace*, and through him come glory to God in the highest, and *peace* and good will to men upon earth.

And will cause the evil beasts to cease] These *false* and *ravenous pastors*. Christ purges them out of his Church, and destroys that *power* by which they lorded it over God's heritage.

Verse 26. *The shower to come down*] The Holy Spirit's influence.

There shall be showers of blessing.] Light, life, joy, peace, and power shall be manifest in all the *assemblies of Christ's people*.

Verse 29. *I will raise up—a plant of renown*] כִּטְנִי מַלְאֲאֵשֶׁת *matta lesheh*, "a plantation to the name;" to the *name of CHRIST*. A *Christian Church* composed of

^a Lev. xxvi. 13; Jer. ii. 20.—^b Jer. xxv. 14.—^c See ver. 8 chap. xxxvi. 4.—^d Ver. 25; Jer. xxx. 10; xlv. 27.—^e Isa. xi. 1; Jer. xxiii. 5.—^f Or, *for renown*.—^g Heb. *taken away*—^h Chap. xxxvi. 3, 6, 15.—ⁱ Ver. 24; chap. xxxvii. 27.—^j Psal. c. 3; John x. 11.

men who *are Christians*, who have the spirit of *Christ* in them, and do not bear his *name* in vain. I believe the words might be applied to the *Christian Church*; but that Christ may be called a *plant* or *plantation* here,—as he is elsewhere called a *branch* and a *rod*, Isa. iv. 2; xi. 1; so Jer. xxiii. 5; xxxv. 15,—is most probable. He is the Person of *name*, לֶשֶׁם *lesheh*, Jesus; the *Saviour*, CHRIST; the *Anointer*, long *spoken* of before he was manifested in the flesh, and since the *daily theme* in the Church militant. It is he who hath loved us, and washed us from our sins in his own blood, no other *name* being given under heaven among men by which we can be saved; he who has a *name* above every name, and at whose name every knee shall bow; through whose *name*, by faith in his *name*, the diseased are healed; and in whose *name* all our prayers and supplications must be presented to God to make them acceptable. This is the Person of *NAME*!

They shall be no more consumed with hunger] For this glorious *plant of name* is the *Bread of life*; and this is broken in all the assemblies of his people where his *name* is properly proclaimed.

Verse 31. *And ye my flock*] That is, under the allegory of a *flock of sheep*, I point out *men*; under that of a *pasture*, my *Church*; and under that of a *shepherd*, the *Messiah*, through whom I am become *your God*. And he who is your God is יהוה *Adonai Yehovah*, the self-existent Being; the *Governor* and *Director*, as well as the *Saviour* and *Judge*, of men.

CHAPTER XXXV.

The prophet having formerly predicted the ruin of Edom, the same with Seir, (chap. xxv. 12.) now resumes and pursues the subject at greater length, intimating, as did also Isaiah, (chap. xxi. 11, 12.) that though other nations should recover their liberty after the fall of the Babylonian monarchy, the Edomites should continue in bondage for their very despotic behaviour towards the children of Israel in the day of their calamity, 1-15.

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MOREOVER the word of the LORD came unto me, saying, 2 Son of man, ^a set thy face against ^b Mount Seir, and ^c prophesy against it.

3 And say unto it, Thus saith the Lord God; Behold, O Mount Seir, I *am* against thee, and ^d I will stretch out mine hand against thee, and I will make thee ^e most desolate.

4 ^f I will lay thy cities waste, and thou shalt be desolate, and thou shalt know that I *am* the LORD.

5 ^g Because thou hast had a ^h perpetual hatred, and hast ⁱ shed the blood of the children of Israel, by the ^k force of the sword in the time of their calamity, ^l in the time that their iniquity had an end:

6 Therefore, as I live, saith the Lord God, I will prepare thee unto blood, and blood shall pursue thee: ^m sith thou hast not hated blood, even blood shall pursue thee.

7 Thus will I make Mount Seir ⁿ most desolate, and cut off from it ^o him that passeth out and him that returneth.

^a Chap. vi. 2.—^b Dent. ii. 5.—^c Jer. xlix. 7, 8; chap. xxv. 12; Amos i. 11; Obad. 10, &c.—^d Chap. vi. 14.—^e Heb. *desolation and desolation*; so ver. 7.—^f Ver. 9.—^g Chap. xxv. 12; Obad. 10.—^h Or, *hatred of old*; chap. xxv. 15.—ⁱ Heb. *poured out the children*—^j Heb. *hands*.—^k Psal. cxxxvii. 7; chap. xxi. 25, 29; Dan. ix. 24; Obad. 11.—^l Psal. cix. 17.—^m Heb. *desolation and desolation*; ver. 3.

NOTES ON CHAP. XXXV.

Verse 2. *Set thy face against Mount Seir*] That is, against the Edomites. This prophecy was probably delivered about the time of the preceding, and before the destruction of Idumea by Nebuchadnezzar, which took place about five years after.

Calmet supposes that two destructions of Idumea are here foretold; one by Nebuchadnezzar, and the other by the Jews after their return from their captivity.

Verse 3. *Most desolate.*] Literally, "A desolation and a wilderness."

Verse 5. *A perpetual hatred*] The Edomites were the descendants of Esau; the Israelites, the descendants of Jacob. Both these were brothers; and between them there was contention even in the womb, and they lived generally in a state of enmity. Their descendants kept up the ancient feud: but the Edomites were implacable; they had not only a rooted but perpetual enmity to the Israelites, harassing and distressing them by all possible means; and they seized the opportunity, when the Israelites were most harassed by other enemies, to make inroads upon them, and cut them off wherever they found them.

To afflict the afflicted is cruel. This is scarcely of man, bad as he is. He must be possessed by the malignant spirit of the devil, when he wounds the wounded, insults over the miseries of the afflicted, and

8 ^p And I will fill his mountains with his slain men: in thy hills, and in thy valleys, and in all thy rivers, shall they fall that are slain with the sword.

9 ^q I will make thee perpetual desolations, and thy cities shall not return: ^r and ye shall know that I *am* the LORD.

10 Because thou hast said, These two nations and these two countries shall be mine, and we will ^s possess it; ^t whereas ^u the LORD was there:

11 Therefore, as I live, saith the Lord God, I will even do, ^v according to thine anger, and according to thine envy which thou hast used out of thy hatred against them; and I will make myself known among them, when I have judged thee.

12 ^w And thou shalt know that I *am* the LORD, and that I have heard all thy blasphemies which thou hast spoken against the mountains of Israel, saying, They are laid desolate, they are given us ^x to consume.

13 Thus ^y with your mouth ye have ^z boasted

^a Judg. v. 6; chap. xxiv. 11.—^b Chap. xxxi. 12; xxxii. 5. ^c Jer. xlix. 17, 18; ver. 4; chap. xxv. 13; Mal. i. 3, 4.—^d Ch. vi. 7; vii. 4, 9; xxxvi. 11.—^e Psal. lxxxiii. 4, 12; chap. xxxvi. 5; Obad. 13.—^f Or, *though the LORD was there*.—^g Psal. xlviii. 1, 3; cxxxii. 13, 14; chap. xlviii. 35.—^h Matt. vii. 2; James ii. 13.—ⁱ Chap. vi. 7; Psal. ix. 16.—^j Heb. *to devour*. ^k 1 Sam. ii. 3; Rev. xiii. 6.—^l Heb. *magnified*.

seeks opportunities to add affliction to those who are already under the rod of God.

Verse 6. *Blood shall pursue thee*] Thou lovest blood, and thou shalt have blood. It is said that Cyrus and two hundred thousand men were slain in an ambush by Thomyris, queen of the Scythians, and that she cut off his head, and threw it into a vessel filled with blood, with this severe sarcasm:—

Satia te sanguine quem sitisti, Cyre.

"O Cyrus, now satisfy thyself with blood."

Hence, the figure:—

"Sarcasm, with this biting taunt doth kill:

Cyrus, thy thirst was blood, now drink thy fill."

Verse 9. *Perpetual desolations*] Thou shalt have perpetual desolation for thy perpetual hatred.

Verse 10. *These two nations*] Israel and Judah. The Idumeans thought of conquering and possessing both; and they would have succeeded, but only the Lord was there; and this spoiled their projects, and blasted their hopes.

Verse 12. *They are laid desolate, they are given us to consume.*] They exulted in seeing Judea overrun; and they rejoiced in the prospect of completing the ruin, when the Chaldeans had withdrawn from the land.

Verse 13. *Thus with your mouth ye have boasted against me*] Ye have said you would enter into those lands, and take them for your inheritance; though ye

A. M. cir. 3417.
B. C. cir. 587.
Ol. XLVIII. 2.
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 30.

against me, and have multiplied
your words against me: I have
heard them.

14 Thus saith the Lord God;

* When the whole earth rejoiceth, I will make
thee desolate.

* Isa. lxx. 13, 14.

knew that God had promised them to the Israelites, and
that you should never have them for your portion.

Verse 14. *When the whole earth rejoiceth*] When
the whole *land* shall rejoice in the restoration of the
Jews, I will make thee desolate. Probably this refers
to the time of the *Maccabees*.

Verse 15. *So will I do unto thee*] Others shall re-
joice in thy downfall as thou hast rejoiced at their
downfall.

This whole chapter strongly inculcates this maxim:

15 ^b As thou didst rejoice at the
inheritance of the house of Israel,
because it was desolate, so will I
do unto thee: ^c thou shalt be deso-
late, O Mount Seir, and all Idumea, *even* all of
it: and they shall know that I *am* the LORD

A. M. cir. 3417.
B. C. cir. 587.
Ol. XLVIII. 2.
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 30.

^b Obad. xii. 15.—^c Ver. 3, 4.

Do as thou wouldst be done by; and what thou wouldst
not have done to thee, do not to others. And from it
we learn that every man may, in some sort, be said to
make his own temporal good or evil; for as he does to
others, God will take care to do to him, whether it be
evil or good, weal or wo. Would you not be slandered
or backbitten? Then do not slander nor backbite.
Wouldst thou wish to live in peace? Then do not
disturb the peace of others. Be merciful, and thou
shalt obtain mercy.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

The Edomites or Idumeans, during the Babylonish captivity, took possession of the mountainous parts of Judea, and the fortresses which command the country, intending to exclude the Jews if ever they should return from their captivity. The prophet therefore, by a beautiful personification, addresses the mountains of Israel; and, ascribing to them passions and emotions similar to those of his own breast, consoles them with the prospect of being soon rid of those usurping foes; of being freed from the dishonour of idols under which they groaned; and of flourishing again in their ancient glory under their rightful owners, 1-15. The idolatry and other sins of the Jews are then declared to be the cause of their captivity and dispersion, 16-20; from which however they are promised a deliverance in terms of great force and beauty, 21-38. This chapter contains also, under the type of the happy condition of the Israelites after their restoration from the Babylonish captivity, a glorious prophecy of the rich blessings of the Gospel dispensation.

A. M. cir. 3417.
B. C. cir. 587.
Ol. XLVIII. 2.
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 30.

ALSO, thou son of man, pro-
phesy unto the ^a mountains
of Israel, and say, Ye mountains
of Israel, hear the word of the

LORD:

2 Thus saith the Lord God; Because ^b the
enemy hath said against you, Aha, ^c even the
ancient high places ^d are ours in possession:

3 Therefore prophesy and say, Thus saith
the Lord God; * Because they have made *you*
desolate, and swallowed you up on every side,
that ye might be a possession unto the residue

of the heathen, ^f and ^g ye are
taken up in the lips of talkers,
and *are* an infamy of the people:

4 Therefore, ye mountains of
Israel, hear the word of the Lord God; Thus
saith the Lord God to the mountains, and to the
hills, to the ^h rivers, and to the valleys, to the
desolate wastes, and to the cities that are for-
saken, which ⁱ became a prey and ^k derision to
the residue of the heathen that *are* round about;

5 Therefore thus saith the Lord God;
^l Surely in the fire of my jealousy have I

A. M. cir. 3417.
B. C. cir. 587.
Ol. XLVIII. 2.
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 30.

* Chap. vi. 2, 3.—^b Chap. xxv. 3; xxvi. 2.—^c Deut. xxxii.
13.—^d Chap. xxxv. 10.—^e Heb. *Because for because*.—^f Deut.
xxviii. 37; 1 Kings ix. 7; Lam. ii. 15; Dan. ix. 16.

NOTES ON CHAP. XXXVI.

Verse 1. *Prophesy unto the mountains of Israel*] This is a part of the preceding prophecy, though it chiefly concerns the Jews. In it they are encouraged to expect a glorious restoration; and that none of the evil wishes of their adversaries should take place against them.

Verse 2. *Because the enemy hath said*] The Idu-

^g Or, *ye are made to come upon the lip of the tongue*.—^h Or, *bottoms, or dales*.—Chap. xxiv. 28.—ⁱ Psa. lxxix. 4.
^l Deut. iv. 24; chap. xxxviii. 19.

means thought they would shortly be put in possession
of all the strong places of Israel; *the ancient high
places shall be ours*.

Verse 4. *Therefore—thus saith the Lord God to the mountains, &c.*] They shall neither possess *mountain* nor *valley*, *hill* nor *dale*, *fountain* nor *river*; for though in my justice I made you desolate, yet they shall not profit by your disasters. See ver. 5, 6, and 7.

A. M. cir. 3417;
B. C. cir. 587.
Ol. XLVIII. 2.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 30.

spoken against the residue of the heathen, and against all Idumea, ^m which have appointed my land into their possession with the joy of all *their* heart, with despiteful minds, to cast it out for a prey.

6 Prophecy therefore concerning the land of Israel, and say unto the mountains, and to the hills, to the rivers, and to the valleys, Thus saith the Lord God; Behold, I have spoken in my jealousy and in my fury, because ye have ⁿ borne the shame of the heathen:

7 Therefore thus saith the Lord God; I have ^o lifted up mine hand, Surely the heathen that *are* about you, they shall bear their shame.

8 But ye, O mountains of Israel, ye shall shoot forth your branches, and yield your fruit to my people of Israel; for they are at hand to come.

9 For, behold, I *am* for you, and I will turn unto you, and ye shall be tilled and sown:

10 And I will multiply men upon you, all the house of Israel, *even* all of it: and the cities shall be inhabited, and ^p the wastes shall be builded:

11 And ^q I will multiply upon you man and beast: and they shall increase and bring fruit: and I will settle you after your old estates, and will do better *unto you* than at your beginnings: ^r and ye shall know that I *am* the Lord.

12 Yea, I will cause men to walk upon you, *even* my people Israel; ^s and they shall possess thee, and thou shalt be their inheritance, and thou shalt no more henceforth ^t bereave them *of men*.

^m Chap. xxxv. 10, 12.—ⁿ Psa. cxviii. 3, 4. chap. xxxiv. 29; ver. 15.—^o Chap. xv. 5.—^p Ver. 33; Isa. liii. 12; lxi. 4; Amos ix. 14.—^q Jer. xxxi. 27; xxxiii. 12.—^r Chap. xxxv. 9; xxxvii. 6, 13.—^s Obad. 17, &c.—^t See Jer. xv. 7.

Verse 8. *For they are at hand to come.*] The restoration of the Jews is so absolutely determined that you may rest assured it will take place; and be as confident relative to it, as if you saw the different families entering into the Israelitish borders. It was near at hand in God's determination, though there were about *fifty-eight* of the *seventy* years unelapsed.

Verse 9. *Ye shall be tilled and sown.*] The land shall be cultivated as it formerly was, when *best peopled* and at peace.

Verse 11. *I will multiply upon you man and beast.*] The agriculturist and the beast of burden.

And will do better unto you than at your beginnings.] I agree with *Calmet*, that it would be difficult to show the literal fulfilment of this prophecy from the days of

13 Thus saith the Lord God; Because they say unto you, ^u Thou *land* devourest up men. and hast bereaved thy nations;

14 Therefore thou shalt devour men no more, neither ^v bereave thy nations any more saith the Lord God.

15 ^w Neither will I cause *men* to hear in thee the shame of the heathen any more, neither shalt thou bear the reproach of the people any more, neither shalt thou cause thy nations to fall any more, saith the Lord God.

16 Moreover the word of the Lord came unto me, saying,

17 Son of man, when the house of Israel dwelt in their own land, ^x they defiled it by their own way and by their doings: their way was before me as ^y the uncleanness of a removed woman.

18 Wherefore I poured my fury upon them ^z for the blood that they had shed upon the land, and for their idols *wherewith* they had polluted it:

19 And I ^a scattered them among the heathen, and they were dispersed through the countries: ^b according to their way and according to their doings I judged them.

20 And when they entered unto the heathen, whither they went, they ^c profaned my holy name, when they said to them, These *are* the people of the Lord, and are gone forth out of his land.

21 But I had pity ^d for mine holy name, which the house of Israel had profaned among the heathen, whither they went.

22 Therefore say unto the house of Israel,

^u Num. xiii. 32.—^v Or, *cause to fall*.—^w Chap. xxxiv. 29. ^x Lev. xviii. 25, 27, 28; Jer. ii. 7.—^y Lev. xv. 19, &c.—^z Ch. xvi. 36, 38; xxiii. 37.—^a Chap. xxii. 15.—^b Chap. vii. 3; xviii. 30; xxxix. 24.—^c Isa. lii. 5; Rom. ii. 24.—^d Chap. xx. 9, 14.

Zerubbabel to the birth of Christ. The colouring is too high for that period; and the whole falls in better with Gospel than with Jewish times.

Verse 17. *When the house of Israel dwelt in their own land.*] Had they continued faithful to me, they had never been removed from it: but they polluted it with their crimes; and I abhorred the land on that account, and gave both them and it up to the destroyers.

Verse 20. *And when they entered unto the heathen.*] So bad were they, and so deeply fallen, that they *profaned the Lord's name among the heathen*; and, on their account, the true God was blasphemed. *These*, say they, *are the people of Jehovah!* O what an abominable people are these! and what a being must that God be who can have and own such for his people!

A. M. cir. 3417. Thus saith the Lord God; I do
B. C. cir. 587. not *this* for your sakes, O house
Ol. XLVIII. 2. of Israel, ^e but for mine holy
Tarquini Prisci, name's sake, which ye have pro-
R. Roman., faned among the heathen, whither ye went.

23 And I will sanctify my great name, which was profaned among the heathen, which ye have profaned in the midst of them; and the heathen shall know that I *am* the Lord, saith the Lord God, when I shall be ^f sanctified in you before ^g their eyes.

24 For ^h I will take you from among the heathen, and gather you out of all countries,

^c Psa. cvi. 8.—^f Chap. xx. 41; xxviii. 22.—^g Or, your.
^h Chap. xxxiv. 13; xxxvii. 21.

Verse 23. *I will sanctify my great name*] By changing your hearts and your conduct, I shall show my hatred to vice, and my love to holiness: but it is not *for your sakes*, but for *my holy name's sake*, that I shall do you good in your latter days.

Verse 24. *I will take you from among the heathen*] This does not relate to the restoration from Babylon merely. The Jews are at this day scattered in all *Heathen, Mohammedan, and Christian countries*. From these they are to be gathered, and brought to repossess their own land.

Verse 25. *Then—at the time of this great restoration—will I sprinkle clean water upon you—the truly cleansing water*; the influences of the HOLY SPIRIT purified by water, whose property it is to *cleanse, whiten, typify, refresh, render healthy and fruitful*.

From all your filthiness] From every sort of external and internal abomination and pollution.

And from all your idols] False gods, false worship, false opinions, and false hopes.

Will I cleanse you.] Entirely separate you.

Verse 26. *A new heart also will I give you*] I will change the whole of your infected nature; and give you new appetites, new passions; or, at least, the old ones *purified and refined*. The heart is generally understood to mean all the *affections and passions*.

And a new spirit will I put within you] I will renew your minds, also enlighten your understanding, correct your judgment, and refine your will; so that you shall have a new spirit to actuate your new heart.

I will take away the stony heart] That heart that is *hard, impenetrable, and cold*; the affections and passions that are unyielding, frozen to good, unaffected by heavenly things; that are slow to credit the words of God. I will entirely remove this heart: it is the opposite to that which I have promised you; and you cannot have the *new heart* and the *old heart* at the same time.

And I will give you a heart of flesh.] One that can feel, and that can enjoy; that can feel love to God and to all men, and be a proper habitation for the living God.

Verse 27. *And I will put my Spirit within you*] To keep the heart of flesh alive, the feeling heart still *sensible*, the loving heart still *happy*. I will put my

and will bring you into your own land.

25 ⁱ Then will I sprinkle clean water upon you, and ye shall be clean: ^k from all your filthiness, and from all your idols, will I cleanse you.

26 A ^l new heart also will I give you, and a new spirit will I put within you: and I will take away the stony heart out of your flesh, and I will give you a heart of flesh.

27 And I will put my ^m Spirit within you, and cause you to walk in my statutes, and ye shall keep my judgments, and do *them*.

ⁱ Isa. lii. 15; Heb. x. 22.—^k Jer. xxxiii. 8.—^l Jer. xxxiii. 39; chap. xi. 19.—^m Chap. xi. 19; xxxvii. 14.

Spirit, the great principle of light, life, and love, within you, to actuate the *new spirit*, and to influence the *new affections and passions*; that the *animal spirit* may not become *brutish*, that the *mental powers* become not *foolish*. I will put my Spirit within you, so that as the *new spirit* may influence the *new heart*, so will my SPIRIT influence your *new spirit*, that each may have a proper mover; and then all will be pure, regular, and harmonious, when *passion* is influenced by *reason*, and *reason* by the Holy Ghost.

And the cause shall be evidenced by the effects; for I will cause you to walk in my statutes—not only to believe and reverence my appointments relative to what I command you to perform; but ye shall walk in them, your conduct shall be regulated by them. "And ye shall keep my judgments;" whatsoever I enjoin you to avoid. And ye shall do them—ye shall not only avoid every appearance of evil, but keep all my ordinances and commandments unblamably.

Here is the salvation that God promises to give to restored Israel; and here is the salvation that is the birthright of every Christian believer: *the complete destruction of all sin in the soul, and the complete renewal of the heart*; no sin having any place within, and no unrighteousness having any place without.

"But where are they that are thus saved?" Ans. Wherever true Christians are to be found. "But I know many true Christians that have not this salvation, but daily mourn over their evil hearts!" Ans. They may be sincere, but they are not true Christians; i. e., such as are saved from their sins; the true Christians are those who are filled with the nature and Spirit of Christ. But I will ask a question in my turn: "Do those you mention think it a virtue to be always mourning over their impurities?" Most certainly. Then it is a pity they were not better instructed. It is right they should mourn while they feel an impure heart; but why do they not apply to that blood which cleanses from all unrighteousness, and to that Spirit which cleanses the very thoughts of the heart by his inspiration? Many employ that time in brooding and mourning over their impure hearts, which should be spent in prayer and faith before God, that their impurities might be washed away. In what a state of nonage are many members of the Christian Church!

A. M. cir. 3417. 28 "And ye shall dwell in the
B. C. cir. 557.
Ol. XLVIII. 2. land that I gave to your fathers;
Tarquini Prisci, "and ye shall be my people, and
R. Roman.
cir. annum 30 I will be your God.

29 I will also "save you from all your uncleannesses: and "I will call for the corn, and will increase it, and "lay no famine upon you.

30 "And I will multiply the fruit of the tree, and the increase of the field, that ye shall receive no more reproach of famine among the heathen.

31 Then "shall ye remember your own evil ways, and your doings that *were* not good, and "shall loathe yourselves in your own sight for your iniquities and for your abominations.

32 "Not for your sakes do I *this*, saith the Lord God, be it known unto you: be ashamed and confounded for your own ways, O house of Israel.

33 Thus saith the Lord God; In the day that I shall have cleansed you from all your iniquities I will also cause *you* to dwell in the

* Chap. xxviii. 25; xxviii. 25. — Jer. xxx. 22; chap. xl. 20; xxviii. 27. — Matt. i. 21; Rom. xi. 26. — See Psa. cv. 16. r Chap. xxviii. 29. — Chap. xxviii. 27. — Chap. xvi. 61, 63. r Lev. xxvi. 39; chap. vi. 9; xx. 43.

Verse 28. *Ye shall be my people*] Wholly given up to me in body, soul, and spirit.

And *I will be your God.*] To fill you with love, joy, peace, meekness, gentleness, long-suffering, fidelity, and goodness, to occupy your whole soul, and gratify your every desire.

Verse 29. *I will also save you from all your uncleannesses*] I repeat it; "I will save you from all your sins."

Verse 30. *Ye shall receive no more reproach of famine*] Ye shall be daily and hourly fed with the bread that endures unto eternal life. "But will not those get proud, who are thus saved, if there be any such? and will they not undervalue the blood of the covenant, for then they shall not need it?" Ans. Hear what the Lord saith,—

Verse 31. *Then shall ye remember your own evil ways*] Ye shall never forget that ye were once slaves of sin, and sold under sin; children of the wicked one; heirs to all God's curses, with no hope beyond hell. Such cleansed people never forget the horrible pit and the miry clay out of which they have been brought. And can they then be proud? No: *they loathe themselves in their own sight.* They never forgive themselves for having sinned against so good a God, and so loving a Saviour. And can they undervalue him by whose blood they were bought, and by whose blood they were cleansed? No! That is impossible: they now see Jesus as they ought to see him; they see him in his splendour, because they feel him in his victory and triumph over sin. To them that thus believe he is precious, and he was never so precious as now. As to their not needing him when thus saved from their sins, we may as well say, as soon may the creation not need

cities, "and the wastes shall be builded.

34 And the desolate land shall be tilled, whereas it lay desolate in the sight of all that passed by.

35 And they shall say, This land that was desolate is become like the garden of "Eden; and the waste and desolate and ruined cities *are become fenced, and are inhabited.*

36 Then the heathen that are left round about you shall know that I the Lord build the ruined *places, and* plant that that was desolate: "I the Lord have spoken it, and I will do it.

37 Thus saith the Lord God; "I will yet for this be inquired of by the house of Israel, to do it for them; I will "increase them with men like a flock.

38 As the "holy flock, as the flock of Jerusalem in her solemn feasts; so shall the waste cities be filled with flocks of men: and they shall know that I *am* the Lord.

* Deut. ix. 5, ver. 22. — Ver. 10. — Isa. li. 3; chap. xxviii. 13; Joel ii. 3. — Chap. xviii. 21; xxii. 14; xxxvii. 14. — See chap. xiv. 3; xx. 3, 31. — Ver. 10. — Heb. flock of holy things.

the sustaining hand of God, because the works are finished! Learn this, that as it requires the same power to sustain creation as to produce it, so it requires the same Jesus who cleansed to keep clean. They feel that it is only through his continued indwelling, that they are kept holy, and happy, and useful. Were he to leave them the original darkness and kingdom of death would soon be restored.

Verse 35. *This land that was desolate by sin, is become like the garden of Eden by righteousness.*—Satan's blast is removed; God's blessing has taken place.

Verse 36. *Then the heathen*] They shall see how powerful Jehovah is, and how fully he saves those who come unto and worship him.

Verse 37. *Thus saith the Lord God*] In answer to the question, "Who shall have such blessings?" we say, they that pray, that seek earnestly, that strive to enter in at the strait gate. "Thus saith the Lord, I will yet for this be inquired of by the house of Israel." Neither Jew nor Gentile shall be thus saved who do not earnestly pray to God; and for this thing; for this complete salvation; this setting up of the kingdom of Christ upon earth, and particularly in their own souls.

Verse 38. *As the holy flock*] The Church of Christ, without spot, or wrinkle, or any such thing.

The flock of Jerusalem] The Jerusalem that is from above, the city of the living God, the place where his Majesty dwells. As they came in ancient times to the solemn national feasts, so shall they come when they have fully returned unto the Lord, and received his salvation by Christ Jesus.

I do not ask my reader's pardon for having considered

this most beautiful chapter as relating, not to the restoration from the Babylonish captivity, but to the redemption under the new covenant by Jesus Christ. There is no period of the Jewish history from that time until now, to which it can be applied. It must belong to the *Gospel dispensation*; and if the *Jews* will still refuse, contradict, and blaspheme, let no *Chris-*

tian have any fellowship with them in their opposition to this *Almighty Saviour*. Let none be *indifferent* to his *salvation*; let all *plead* his *promises*; and let the *messengers of the Churches* proclaim to the Christian world a *FREE, a FULL, and a PRESENT SALVATION*! And may great grace rest upon themselves, and upon all their flocks!

CHAPTER XXXVII.

This chapter treats of the same subject with the preceding, in a beautiful and significant vision. Under the emblem of the open valley being thickly strewed with very dry bones is represented the hopeless state of the Jews when dispersed throughout the provinces of the Chaldean empire. But God, contrary to every human probability, restores these bones to life, thereby prefiguring the restoration of that people from the Babylonish captivity, and their resettlement in the land of their forefathers, 1-14. The prophet then makes an easy and elegant transition to the blessedness of the people of God under the Gospel dispensation, in the plenitude of its manifestation; when the genuine converts to Christianity, the spiritual Israel, shall be no longer under the domination of heathen and anti-christian rulers, but shall be collected together into one visible kingdom, and constitute but one flock under one Shepherd, 15-28. The vision of the dry bones reviving is considered by some as having a remote view to the general resurrection.

A. M. cir. 3417.
B. C. cir. 587.
Ol. XLVIII. 2.
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 30.

THE ^a hand of the Lord was upon me, and carried me out ^b in the spirit of the LORD, and set me down in the midst of the valley which was full of bones,

2 And caused me to pass by them round about: and, behold, *there were* very many in the open ^c valley; and, lo, *they were* very dry.

3 And he said unto me, Son of man, can these bones live? And I answered, O Lord God, ^d thou knowest.

4 Again he said unto me, Prophecy upon these bones, and say unto them, O ye dry bones, hear the word of the LORD.

5 Thus saith the Lord God unto these bones;

Behold, I will ^e cause breath to enter into you, and ye shall live:

A. M. cir. 3417.
B. C. cir. 587.
Ol. XLVIII. 2.
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 30.

6 And I will lay sinews upon you, and will bring up flesh upon you, and cover you with skin, and put breath in you, and ye shall live; ^f and ye shall know that I *am* the LORD.

7 So I prophesied as I was commanded: and as I prophesied, there was a noise, and behold a shaking, and the bones came together, bone to his bone.

8 And when I beheld, lo, the sinews and the flesh came up upon them, and the skin covered them above: but *there was* no breath in them.

^a Chap. i. 3.—^b Chap. iii. 14; viii. 3; xi. 24; Luke iv. 1.
^c Or, *champaign*.—^d Deut. xxxii. 36; 1 Sam. ii. 6; John v. 21;

Rom. iv. 17; 2 Cor. i. 9.—^e Psa. civ. 30; ver. 9.—^f Chap. vi. 7; xxxv. 12; Joel ii. 27; iii. 17.

NOTES ON CHAP. XXXVII.

Verse 1. *The hand of the Lord was upon me*] The prophetic influence was communicated.

And carried me out in the spirit] Or, And the Lord brought me out in the spirit; that is, a spiritual vision, in which all these things were doubtless transacted.

The valley which was full of bones] This vision of the *dry bones* was designed, *first*, as an emblem of the then *wretched* state of the Jews; *secondly*, of the general resurrection of the body.

Verse 3. *Can these bones live?*] Is it possible that the persons whose bones these are can return to life?

Verse 4. *Prophecy upon these bones*] Declare to your miserable countrymen the gracious designs of the Lord; show them that their state, however deplorable, is not hopeless.

Verse 5. *Behold, I will cause breath*] רוח *ruach* signifies both *soul*, *breath*, and *wind*; and sometimes the *Spirit of God*. *Soul* is its proper meaning in this

vision, where it refers to the bones: "I will cause the soul to enter into you."

Verse 6. *I will lay sinews upon you*] Observe the progress: 1. Here are the *bones*. 2. The *ligaments*, called here *sinews*, are to be added in order to *unite* the bones, that the *skeleton* might be complete. 3. The *flesh* (the whole *muscular system*, the *subjacent* and *superjacent muscles*, including the *arterial* and *venous system*) clothes this skeleton. 4. The *skin* (the *dermis* and *epidermis*, or *cutis* and *cuticle*) envelopes the whole of these muscles or flesh; and now these bodies are in the state that the body of Adam was before it received the animal and intellectual principle from God. 5. *There was no breath in them*—they had not yet received their *souls*. 6. The *wind*, רוח *ruach*, the *soul*, came into them. They were endued with animal and intellectual life; and they *arose* and evidenced a complete restoration to life, and began to perform its functions, ver. 10.

A. M. cir. 3417.
B. C. cir. 587.
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9 Then said he unto me, Prophecy unto the ^g wind, prophecy, son of man, and say to the wind, Thus saith the Lord God; ^h Come from the four winds, O breath, and breathe upon these slain, that they may live.

10 So I prophesied as he commanded me, ⁱ and the breath came into them, and they lived, and stood up upon their feet, an exceeding great army.

11 Then he said unto me, Son of man, these bones are the whole house of Israel: behold, they say, ^k Our bones are dried, and our hope is lost: we are cut off for our parts.

12 Therefore prophecy and say unto them, Thus saith the Lord God; Behold, ^l O my people, I will open your graves, and cause you

^g Or, *breath*.—^h Psa. cix. 30; ver. 5.—ⁱ Rev. xi. 11.—^k Psa. cxli. 7; Isa. xlix. 14.—^l Isa. xxvi. 19; Hos. xiii. 14.

Verse 9. *Prophecy unto the wind*] רוח *ruach*. Address thyself to the *soul*, and command it to enter into these well-organized bodies, that they may live.

Come from the four winds] Souls, come from all parts where ye are scattered; and reanimate these bodies from which ye have been so long separated. The *four winds* signify all parts—in every direction. Literally it is, "Souls, come from the four souls;" "Breath, come from the four breaths;" or, "Wind, come from the four winds." But here רוח *ruach* has both of its most general meanings, *wind* or *breath*, and *soul*.

Verse 11. *These bones are the whole house of Israel*] That is, their state is represented by *these bones*; and their restoration to their own land is represented by the *revivification* of these bones.

Verse 12. *I will open your graves*] Here is a pointed allusion to the *general resurrection*; a doctrine properly credited and understood by the Jews, and to which our Lord refers, John v. 25, 28, 29: "The hour is coming when they that are in their graves shall hear his voice, and come forth."

And cause you to come up out of your graves] I am determined that ye shall be restored; so that were ye even in *your graves*, as mankind at the general resurrection, yet my all-powerful voice shall call you forth.

Verse 13. *When I have opened your graves*] When I shall have done for you what was beyond your hope, and deemed impossible, then shall ye know that I am Jehovah.

Verse 14. *And shall put my Spirit*] רוחי *ruchi*. Here רוח *ruach* is taken for the *Holy Ghost*. They were *living souls, animal and intellectual beings*, when they had received their souls, as mentioned above: but they could only become *spiritual, holy, and obedient* creatures by the *Spirit of God* actuating their spirits. See the notes on chap. xxxvi. 25, 26, 27.

THREE degrees or processes have been remarked in this mystic vision. When the prophet was commanded to *prophecy*—to foretell, on the authority of God, that there should be a restoration to their own land,—

to come up out of your graves, and ^mbring you into the land of Israel.

13 And ye shall know that I ⁿam the LORD, when I have opened your graves, O my people, and brought you up out of your graves,

14 And ^ashall put my Spirit in you, and ye shall live, and I shall place you in your own land: then shall ye know that I the LORD have spoken it, and performed it, saith the LORD.

15 The word of the LORD came again unto me, saying,

16 Moreover, thou son of man, ^otake thee one stick, and write upon it, For Judah, and for ^pthe children of Israel his companions:

^m Chap. xxxvi. 24; ver. 25.—ⁿ Chap. xxxvi. 27.—^o See Num. xvii. 2.—^p 2 Chron. xi. 12, 13, 16; xv. 9; xxx. 11, 18.

1. There was a *noise*, which was followed by a general *shaking*, during which the *bones* became arranged and united.

2. The *flesh* and *skin* came upon them, so that the *dry bones* were no longer seen.

3. The *spirit* or *soul* came into them, and they stood up perfectly vivified.

Perhaps these might be illustrated by three periods of time, which marked the *regeneration* of the *Jewish polity*.

1. The publication of the edict of Cyrus in behalf of the Jews, which caused a general *shaking* or *stir* among the people, so that the several families began to approach each other, and prepare for their return to Judea, Ezra i. 2, 3. But though partially restored, they were obliged to discontinue the rebuilding of their temple.

2. The edict published by Darius in the second year of his reign, Ezra iv. 23, 24, which removed the impediments thrown in the way of the Jews. Ezra vi. 6, 7, &c.

3. The mission of Nehemiah, with orders from Artaxerxes to complete the building of the temple and the city, Neh. ii. 7, &c. Then the Jews became a great army, and found themselves in sufficient force to defend themselves and city against all their enemies.

As to the *spiritual uses* of this curious vision, I must leave them to preachers. I have given the *literal* meaning, and what the different parts refer to; and if they found their observations on these, they may profit their hearers.

Verse 16. *Son of man, take thee one stick*] The two sticks mentioned in this symbolical transaction represented, as the text declares, the two kingdoms of Israel and Judah, which were formed in the days of Rehoboam, and continued distinct till the time of the captivity. The kingdom of Judah was composed of the tribes of Judah and Benjamin, with the Levites; all the rest went off in the schism with Jeroboam, and formed the kingdom of Israel. Though some out of those tribes did rejoin themselves to Judah, yet no

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then take another stick, and write upon it, For Joseph, the stick of Ephraim, and for all the house of Israel his companions :

17 And ^a join them one to another into one stick ; and they shall become one in thine hand.

18 And when the children of thy people shall speak unto thee, saying, ^r Wilt thou not show us what thou *meapest* by these ?

19 ^s Say unto them, Thus saith the Lord God ; Behold, I will take ^t the stick of Joseph, which *is* in the hand of Ephraim, and the tribes of Israel his fellows, and will put them with him, *even* with the stick of Judah, and make them one stick, and they shall be one in mine hand.

20 And the sticks whereon thou writest shall be in thine hand ^u before their eyes.

21 And say unto them, Thus saith the Lord God ; Behold, ^v I will take the children of Israel from among the heathen, whither they be gone, and will gather them on every side, and bring them into their own land :

22 And I ^w will make them one nation in the land upon the mountains of Israel ; and ^x one king shall be king to them all : and they shall be no more two nations, neither shall they be divided into two kingdoms any more at all :

23 ^y Neither shall they defile themselves any

^a See ver. 23, 24. — ^r Chap. xii. 9 ; xxiv. 19. — ^s Zech. x. 6. — ^t Ver. 16, 17. — ^u Chap. xii. 3. — ^v Chap. xxxvi. 24. — ^w Isa. xi. 13 ; Jer. iii. 18 ; l. 4 ; Hos. i. 11. — ^x Chap. xxxiv. 23, 24 ; John x. 16. — ^y Chap. xxxvi. 25. — ^z Ch. xxxvi. 28, 29. — ^a Isa. xl. 11 ; Jer. xxiii. 5 ; xxx. 9 ; chap. xxxiv. 23, 24 ; Hosea iii. 5 ; Luke i. 32. — ^b Ver. 22 ; John x. 16.

whole tribe ever returned to that kingdom. Common sufferings in their captivity became the means of reviving a kinder feeling ; and to encourage this, God promises that he will reunite them, and restore them to their own land ; and that there shall no more be any divisions or feuds among them. To represent this in such a way as would make it a subject of *thought, reflection, and inquiry*, the prophet is ordered to take the two sticks mentioned above, to write on them the distinguishing names of the divided kingdoms, and then by a *notch, dovetail, glue*, or some such method, to unite them both before the people. He did so ; and on their inquiry, showed them the full meaning of this symbolical action.

Verse 19. *The stick of Joseph, which is in the hand of Ephraim*] Jeroboam, the first king of the ten tribes, was an Ephraimite. Joseph represents the ten tribes in general : they were in the hand of Ephraim, that is, under the government of Jeroboam.

Verse 22. *I will make them one nation*] There was no distinction after the return from Babylon.

more with their idols, nor with their detestable things, nor with any of their transgressions : but ^z I will save them out of all their

dwelling-places, wherein they have sinned, and will cleanse them : so shall they be my people, and I will be their God.

24 And ^a David my servant shall be king over them ; and ^b they all shall have one shepherd : ^c they shall also walk in my judgments, and observe my statutes, and do them.

25 ^d And they shall dwell in the land that I have given unto Jacob my servant, wherein your fathers have dwelt ; and they shall dwell therein, *even* they, and their children, and their children's children ^e for ever : and ^f my servant David shall be their prince for ever.

26 Moreover I will make a ^g covenant of peace with them ; it shall be an everlasting covenant with them : and I will place them, and ^h multiply them, and will set my ⁱ sanctuary in the midst of them for evermore.

27 ^k My tabernacle also shall be with them : yea, I will be ^l their God, and they shall be my people.

28 ^m And the heathen shall know that I the Lord do ⁿ sanctify Israel, when my sanctuary shall be in the midst of them for evermore.

^c Chap. xxxvi. 27. — ^d Chap. xxxvi. 28. — ^e Isa. lx. 21 ; Joel iii. 20 ; Amos ix. 15. — ^f Ver. 24 ; John xii. 34. — ^g Psa. lxxxix. 3 ; Isa. lv. 3 ; Jer. xxxii. 40 ; chap. xxxiv. 25. — ^h Chap. xxxvi. 10, 37. — ⁱ 2 Cor. vi. 16. — ^k Lev. xxvi. 11, 12 ; chap. xliii. 7 ; John i. 14. — ^l Chap. xi. 20 ; xiv. 11 ; xxxvi. 28. — ^m Chap. xxxvi. 23. — ⁿ Chap. xx. 12.

And one king shall be king to them all] Politically speaking, they never had a king from that day to this ; and the grand junction and government spoken of here must refer to another time—to that in which they shall be brought into the Christian Church with the fulness of the Gentiles ; when Jesus, the King of kings and Lord of lords, shall rule over all.

Verse 24. *And David my servant shall be King*] That this refers to Jesus Christ, see proved, chap. xxxiv. 23.

Verse 25. *The land that I have given unto Jacob my servant*] Jacob means here the twelve tribes ; and the land given to them was the whole land of Palestine ; consequently, the promise states that, when they return, they are to possess the whole of the Promised Land.

Verse 26. *Covenant of peace*] See this explained chap. xxxiv. 25.

Verse 27. *My tabernacle*] Jesus Christ, the true tabernacle, in whom dwelt all the fulness of the God-head bodily.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

The sublime prophecy contained in this and the following chapter relates to Israel's victory over Gog, and is very obscure. It begins with representing a prodigious armament of many nations combined together under the conduct of Gog, with the intention of overwhelming the Jews, after having been for some time resettled in their land subsequent to their return from the Babylonish captivity, 1-9. These enemies are further represented as making themselves sure of the spoil, 10-13. But in this critical conjuncture when Israel, to all human appearance, was about to be swallowed up by her enemies, God most graciously appears, to execute by terrible judgments the vengeance threatened against these formidable adversaries of his people, 14-16. The prophet, in terms borrowed from human passions, describes, with awful emphasis, the fury of Jehovah as coming up to his face; and the effects of it so dreadful, as to make all the animate and inanimate creation tremble, and even to convulse with terror the whole frame of nature, 17-23

A. M. cir. 3417.

B. C. cir. 587.

(B). XLVIII. 2.

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AND the word of the LORD came unto me, saying,

2 ^a Son of man, ^b set thy face against ^c Gog, the land of Magog,

^d the chief prince of ^e Meshech and Tubal, and prophesy against him,

3 And say, Thus saith the Lord God; Behold, I am against thee, O Gog, the chief prince of Meshech and Tubal:

4 And ^f I will turn thee back, and put hooks into thy jaws, and I will bring thee forth, and all thine army, horses and horsemen, ^g all of them clothed with all sorts of armour, even a

^a Chap. xxxix. 1.—^b Chap. xxxv. 2, 3.—^c Rev. xx. 8. ^d Or, prince of the chief.—^e Chap. xxxii. 26.—^f 2 Kings xix. 28; chap. xxxix. 4; xxxix. 2.—^g Chap. xxiii. 12.

NOTES ON CHAP. XXXVIII.

Verse 2. *Son of man, set thy face against Gog, the land of Magog*] This is allowed to be the most difficult prophecy in the Old Testament. It is difficult to us, because we know not the king nor people intended by it: but I am satisfied they were well known by these names in the time that the prophet wrote.

I have already remarked in the introduction to this book that there are but two opinions on this subject that appear to be at all probable: 1. That which makes Gog *Cambyses*, king of *Persia*; and, 2. That which makes him *Antiochus Epiphanes*, king of *Syria*. And between these two (for one or other is supposed to be the person intended) men are much divided.

Calmet, one of the most judicious commentators that ever wrote on the Bible, declares for *Cambyses*; and supports his opinion, in opposition to all others, by many arguments.

Mr. *Mede* supposes the *Americans* are meant, who were originally colonies of the *Scythians*, who were descendants of *Magog*, son of *Japheth*. *Houbigant* declares for the *Scythians*, whose neighbours were the people of *Rosh*, *Meshech*, and *Tubal*, that is the *Russians*, *Muscovites*, and *Tybareni* or *Cappadocians*. Several eminent critics espouse this opinion. *Rabbi David Kimchi* says the *Christians* and *Turks* are meant: and of later opinions there are several, founded in the ocean of conjecture. *Calmet* says expressly, that Gog is *Cambyses*, king of *Persia*, who on his return from the land of *Egypt*, died in *Judea*. The Rev. *David Martin*, pastor of the *Waloön* church at *Utrecht*,

great company with bucklers and shields, all of them handling swords:

5 *Persia*, *Ethiopia*, and ^h *Libya* with them; all of them with shield and helmet.

6 ⁱ *Gomer*, and all his bands; the house of ^k *Togarmah* of the north quarters, and all his bands: and many people with thee.

7 ^l Be thou prepared, and prepare for thyself, thou, and all thy company that are assembled unto thee, and be thou a guard unto them.

8 ^m After many ⁿ days thou shalt be visited: in the latter years thou shalt come into the

^h Or, *Phut*; chap. xxvii. 10; xxx. 5.—ⁱ Gen. x. 2.—^k Ch. xxvii. 14.—^l Like *Isa*. viii. 9, 10; *Jer*. xlii. 3, 4, 14; *li*. 12. ^m Gen. xlix. 1; *Dent*. iv. 30; *ver*. 16.—ⁿ *Isa*. xxix. 6.

concludes, after examining all previous opinions, that *Antiochus Epiphanes*, the great enemy of the *Israelites*, is alone intended here; and that *Gog*, which signifies *covered*, is an allusion to the well-known character of *Antiochus*, whom historians describe as an *artful*, *cunning*, and *dissembling* man. See *Dan*. viii. 23, 25; *xi*. 23, 27, 32. *Magog* he supposes to mean the country of *Syria*. Of this opinion the following quotation from *Pliny*, *Hist. Nat.*, lib. v., c. 23, seems a proof; who, speaking of *Cœle-Syria*, says: *Cœle* habet *Apariam* *Marsyia* amne divisam a *Nazarinorum* *Tetrarchia*. *Bambycem* quam alio nomine *Hierapolis* vocatur, *Syris* vero *Magog*. "*Cœle-Syria* has *Aparia* separated from the tetrarchy of the *Nazarenes* by the river *Marsyia*; and *Bambyce*, otherwise called *Hierapolis*; but by the *Syrians*, *MAGOG*."

I shall at present examine the text by this latter opinion.

Chief prince of Meshech and Tubal] These probably mean the auxiliary forces, over whom *Antiochus* was supreme; they were the *Muscovites* and *Cappadocians*.

Verse 4. *I will turn thee back*] Thy enterprise shall fail.

Verse 5. *Persia*] That a part of this country was tributary to *Antiochus*, see 1 *Macc*. iii. 31

Ethiopia, and Libya] That these were auxiliaries of *Antiochus* is evident from *Dan*. xi. 43: "The *Libyans* and *Ethiopians* shall be at his steps."

Verse 6. *Gomer, and all his bands; the house of Togarmah*] The *Cimmerians* and *Turcomanians*, and other northern nations.—*Calmet*.

Verse 8. *In the latter years thou shalt come*] This

A. M. cir. 3417. land that is brought back from
B. C. cir. 587. the sword, ^aand is gathered out
Ol. XLVIII. 2. of many people, against ^othe
Tarquini Prisci, mountains of Israel, which have
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 30. been always waste: but it is brought forth
out of the nations, and they shall ^pdwell safely
all of them.

9 Thou shalt ascend and come ^alike a storm,
thou shalt be ^rlike a cloud to cover the land,
thou, and all thy bands, and many people with
thee.

10 Thus saith the Lord God; It shall also
come to pass that at the same time shall things
come into thy mind, and thou shalt ^athink an
evil thought:

11 And thou shalt say, I will go up to the
land of unwall'd villages; I will ^tgo to them
that are at rest, ^athat dwell ^vsafely, all of them
dwelling without walls, and having neither bars
nor gates,

12 ^wTo take a spoil, and to take a prey, to
turn thine hand upon ^athe desolate places that
are now inhabited, ^vand upon the people that
are gathered out of the nations, which have
gotten cattle and goods, that dwell in the ^rmidst
of the land.

13 ^aSheba, and ^bDedan, and the merchants
^cof Tarshish, with all ^dthe young lions thereof,
shall say unto thee, Art thou come to take a
spoil? hast thou gathered thy company to take
a prey? to carry away silver and gold, to take
away cattle and goods, to take a great spoil?

14 Therefore, son of man, prophesy and say

^aVer. 12; chap. xxxiv. 13.—^oChap. xxxvi. 1, 4, 8.—^pJer.
xxiii. 6; chap. xxviii. 26; xxxiv. 23, 28; ver. 11.—^rIsa.
xxviii. 2.—^sJer. lvi. 13; ver. 16.—^tOr, conceive a mischiev-
ous purpose.—^vJer. xli. 31.—^wVer. 8.—^xOr, confidently.
^yHeb. To spoil the spoil, and to prey the prey; chap. xxix. 19.
^zChap. xxxvi. 34, 35.—^zVer. 8.—^zHeb. navel; Judg. ix. 37.

was fulfilled about four hundred years after.—*Martin*.
The expedition of *Cambyzes* against Egypt was about
twelve years after the return of the Jews from Baby-
lon.—*Calmet*.

Verse 9. *Thou shalt ascend and come like a storm*]
It is observable that Antiochus is thus spoken of by
Daniel, chap. xi. 40: *The king of the north*—Antio-
chus, shall come against him (the king of the south is
the king of Egypt) like a whirlwind.

Verse 10. *Shall things come into thy mind, and thou
shalt think an evil thought*] Antiochus purposed to
invade and destroy Egypt as well as Judea; see Dan.
xi. 31, 32, 36. This *Calmet* interprets of Cambyzes,
his cruelties in Egypt, and his evil design to destroy
the Israelites.

Verse 12. *To take a spoil—and a prey*] When
Antiochus took Jerusalem he gave the pillage of it to

unto Gog, Thus saith the Lord
God; ^eIn that day when my
people of Israel ^fdwellth safely,
shalt thou not know it?

15 ^eAnd thou shalt come from thy place out
of the north parts, thou, ^band many people with
thee, all of them riding upon horses, a great
company, and a mighty army:

16 ⁱAnd thou shalt come up against my peo-
ple of Israel, as a cloud to cover the land; ^kit
shall be in the latter days, and I will bring thee
against my land, ^lthat the heathen may know
me, when I shall be sanctified in thee, O Gog,
before their eyes.

17 Thus saith the Lord God; Art thou he
of whom I have spoken in old time, ^aby my
servants the prophets of Israel, which prophe-
sied in those days many years that I would
bring thee against them?

18 And it shall come to pass at the same
time when Gog shall come against the land of
Israel, saith the Lord God, that my fury shall
come up in my face.

19 For ^ain my jealousy ^oand in the fire of
my wrath have I spoken, ^pSurely in that day
there shall be a great shaking in the land of
Israel;

20 So that ^athe fishes of the sea, and the
fowls of the heaven, and the beasts of the field,
and all creeping things that creep upon the
earth, and all the men that are upon the face
of the earth, shall shake at my presence, ^rand
the mountains shall be thrown down, and the

^aChap. xxvii. 22, 23.—^bChap. xxvii. 15, 20.—^cChap. xxvii.
12.—^dSee chap. x. 3, 5.—^eIsa. iv. 1.—^fVer. 8.—^gChap.
xxxix. 2.—^hVer. 6.—ⁱVer. 9.—^jVer. 8.—^kExod. xiv. 4;
chap. xxxvi. 23; xxxix. 21.—^lHeb. by the hands.—^mChap.
xxxvi. 5, 6; xxxix. 25.—ⁿPsa. lxxxix. 46.—^oHag. ii. 6, 7;
Rev. xvi. 18.—^pHos. iv. 3.—^qJer. iv. 24; Nah. i. 5, 6.

his soldiers, and spoiled the temple of its riches, which
were immense. See *Joseph. WAR, B. i. c. 1*.

Verse 13. *Sheba, and Dedan*] The Arabians, an-
ciently great plunderers; and *Tarshish*, the inhabitants
of the famous isle of Tartessus, the most noted mer-
chants of the time. They are here represented as
coming to Antiochus before he undertook the expedi-
tion, and bargaining for the spoils of the Jews. Art
thou come to take a spoil, to carry away silver and
gold, cattle and goods?

Verse 16. *When I shall be sanctified in thee, O
Gog*] By the defeat of his troops under *Lysias*, his
general. 1 Mac. iii. 32, 33, &c., and chap. vi. 6.

Verse 17. *Art thou he of whom I have spoken in
old time*] This prophecy concerning Antiochus and the
Jews was delivered about four hundred years before
the events took place.—*Martin*. *Calmet* maintains

A. M. cir. 3417. * steep places shall fall, and every
B. C. cir. 587. wall shall fall to the ground.
Ol. XLVIII. 2.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 30.

21 And I will ¹ call for ^a a sword against him throughout all my mountains, saith the Lord God: ^v every man's sword shall be against his brother.

22 And I will ^w plead against him with ^x pestilence and with blood; and ^y I will rain upon

^a Or, towers, or stairs.—^t Psa. cv. 16.—^u Chap. xiv. 17. ^v Jer. vii. 22: 1 Sam. xiv. 20; ^z Chron. xx. 23.—^w Isa. lxxvi. 16; Jer. xxv. 31.

that Cambyses is spoken of, and refers to ancient prophecies, especially Isa. xiv., xv., xvi. 20, 21.

Verse 21. *I will call for a sword against him*] Meaning Judas Maccabeus, who defeated his army under Lysias, making a horrible carnage.—*Martin*. Cambyses had no wars in the mountains of Israel.

him, and upon his bands, and upon the many people that *are* with him, an overflowing rain, and ^z great hailstones, fire, and brimstone.

23 Thus will I magnify myself, and ^a sanctify myself; ^b and I will be known in the eyes of many nations, and they shall know that *I am* the Lord.

^x Chap. v. 17.—^y Psa. xi. 6; Isa. xxxix. 6; xxx. 30.—^z Chap. xiii. 11; Rev. xvi. 21.—^a Chap. xxxvi. 23.—^b Psa. ix. 16; chap. xxxvii. 28; xxxix. 7; ver. 16.

Verse 22. *Great hailstones, fire, and brimstone.*] These are probably figurative expressions, to signify that the whole tide of the war should be against him, and that his defeat and slaughter should be great. Abp. Newcome supposes all the above prophecy remains yet to be fulfilled. Where such eminent scribes are divided, who shall decide!

CHAPTER XXXIX.

The prophet goes on to denounce the Divine judgments against Gog and his army, 1-7; and describes their dreadful slaughter, 8-10, and burial, 11-16, in terms so very lofty and comprehensive, as must certainly denote some very extraordinary interposition of Providence in behalf of the Jews. And to amplify the matter still more, the prophet, with peculiar art and propriety, delays the summoning of all the birds and beasts of prey in nature to feast on the slain, (in allusion to the custom of feasting on the remainder of sacrifices,) till after the greater multitudes are buried; to intimate that even the remainder, and as it were the stragglers of such mighty hosts, would be more than sufficient to satisfy their utmost rapacity, 17-20. The remaining verses contain a prediction of the great blessedness of the people of God in Gospel times, and of the stability of the kingdom of Christ, 21-29. It will be proper to remark that the great northern expedition against the natural Israel, described in this and the preceding chapter, is, from its striking resemblance in the main particulars, put by the writer of the Apocalypse, (chap. xx. 7-10,) for a much more formidable armament of a multitude of nations in the four quarters of the earth against the pure Christian Church, the MYSTICAL Israel; an event still extremely remote, and which it is thought shall immediately precede the destruction of the world by fire, and the general judgment.

A. M. cir. 3417. THEREFORE, ^a thou son of
B. C. cir. 587. man, prophesy against Gog,
Ol. XLVIII. 2. and say, Thus saith the Lord
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 30.

God; Behold, *I am* against thee, O Gog, the chief prince of Meshech and Tubal;

2 And I will turn thee back, and ^b leave but the sixth part of thee, ^c and will cause thee to come up from ^d the north parts, and will bring thee upon the mountains of Israel:

3 And I will smite thy bow out of thy left

hand, and will cause thine arrows to fall out of thy right hand.

4 ^e Thou shalt fall upon the mountains of Israel, thou, and all thy bands, and the people that *is* with thee:

^f I will give thee unto the ravenous birds of every ^g sort, and to the beasts of the field ^h to be devoured.

5 Thou shalt fall upon ⁱ the open field: for I have spoken *it*, saith the Lord God.

6 ^k And I will send a fire on Magog, and

^a Chap. xxxviii. 2, 3.—^b Or, strike thee with six plagues; or, draw thee back with a hook of six teeth.—^c Chap. xxxviii. 1.—^d Ch. xxxviii. 15.—^e Heb. the sides of the north.

^e Chap. xxxviii. 21; ver. 17.—^f Chap. xxxiii. 27.—^g Heb. wing.—^h Heb. to devour.—ⁱ Heb. the face of the field.—^j Ch. xxxviii. 22; Amos i. 4.

NOTES ON CHAP. XXXIX.

Verse 2. *And leave but the sixth part of thee*] The margin has, *strike thee with six plagues; or, draw thee back with a hook of six teeth*.

Verse 3. *I will smite thy bow out of thy left hand*] The Persians whom Antiochus had in his army, chap.

xxxviii. 5, were famous as archers, and they may be intended here. The bow is held by the left hand; the arrow is pulled and discharged by the right.

Verse 6. *I will send a fire on Magog*] On Syria. I will destroy the Syrian troops.

And among them that dwell carelessly in the isles

A. M. cir. 3417. among them that dwell ¹care-
B. C. cir. 587. lessly in ^mthe isles: and they
Ol. XLVIII. 2. shall know that I *am* the
Tarquini Prisci, R. Roman.,
cir. annum 30. LORD.

7 ^a So will I make my holy name known in the midst of my people Israel; and I will not let them ^o pollute my holy name any more: ^p and the heathen shall know that I *am* the LORD, the Holy One in Israel.

8 ^a Behold, it is come, and it is done, saith the Lord God; this is the day ^r whereof I have spoken.

9 And they that dwell in the cities of Israel shall go forth, and shall set on fire and burn the weapons, both the shields and the bucklers, the bows and the arrows, and the ^s handstaves, and the spears, and they shall ^t burn them with fire seven years:

¹ Or, confidently. — ^m Psa. lxxii. 10. — ^p Ver. 22. — ^o Lev. xviii. 21; chap. xx. 39. — ^r Chap. xxxviii. 16, 23. — ^s Rev. xvi. 17; xxi. 6. — ^t Chap. xxxviii. 17.

The auxiliary troops that came to Antiochus from the borders of the Euxine Sea. — *Martin*.

Verse 7. *In the midst of my people Israel*] This defeat of Gog is to be in Israel: and it was *there* according to this prophecy, that the immense army of Antiochus was so completely defeated.

And *I will not let them pollute my holy name any more*] See on 1 Macc. i. 11, &c., how Antiochus had profaned the temple, insulted Jehovah and his worship, &c. God permitted that as a scourge to his disobedient people; but now the scourger shall be scourged, and he shall pollute the sanctuary no more.

Verse 9. *And shall set on fire—the weapons*] The Israelites shall make bonfires and fuel of the weapons, tents, &c., which the defeated Syrians shall leave behind them, as expressive of the joy which they shall feel for the destruction of their enemies; and to keep up, in their *culinary consumption*, the memory of this great event.

They shall burn them with fire seven years] These may be *figurative* expressions, after the manner of the Asiatics, whose language abounds with such descriptions. They occur every where in the prophets. As to the number *seven*, it is only a certain for an indeterminate number. But as the slaughter was great, and the bows, arrows, quivers, shields, bucklers, handstaves, and spears were in vast multitudes, it must have taken a long time to gather them up in the different parts of the *fields* of battle, and the *roads* in which the Syrians had retreated, throwing away their *arms* as they proceeded; so there might have been a long time employed in collecting and burning them. And as all seem to have been doomed to the fire, there might have been some found at different intervals and burned, during the *seven years* here mentioned. *Mariana*, in his History of Spain, lib. xi., c. 24, says, that after the Spaniards had given that signal overthrow to the Sarracens, A. D. 1212, they found such a vast quantity

10 So that they shall take no wood out of the field, neither cut down *any* out of the forests; for they shall burn the weapons with fire: ^a and they shall spoil those that spoiled them, and rob those that robbed them, saith the Lord God.

11 And it shall come to pass in that day, that I will give unto Gog a place there of graves in Israel, the valley of the passengers on the east of the sea; and it shall stop the ^r noses of the passengers: and there shall they bury Gog and all his multitude: and they shall call it The valley of ^w Hamon-gog.

12 And seven months shall the house of Israel be burying of them, ^x that they may cleanse the land.

13 Yea, all the people of the land shall

^a Or, javelins. — ^r Or, make a fire of them. — ^w Isa. xiv. 2. ^x Or, mouths. — ^x That is, The multitude of Gog. — ^x Deut. xxi. 23; ver. 14, 16.

of lances, javelins, and such like, that they served them for four years for fuel. And probably these instruments obtained by the Israelites were used in general for *culinary firewood*, and might literally have served them for *seven years*; so that during that time they should take no wood out of the fields, nor out of the forests for the purpose of fuel, ver. 10.

Verse 11. *The valley of the passengers on the east of the sea*] That is, of Gennesareth, according to the Targum. The valley near this lake or sea is called the Valley of the Passengers, because it was a great road by which the merchants and traders from Syria and other eastern countries went into Egypt; see Gen. xxxvii. 17, 25. See *Calmét* here.

There shall they bury Gog and all his multitude] Some read, "There shall they bury Gog, that is, all his multitude." Not Gog, or Antiochus himself, for he was not in this battle; but his *generals, captains, and soldiers*, by whom he was represented. As to *Hamon-gog*, we know no valley of this name but here. But we may understand the words thus: the place where this great slaughter was, and where the multitudes of the slain were buried, might be better called *Hamon-gog*, the valley of the multitude of Gog, than the valley of passengers; for so great was the carnage there, that the way of the passengers shall be stopped by it. See the text.

Verse 12. *And seven months*] It shall require a long time to bury the dead. This is another figurative expression; which, however, may admit of a good deal of literal meaning. Many of the Syrian soldiers had secreted themselves in different places during the pursuit after the battle, where they died of their wounds, of hunger, and of fatigue; so that they were not all found and buried till *seven months* after the defeat of the Syrian army. This slow process of burying is distinctly related in the three following verses, and extended even to a bone, ver. 15; which, when it was

A. M. cir. 3417.
B. C. cir. 587.
Ol. XLVIII. 2.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 39.

bury them; and it shall be to them a renown, the day that I shall be glorified, saith the Lord God.

14 And they shall sever out ² men of continual employment, passing through the land to bury with the passengers those that remain upon the face of the earth, ³ to cleanse it: after the end of seven months shall they search.

15 And the passengers that pass through the land, when *any* seeth a man's bone, then shall he ^b set up a sign by it, till the buriers have buried it in the valley of Hamon-gog.

16 And also the name of the city shall be ^c Hamonah. Thus shall they ^d cleanse the land.

17 And, thou son of man, thus saith the Lord God; ^e Speak ^f unto every feathered fowl, and to every beast of the field, ^g Assemble yourselves, and come; gather yourselves on every side to my ^h sacrifice that I do sacrifice for you, *even* a great sacrifice ⁱ upon the mountains of Israel, that ye may eat flesh, and drink blood.

18 ^k Ye shall eat the flesh of the mighty, and drink the blood of the princes of the earth, of rams, of lambs, and of ^l goats, of bullocks, all of them ^m fatlings of Bashan.

19 And ye shall eat fat till ye be full, and drink blood till ye be drunken, of my sacrifice which I have sacrificed for you.

^r Chap. xxviii. 22.—^s Heb. *men of continuance*.—^t Ver. 12. ^b Heb. *build*.—That is, *the multitude*.—^u Ver. 12.—^v Rev. xix. 17.—^w Heb. *to the fowl of every wing*.—^x Isa. xviii. 6; xxvii. 6; Jer. xii. 9; Zeph. i. 7.—^y Or, *slaughter*.—^z Ver. 4. ^h Rev. xix. 18.—^{aa} Heb. *great goats*.—^{ab} Deut. xxxii. 14; Psa. xxii. 12.—^{ac} Psa. lxxvi. 6; chap. xxxviii. 4.

found by a passenger, the place was marked, that the buriers might see and *enter* it. *Seven months* was little time enough for all this work; and in that country putrescency does not easily take place; the scorching winds serving to desiccate the flesh, and preserve it from decomposition.

Verse 17. *Gather yourselves—to my sacrifice*] This is an allusion to a custom common in the east: when a sacrifice is made, the friends and neighbours of the party sacrificing are invited to come and feast on the sacrifice.

Verse 18. *Ye shall—drink the blood of the princes of the earth*] I need not mention the custom of the Scandinavians: they were accustomed to drink the blood of their enemies out of the skulls of the dead. But this is spoken of *fowls and beasts* here—*rams, lambs, and goats*. The feast should be as grateful and as plenteous to the *fowls and beasts*, as one made of the above animals, the fattest and best of their kind, (because fed in the fertile fields of Bashan,) would be to the guests of him who makes a sacrifice.

Verse 19. *And ye shall eat fat—and drink blood*]

20 ^a Thus ye shall be filled at my table with horses and chariots, ^b with mighty men, and with all men of war, saith the Lord God.

21 ^c And I will set my glory among the heathen, and all the heathen shall see my judgment that I have executed, and ^d my hand that I have laid upon them.

22 ^e So the house of Israel shall know that I *am* the Lord their God from that day and forward.

23 ^f And the heathen shall know that the house of Israel went into captivity for their iniquity: because they trespassed against me, therefore ^g hid I my face from them, and ^h gave them into the hand of their enemies: so fell they all by the sword.

24 ⁱ According to their uncleanness and according to their transgressions have I done unto them, and hid my face from them.

25 Therefore thus saith the Lord God; ^j Now will I bring again the captivity of Jacob, and have mercy upon the ^k whole house of Israel, and will be jealous for my holy name;

26 ^l After that they have borne their shame and all their trespasses whereby they have trespassed against me, when they ^m dwelt safely in their land, and none made *them* afraid.

27 ⁿ When I have brought them again from the people, and gathered them out of their

^o Rev. xix. 18.—^p Chap. xxxviii. 16, 23.—^q Exod. vii. 4. ^r Ver. 7, 28.—^s Chap. xxxvi. 18, 19, 20, 23.—^t Deut. xxxi. 17; Isa. lix. 2.—^u Lev. xxvi. 25.—^v Chap. xxxvi. 19.—^w Jer. xxx. 3, 18; chap. xxxiv. 13; xxxvi. 21.—^x Chap. xx. 40; Hos. i. 11.—^y Dan. ix. 16.—^z Lev. xxvi. 5, 6.—^{aa} Chap. xxxviii. 25, 26.

Who shall eat and drink, &c.? Not the *Jews*; though Voltaire says they ate *human flesh*, and are invited here by the prophet to *eat the flesh and drink the blood of their enemies*; which is a most unprincipled falsehood. It is the *fowls and the beasts* that God invites, ver. 17: "Speak to every feathered fowl, and to every beast of the field, assemble yourselves—that ye may eat flesh and drink blood;" nor are the persons altered in all these verses, 17, 18, 19, 20: so the assertion of Voltaire is either through *brutish ignorance* or *Satanic malice*.

Verse 25. *Now will I bring again the captivity of Jacob*] Both *they* and the *heathen* shall know that it was for their iniquity that I gave them into the hands of their enemies: and now I will redeem them from those hands in such a way as to prove that I am a *merciful God*, as well as a *just God*.

Verse 26. *After that they have borne their shame*] After they shall have borne the *punishment* due to a line of conduct which is their *shame* and reproach, viz. *idolatry*.

Verse 27. *When I have—gathered them*] Antiochus

A. M. cir. 3417.
B. C. cir. 587.
Ol. XLVIII. 2.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 30.

enemies' lands, and ^bam sanctified in them in the sight of many nations ;

28 ^c Then shall they know that I *am* the Lord their God, ^d which caused them to be led into captivity among the hea-

^b Chap. xxxvi. 23, 24 ; xxxviii. 16. — Chap. xxxiv. 30 ; ver. 22.

had before captured many of the Jews, and sold them for slaves ; see Dan. xi. 33.

Verse 28. *And have left none of them any more there.*] All that *chose* had liberty to return ; but many remained behind. This promise may therefore refer to a *greater restoration*, when not a Jew shall be left behind. This, the next verse intimates, will be in the *Gospel dispensation*.

then : but I have gathered them unto their own land, and have left none of them any more there.

29 ^e Neither will I hide my face any more from them, for I have ^f poured out my Spirit upon the house of Israel, saith the Lord God.

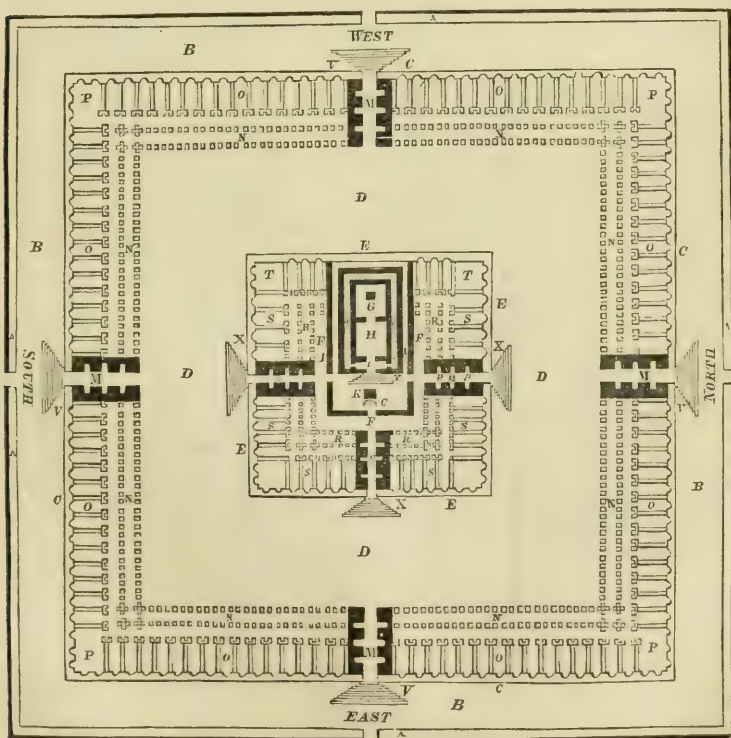
A. M. cir. 3417.
B. C. cir. 587.
Ol. XLVIII. 2.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 30.

^d Heb. *by my causing of them*, &c. — Isa. liv. 8. — Joel ii. 28 ; Zech. xii. 10 ; Acts ii. 17.

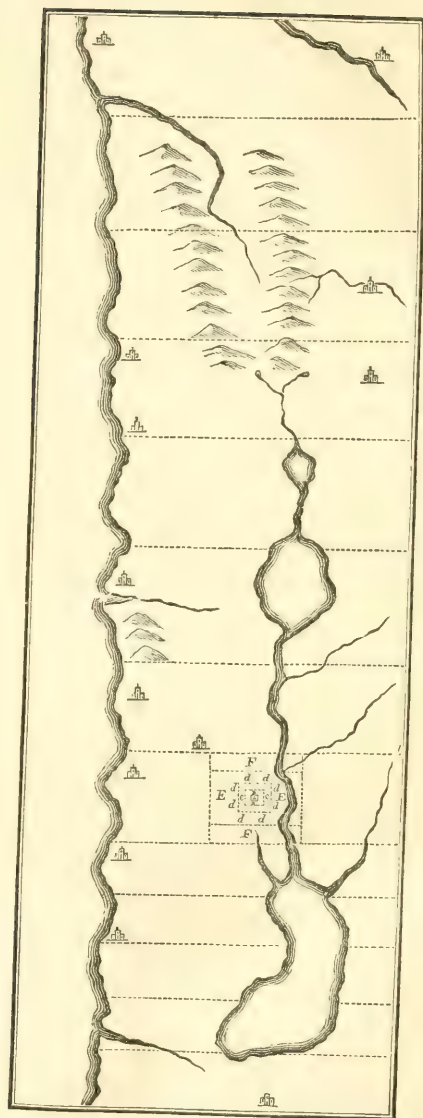
Verse 29. *For I have poured out my Spirit*] That is, I will pour out my Spirit ; see the notes on chap. xxxvi. 25–29, where this subject is largely considered. This *Spirit* is to enlighten, quicken, purify, and cleanse their hearts ; so that, being completely changed, they shall become God's people, and be a praise in the earth. Now, they are a proverb of reproach ; then, they shall be eminently distinguished.

A NEW PLAN OF THE TEMPLE AT JERUSALEM.

[For an explanation of this plan, and of the accompanying map of the division of the Land of Canaan, see at the end of chap. xlviii.]



DIVISION OF THE LAND OF CANAAN.



CHAPTER XL.

The prophecy or vision, which begins here, continues to the end of the Book. The Temple of Jerusalem lying in ruins when Ezekiel had this vision, (for its date is the fourteenth year after the destruction of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar,) the Jews needed consolation. If they were not promised a restoration of the temple, they would not feel so great an interest in returning home. It is thought by some that no model of Solomon's Temple had remained. To direct them, therefore, in the dimensions, parts, order, and rules of their new temple might be one reason why Ezekiel is so particular in the description of the old; to which the new was conformable in figure and parts, though inferior in magnificence, on account of the poverty of the nation at the time. Whatever was august or illustrious in the prophetic figures, and not literally fulfilled in or near their own times, the ancient Jews properly considered as belonging to the time of the Messiah. Accordingly, upon finding that the latter temple fell short of the model of the temple here described by Ezekiel, they supposed the prophecy to refer, at least in part, to the period now mentioned. And we, who live under the Gospel dispensation, have apostolical authority for the assertion that the temple and temple worship were emblematic of Christ's Church, frequently represented in the New Testament under the metaphor of a temple, in allusion to the symmetry, beauty, and firmness of that of Solomon; to its orderly worship; and to the manifestations it had of the Divine Presence. This chapter commences with the time, manner, and end of the vision, 1-5. We have next a description of the east gate, 6-19, the north gate, 20-22, and the south gate, 24-31. A farther description of the east gate, 32-34, and of the north gate, 35-38. Account of the eight tables, 39-43; of the chambers, 44-47; and of the porch of the temple, 48, 49.

A. M. 3430.
B. C. 574.
Olymp. LI. 3.
Anno
Servii Tullii,
R. Roman., 5.

IN the five and twentieth year
of our captivity, in the be-
ginning of the year, in the tenth
day of the month, in the four-

teenth year after that ^a the city
was smitten, in the selfsame day
^b the hand of the LORD was upon
me, and brought me thither.

A. M. 3430.
B. C. 574.
Olymp. LI. 3
Anno
Servii Tullii,
R. Roman., 5.

^a Chap. xxxiii. 21.

^b Chap. i. 3.

NOTES ON CHAP. XL.

Verse 1. *In the five and twentieth year of our captivity*] According to the date here given, this prophecy was delivered on Tuesday, April 20, A. M. 3430, in the twenty-fifth year of the captivity of Jeconiah, and fourteen years after the taking of Jerusalem.

The temple here described by Ezekiel is, in all probability, the same which he saw before his captivity, and which had been burned by the Chaldeans fourteen years before this vision. On comparing the Books of Kings and Chronicles with this prophet, we shall find the same dimensions in the parts described by both; for instance, the temple, or place which comprehended the sanctuary, the holy place, and the vestibule or porch before the temple, is found to measure equally the same both in Ezekiel and the Kings. Compare 1 Kings vi. 3-16, with chap. xli. 2, &c. The inside ornaments of the temple are entirely the same; in both we see two courts; an inner one for the priests, and an outer one for the people. Compare 1 Kings vi. 29-36; 2 Chron. iv. 9; and Ezek. xli. 16, 17, and xlviii. 7-10. So that there is room to suppose that, in all the rest, the temple of Ezekiel resembled the old one; and that God's design in retracing these ideas in the prophet's memory was to preserve the remembrance of the plan, the dimensions, the ornaments, and whole structure of this Divine edifice; and that at the return from captivity the people might more easily repair it, agreeably to this model. The prophet's applying himself to describe this edifice was a motive of hope to the Jews of seeing themselves one day delivered from captivity, the temple rebuilt, and their nation restored to its ancient inheritance. Ezekiel touches very slightly upon the description of the temple or house of the

Lord, which comprehended the holy place or sanctuary, and which are so exactly described in the Books of Kings. He dwells more largely upon the gates, the galleries, and apartments, of the temple, concerning which the history of the kings had not spoken, or only just taken notice of by the way.

This is the judgment of Calmet; and although every Biblical critic is of the same opinion, yet more labour is spent on rebuilding this temple of Ezekiel than was spent on that built by Solomon! The Jesuits, Prada and Villalpand, have given three folio volumes on this temple, with abundance of cuts, where the different parts are exhibited after the finest models of Grecian and Roman architecture! But still the building is incomplete. Now, of what consequence is all this to the Christian, or to any other reader! I confess I see not. While, then, we have the exact dimensions and accurate description in 1 Kings and 2 Chronicles, of that built by Solomon, in imitation of which this plan by Ezekiel was drawn, we need not be very solicitous about the manner of measuring and describing used by the prophet; as, when we have laboured through the whole, we have only the measurements and description of that built by Solomon, and delineated by a hand not less faithful in the First Book of Kings, chap. vi., and 2 Chron. ii., iii., iv., v., and vi.

As the prophet knew that the Chaldeans had utterly destroyed the temple, he thought it necessary to preserve an exact description of it, that on their restoration the people might build one on the same model. As to allegorical meanings relative to this temple, I can say nothing: God has given no data by which any thing of this kind can be known or applied; and as to those who have laboured in this way, perhaps "Solomon's

A. M. 3430.
B. C. 574.
Olymp. Lf. 3.
Anno
Servii Tullii,
R. Roman., 5.

2 ^c In the visions of God brought he me into the land of Israel, ^d and set me upon a very high mountain, ^e by

which *was* as the frame of a city on the south.

3 And he brought me thither, and, behold, *there was* a man, whose appearance *was* ^f like the appearance of brass, ^g with a line of flax in his hand, ^h and a measuring reed; and he stood in the gate.

4 And the man said unto me, ⁱ Son of man, behold with thine eyes, and hear with thine ears, and set thine heart upon all that I shall show thee; for to the intent that I might show *them* unto thee *art* thou brought hither: ^k declare all that thou seest to the house of Israel.

5 And behold ^l a wall on the outside of the house round about, and in the man's hand a measuring reed of six cubits *long* by the cubit and a hand breadth: so he measured the breadth of the building, one reed; and the height, one reed.

6 Then came he unto the gate ^m which looketh toward the east, and went up the stairs thereof, and measured the threshold of the gate, *which was* one reed broad; and the other threshold *of the gate, which was* one reed broad.

7 And *every* little chamber *was* one reed long, and one reed broad; and between the

¹ Chap. viii. 3.—² Rev. xxi. 10.—³ Or, upon which.—⁴ Chap. i. 7: Dan. x. 6.—⁵ Chap. xlvii. 3.—⁶ Rev. xi. 1: xxi. 15.

Temple Spiritualized, by John Bunyan," is equally good with their well-intended inventions. Those who wish to enter much into the particulars of this temple must have recourse to the more voluminous expositors, who on this subject seem to have thought that they could never say enough. See also the accompanying map.

Verse 2. *Set me upon a very high mountain*] Mount *Moriah*, the mount on which Solomon's temple was built, 2 Chron. iii. 1.

Verse 3. *A man, whose appearance was like—brass*] Like *bright polished brass*, which strongly reflected the rays of light. Probably he had what we would term a *nimbus* or *glory* round his head. This was either an *angel*; or, as some think, a personal appearance of our blessed Lord.

Verse 4. *Declare all that thou seest to the house of Israel*] That they may know how to build the second temple, when they shall be restored from their captivity.

Verse 5. *A measuring reed of six cubits long*] The Hebrew cubit is supposed to be about *twenty* and a *half* inches; and a palm, about *three* inches more; the length of the rod about *ten feet six* inches.

little chambers *were* five cubits; and the threshold of the gate by the porch of the gate *within was* one reed.

8 He measured also the porch of the gate within, one reed.

9 Then measured he the porch of the gate, eight cubits: and the posts thereof, two cubits; and the porch of the gate *was* inward.

10 And the little chambers of the gate eastward *were* three on this side, and three on that side; they three *were* of one measure: and the posts had one measure on this side and on that side.

11 And he measured the breadth of the entry of the gate, ten cubits; *and* the length of the gate, thirteen cubits.

12 The ⁿ space also before the little chambers *was* one cubit *on this side*, and the space *was* one cubit on that side: and the little chambers *were* six cubits on this side, and six cubits on that side.

13 He measured then the gate from the roof of *one* little chamber to the roof of another: the breadth *was* five and twenty cubits, door against door,

14 He made also posts of threescore cubits, even unto the posts of the court round about the gate.

15 And from the face of the gate of the entrance unto the face of the porch of the inner gate *were* fifty cubits.

¹ Chap. xlv. 5.—² Chap. xliii. 10.—³ Chap. xlii. 20.—⁴ Heb. *whose face was the way toward the east*.—⁵ Heb. *limit, or bound*.

The breadth—one reed; and the height, one reed.] As this *wall* was as *broad* as it was *high*, it must have been a kind of *parapet*, which was carried, of the same dimensions, all round the temple. See AAAA in the plan.

Verse 6. *Went up the stairs thereof*] As the temple was built upon an eminence, there must have been steps on the outside, opposite to each door, to ascend by. And it appears there were *steps* to go up from *one court* to *another*, see ver. 22, 26, 34, 37; and also from the *court of the priests* to the *sanctuary*, ver. 49. See MMMM in the plan.

Verse 7. *And every little chamber was one reed*] These were the chambers of the buildings which were within the inclosure of the temple round the court, and these chambers appear to have been numerous. See the map, which has been carefully copied from that of *Calmet*.

Verse 9. *The porch of the gate*] See account of the *gates* in the plan.

Verse 15. *Fifty cubits.*] The length of the building. See MMMMM in the plan.

A. M. 3430.
B. C. 574.
Olymp. L.I. 3.
Anno
Servii Tullii,
R. Roman., 5.

16 And *there were* ^onarrow ^pwindows to the little chambers, and to their posts within the gate round about, and likewise to the ^qarches: and windows *were* round about ^rinward: and upon *each* post *were* palm trees.

17 Then brought he me into ^sthe outward court, and, lo, *there were* ^tchambers, and a pavement made for the court round about: ^uthirty chambers *were* upon the pavement.

18 And the pavement by the side of the gates over against the length of the gates *was* the lower pavement.

19 Then he measured the breadth from the forefront of the lower gate unto the forefront of the inner court ^vwithout, a hundred cubits eastward and northward.

20 And the gate of the outward court ^wthat looked toward the north, he measured the length thereof, and the breadth thereof.

21 And the little chambers thereof *were* three on this side, and three on that side; and the posts thereof and the ^xarches thereof were after the measure of the first gate: the length thereof *was* fifty cubits, and the breadth five and twenty cubits.

22 And their windows, and their arches, and their palm trees, *were* after the measure of the gate that looketh toward the east: and they went up unto it by seven steps; and the arches thereof *were* before them.

23 And the gate of the inner court *was* over against the gate toward the north, and toward the east; and he measured from gate to gate a hundred cubits.

24 After that he brought me toward the south, and behold a gate toward the south: and he measured the posts thereof and the arches thereof according to these measures.

25 And *there were* windows in it and in the arches thereof round about, like those win-

dows: the length *was* fifty cubits, and the breadth five and twenty cubits.

26 And *there were* seven steps to go up to it, and the arches thereof *were* before them: and it had palm trees, *one* on this side, and another on that side, upon the posts thereof.

27 And *there was* a gate in the inner court toward the south: and he measured from gate to gate toward the south a hundred cubits.

28 And he brought me to the inner court by the south gate: and he measured the south gate according to these measures;

29 And the little chambers thereof, and the posts thereof, and the arches thereof, according to these measures: and *there were* windows in it, and in the arches thereof round about: *it was* fifty cubits long, and five and twenty cubits broad.

30 And the arches round about *were* ^yfive and twenty cubits long, and five cubits ^zbroad.

31 And the arches thereof *were* toward the utter court; and palm trees *were* upon the posts thereof: and the going up to it *had* eight steps.

32 And he brought me into the inner court toward the east: and he measured the gate according to these measures.

33 And the little chambers thereof, and the posts thereof, and the arches thereof, *were* according to these measures: and *there were* windows therein and in the arches thereof round about: *it was* fifty cubits long, and five and twenty cubits broad.

34 And the arches thereof *were* toward the outward court; and palm trees *were* upon the posts thereof, on this side, and on that side: and the going up to it *had* eight steps.

35 And he brought me to the north gate, and measured *it* according to these measures;

^o 1 Kings vi. 4.—^p Heb. *closed*.—^q Or, *galleries*, or *porches*.
^r Or, *within*.—^s Rev. xi. 2.—^t 1 Kings vi. 5.—^u Chap. xlv. 5.

Verse 17. *The outward court*] This was the court of the people.

Verse 21. *And the little chambers thereof were three, &c.*] See the plan.

Arches] Porch. The arch was not known at this period.

Verse 24. *According to these measures.*] The same measures that had been used at the eastern court.

Verse 30. *And the arches round about were five and*

^y Or, *from without*.—^z Heb. *whose face was*.—^{aa} Or, *galleries*, or *porches*.—^{ab} See verses 21, 25, 33, 36.—^{ac} Hebrew, *breadth*.

twenty cubits long] That the *five cubits broad* should be read *twenty-five* is evident from verses 21, 25, 29, 33, and 36. The word ועשרים *veesrim*, *twenty*, has probably been lost out of the text. Indeed the whole verse is wanting in two of Kennicott's MSS., one of De Rossi's, and one of mine, (Cod. B.) It has been added in the margin of mine by a later hand. It is reported to have been anciently wanting in many MSS.

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36 The little chambers thereof, the posts thereof, and the arches thereof, and the windows to it round about : the length *was* fifty cubits, and the breadth five and twenty cubits.

37 And the posts thereof *were* toward the utter court ; and palm trees *were* upon the posts thereof, on this side, and on that side : and the going up to it *had* eight steps.

38 And the chambers and the entries thereof *were* by the posts of the gates, where they washed the burnt-offering.

39 And in the porch of the gate *were* two tables on this side, and two tables on that side, to slay thereon the burnt-offering and ^a the sin-offering and ^b the trespass-offering.

40 And at the side without, ^c as one goeth up to the entry of the north gate, *were* two tables ; and on the other side, which *was* at the porch of the gate, *were* two tables.

41 Four tables *were* on this side, and four tables on that side, by the side of the gate ; eight tables, whereupon they slew *their sacrifices*.

42 And the four tables *were* of hewn stone for the burnt-offering, of a cubit and a half long, and a cubit and a half broad, and one cubit high : whereupon also they laid the instruments wherewith they slew the burnt-offering and the sacrifice.

43 And within *were* ^d hooks, a hand broad, fastened round about : and upon the

tables *was* the flesh of the offering.

44 And without the inner gate *were* the chambers of ^e the singers in the inner court, which *was* at the side of the north gate ; and their prospect *was* toward the south : one at the side of the east gate *having* the prospect toward the north.

45 And he said unto me, This chamber, whose prospect *is* toward the south, *is* for the priests, ^f the keepers of the ^g charge of the house.

46 And the chamber whose prospect *is* toward the north *is* for the priests, ^h the keepers of the charge of the altar : these *are* the sons of ⁱ Zadok among the sons of Levi, which come near to the LORD to minister unto him.

47 So he measured the court, a hundred cubits long, and a hundred cubits broad, four-square ; and the altar *that was* before the house.

48 And he brought me to the porch of the house, and measured *each* post of the porch, five cubits on this side, and five cubits on that side : and the breadth of the gate *was* three cubits on this side, and three cubits on that side.

49 ^k The length of the porch *was* twenty cubits, and the breadth eleven cubits ; and *he brought me* by the steps whereby they went up to it : and *there were* ^l pillars by the posts, one on this side, and another on that side.

^a Lev. iv. 2, 3. — ^b Lev. v. 6 ; vi. 6 ; vii. 1. — ^c Or, *at the step*.
^d Or, *embrons*, or the *two hearthstones*. — ^e 1 Chron. vi. 31.
^f Lev. viii. 35 ; Num. iii. 27, 28, 32, 38 ; xviii. 5 ; 1 Chron. ix. 23 ;

2 Chron. xiii. 11 ; Psa. cxxxiv. 1. — ^g Or, *ward*, or *ordinance* ; and so ver. 46. — ^h Num. xviii. 5 ; chap. xlv. 15. — ⁱ 1 Kings ii. 35 ; chap. xliii. 19 ; xlv. 15, 16. — ^j 1 Kings vi. 3. — ^k 1 Kings vii. 21.

Verse 39. *The porch of the gate*] The north gate of the court of the priests. See Q in the plan.

Two tables] Some say of *marble*. See dddd in the plan.

Verse 41. *Four tables*] These were in the porch of the north gate, in the court of the priests : on them they slew, flayed, and cut up the victims. See dddd in the plan.

Verse 47. *He measured the court*] This was the court of the priests. See FFF in the plan.

Verse 48. *Breadth of the gate*] It is evident that the gate was a bivalve, or had folding doors. The length of the porch was *twenty* cubits. *Josephus* says the vestibule was *twenty* cubits long and *ten* broad. Antiq. lib. viii. 3, 2.

Verse 49. *By the steps*] This was a flight of steps that led to the temple ; there were *eight* steps in each flight. See YY in the plan.

CHAPTER XLI.

In this chapter the prophet gives us a circumstantial account of the measures, parts, chambers, and ornaments of the temple, 1-26.

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AFTERWARD he brought me to the temple, and measured the posts, six cubits broad on the one side, and six cubits broad on the other side, *which was the breadth of the tabernacle.*

2 And the breadth of the ^adoor was ten cubits; and the sides of the door were five cubits on the one side, and five cubits on the other side: and he measured the length thereof, forty cubits: and the breadth, ^btwenty cubits.

3 Then went he inward, and measured the post of the door, two cubits; and the door six cubits; and the breadth of the door, seven cubits.

4 So ^che measured the length thereof, twenty cubits; and the breadth, twenty cubits, before the temple: and he said unto me, This is the most holy place.

5 After he measured the wall of the house, six cubits; and the breadth of every side chamber, four cubits, round about the house on every side.

6 ^dAnd the side chambers were three, ^eone over another, and ^fthirty in order; and they entered into the wall which was of the house for the side chambers round about, that they might ^ghave hold, but they had not hold in the wall of the house.

^a Or, entrance.—^b 1 Kings vi. 2.—^c 1 Kings vi. 20; 2 Chron. iii. 8.—^d 1 Kings vi. 5, 6.—^e Heb. side chamber over side chamber.

NOTES ON CHAP. XLI.

Verse 1. *To the temple*] He had first described the courts and the porch. See chap. xl.

Verse 2. *The breadth of the door*] This was the door, or gate, of the sanctuary, (see *gates*, 3, in the plan,) and this doorway was filled up with folding gates. The measurements are exactly the same as those of Solomon's temple. See 1 Kings vi. 2, 17.

Verse 4. *The length thereof, twenty cubits*] This is the measurement of the sanctuary, or holy of holies. See G in the plan. This also was the exact measurement of Solomon's temple, see 1 Kings vi. 20. This, and the other resemblances here, sufficiently prove that Ezekiel's temple and that of Solomon were on the same plan; and that the latter temple was intended to be an exact resemblance of the former.

Verse 6. *The side chambers were three*] We find by Joseph. Antiq. viii. 3, 2, that around Solomon's temple were chambers three stories high, each story consisting of thirty chambers. It is supposed that twelve were placed to the north of the temple, twelve to the south, and six to the east.

Entered into the wall] The beams were admitted

7 And ^hthere ⁱwas an enlarging, and a winding about still upward to the side chambers: for the winding about of the house went still upward round about the house: therefore the breadth of the house was still upward, and so increased from the lowest chamber to the highest by the midst.

8 I saw also the height of the house round about: the foundations of the side chambers were ^ka full reed of six great cubits.

9 The thickness of the wall, which was for the side chamber without, was five cubits: and that which was left was the place of the side chambers that were within.

10 And between the chambers was the wide-ness of twenty cubits round about the house on every side.

11 And the doors of the side chambers were toward the place that was left, one door toward the north, and another door toward the south: and the breadth of the place that was left was five cubits round about.

12 Now the building that was before the separate place at the end toward the west was seventy cubits broad; and the wall of the building was five cubits thick round about, and the length thereof ninety cubits.

13 So he measured the house, a hundred cubits long: and the separate place, and the

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ⁱ Or, three and thirty times, or foot.—^g Heb. be holden.
^h Heb. it was made broader, and went round.—^j 1 Kings vi. 8.
^k Chap. xl. 5.

into the outer wall, but they rested on projections of the inner wall.

Verse 7. *An enlarging, and a winding about*] Perhaps a winding staircase that widened upward as the inner wall decreased in thickness; this wall being six cubits thick as high as the first story, five from the floor of the second story to that of the third, and four from the floor to the ceiling of the third story: and thus there was a rest of one cubit in breadth to support the stories.—*Newcome.*

Verse 9. *The thickness of the wall*] See LLL in the plan.

The place of the side chambers] A walk, or gallery of communication along the chambers, five cubits broad, ver. 11.

Verse 11. *And the doors*] See the plan, aa. bb.

Verse 12. *The length thereof ninety cubits.*] The temple, with the buildings which surrounded it, was eighty-one cubits long; add ten cubits for the vestibule, or five for the breadth of the separate place, and five for its wall; in all, ninety cubits. See the plan, LHIL. By the separate place I suppose the temple itself is meant.

Verse 13. *So he measured the house*] The temple,

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building, with the walls thereof,
a hundred cubits long ;

14 Also the breadth of the face
of the house, and of the separate
place toward the east, a hundred cubits.

15 And he measured the length of the build-
ing over against the separate place which was
behind it, and the ¹ galleries thereof on the
one side and on the other side, a hundred
cubits, with the inner temple, and the porches
of the court ;

16 The door posts, and ^m the narrow window,
and the galleries round about on their three
stories, over against the door, ⁿ ceiled with
wood round about, ^o and from the ground
up to the windows, and the windows were
covered ;

17 To that above the door, even unto the
inner house, and without, and by all the wall
round about within and without, by ^p measure.

18 And it was made ^q with cherubims and
palm trees, so that a palm tree was between a
cherub and a cherub ; and every cherub had
two faces ;

19 ^r So that the face of a man was toward
the palm tree on the one side, and the face
of a young lion toward the palm tree on the
other side : it was made through all the house
round about.

¹ Or, several walks, or, walks with pillars. — ^m Chap. xl. 16 ; ver. 26 — ⁿ Heb. ceiling of wood — ^o Or, and the ground unto the windows. — ^p Heb. measures.

taken from the wall which encompassed it from the western side to the vestibule, was one hundred and one cubits ; five for the separate place, nine for the wall and the chambers attached to the temple, sixty for the sanctuary and the holy place, ten for the vestibule, and twelve for the two great walls on the west and east of the temple ; in all, one hundred and one cubits. See the plan, GHI.

Verse 14. *The breadth of the face of the house*] That is, the front. See the plan, FRR.

Verse 18. *A palm tree was between a cherub and a cherub*] That is, the palm trees and the cherubs were alternated ; and each cherub had two faces, one of a lion, and the other of a man ; one of which was turned

20 From the ground unto above
the door were cherubims and palm
trees made, and on the wall of
the temple.

21 The ^s posts of the temple were squared,
and the face of the sanctuary ; the appear-
ance of the one as the appearance of the
other.

22 ^t The altar of wood was three cubits high,
and the length thereof two cubits ; and the
corners thereof, and the length thereof, and
the walls thereof, were of wood : and he said
unto me, This is ^u the table that is ^v before the
Lord.

23 ^w And the temple and the sanctuary had
two doors.

24 And the doors had two leaves *apiece*, two
turning leaves ; two leaves for the one door,
and two leaves for the other door.

25 And there were made on them, on the
doors of the temple, cherubims and palm
trees, like as were made upon the walls ; and
there were thick planks upon the face of the
porch without.

26 And there were ^x narrow windows and
palm trees on the one side and on the other
side, on the sides of the porch, and upon
the side chambers of the house, and thick
planks.

^q 1 Kings vi. 29. — ^r See chap. i. 10. — ^s Heb. post.
^t Exod. xxx. 1. — ^u Chap. xlv. 16 ; Mal. i. 7. 12. — ^v Exod.
xxx. 8. — ^w 1 Kings vi. 31-35. — ^x Chap. xl. 16 ; ver. 16.

to the palm tree on the right, the other to the palm tree on the left.

Verse 20. *From the ground unto above the door*] The temple was thirty cubits high, 1 Kings vi. 2 ; the gate was fourteen cubits, chap. xl. 48. The palm trees and the cherubim were the same height as the gate or door. The windows were above the door.

Verse 22. *The altar of wood*] This was the altar of incense, and was covered with plates of gold.

Verse 25. *There were thick planks*] The wood, or planks, were thick and strong ; for the cherubim and palm trees were carved in relief, out of their substance, and unless they had been of considerable thickness, this could not have been done.

CHAPTER XLII.

This chapter gives us a description of the priests' chambers and their use, with the dimensions of the holy mount on which the temple stood, 1-20.

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THEN he brought me forth into the utter court, the way toward the north: and he brought me into ^a the chamber that was over against the ^b separate place, and which was before the building toward the north.

2 Before the length of a hundred cubits was the north door, and the breadth was fifty cubits.

3 Over against the twenty cubits which were for the inner court, and over against the pavement which was for the utter court, was ^c gallery against gallery in three stories.

4 And before the chambers was a walk of ten cubits' breadth inward, a way of one cubit; and their doors toward the north.

5 Now the upper chambers were shorter: for the galleries ^d were higher than these, ^e than the lower, and than the middlemost of the building.

6 For they were in three stories, but had not pillars as the pillars of the courts: therefore the building was straitened more than the lowest and the middlemost from the ground.

7 And the wall that was without over against the chambers, toward the utter court on the forepart of the chambers, the length thereof was fifty cubits.

8 For the length of the chambers that were in the utter court was fifty cubits: and, lo, before the temple were a hundred cubits.

9 And ^f from under these chambers was ^g the entry on the east side, ^h as one goeth into them from the utter court.

10 The chambers were in the thickness of the wall of the court toward the east, over against the separate place, and over against the building.

11 And ⁱ the way before them was like the appearance of the chambers which were toward the north, as long as they, and as broad as they: and all their goings out were both ac-

cording to their fashions, and according to their doors.

12 And according to the doors of the chambers that were toward the south was a door in the head of the way, even the way directly before the wall toward the east, as one entereth into them.

13 Then said he unto me, The north chambers and the south chambers, which are before the separate place, they be holy chambers, where the priests that approach unto the LORD ^k shall eat the most holy things: there shall they lay the most holy things, and ^l the meat-offering, and the sin-offering, and the trespass-offering; for the place is holy.

14 ^m When the priests enter therein, then shall they not go out of the holy place into the utter court, but there they shall lay their garments wherein they minister; for they are holy; and shall put on other garments, and shall approach to those things which are for the people.

15 Now when he had made an end of measuring the inner house, he brought me forth toward the gate whose prospect is toward the east, and measured it round about.

16 He measured the east ⁿ side with the measuring reed, five hundred reeds, with the measuring reed round about.

17 He measured the north side, five hundred reeds, with the measuring reed round about.

18 He measured the south side, five hundred reeds, with the measuring reed.

19 He turned about to the west side, and measured five hundred reeds, with the measuring reed.

20 He measured it by the four sides: ^o it had a wall round about, ^p five hundred reeds long, and five hundred broad, to make a separation between the sanctuary and the profane place.

^b Or, as he came. — ⁱ Ver. 4. — ^k Lev. vi. 16, 26; xxiv. 9. ^l Lev. ii. 3, 10; vi. 14, 17, 25, 29; vii. 1; x. 13, 14; Num. xviii. 9, 10. — ^m Chap. xlv. 19. — ⁿ Heb. wind. — ^o Chap. xl. 5. ^p Chap. xlv. 2.

Verse 14. They shall lay their garments wherein they minister] The priests were not permitted to wear their robes in the outer court. These vestments were to be used only when they ministered; and when they had done, they were to deposit them in one of the chambers mentioned in the thirteenth verse.

Verses 16-19. He measured the east—north—south—west side] Each of which was five hundred reeds:

NOTES ON CHAP. XLII.

Verse 1. He brought me forth into the utter court] He brought him out from the temple into the court of the priests. This, in reference to the temple, was called the outer court; but the court of the people was beyond this.

Verse 4. A walk of ten cubits' breadth inward] This seems to have been a sort of parapet.

and, as the building was square, the *area* must have been nearly *thirteen thousand paces*. No wonder this was called a city. See chap. xl. 2.

Verse 20. *It had a wall round about—to make a separation between the sanctuary and the profane place.* The holy place was that which was consecrated to the Lord; into which no heathen, nor stranger, nor any in a state of impurity, might enter. The profane place

was that in which men, women, Gentiles, pure or impure, might be admitted. *Josephus* says, *War*, lib. vi., c. 14, that in his time there was a wall built before the entrance *three cubits high*, on which there were posts fixed at certain distances, with inscriptions on them in *Latin* and *Greek*, containing the laws which enjoined *purity* on those that entered; and forbidding all strangers to enter, on pain of death. See *Calmet*.

CHAPTER XLIII.

The glory of the Lord is represented as returning to the temple, 1–6; where God promises to fix his residence, if the people repent and forsake those sins which caused him to depart from them, 7–12. Then the measures of the altar, and the ordinances relating to it, are set down, 13–27.

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AFTERWARD he brought me to the gate, even the gate ^a that looketh toward the east :

2 ^b And, behold, the glory of the God of Israel came from the way of the east : and ^c his voice was like a noise of many waters : ^d and the earth shined with his glory.

3 And it was ^e according to the appearance of the vision which I saw, even according to the vision that I saw ^f when I came ^g to destroy the city : and the visions were like the vision that I saw ^h by the river Chebar ; and I fell upon my face.

4 ⁱ And the glory of the LORD came into the

house by the way of the gate whose prospect is toward the east.

5 ^k So the spirit took me up, and brought me into the inner

court ; and, behold, ^l the glory of the LORD filled the house.

6 And I heard *him* speaking unto me out of the house ; and ^m the man stood by me.

7 And he said unto me, Son of man, ⁿ the place of my throne, and ^o the place of the soles of my feet, ^p where I will dwell in the midst of the children of Israel for ever, and my holy name shall the house of Israel ^q no more defile, *neither* they, nor their kings, by their

^a Chap. x. 19 ; xlv. 1 ; xlv. 1. — ^b Chap. xi. 23. — ^c Chap. i. 24 ; Rev. i. 15 ; xiv. 2 ; xix. 1, 6. — ^d Chap. x. 4 ; Rev. xviii. 1. — ^e Chap. i. 4, 28 ; viii. 4. — ^f Or, when I came to prophesy that the city should be destroyed ; see chap. ix. 1, 5. — ^g So Jer. i. 10. — ^h Chap. i. 3 ; iii. 23.

ⁱ See chap. x. 19 ; xlv. 2. — ^k Chap. iii. 12, 11 ; viii. 3. — ^l Kings viii. 10, 11 ; chap. xlv. 4. — ^m Chap. xl. 3. — ⁿ Psa. xcix. 1. — ^o 1 Chron. xxviii. 2 ; Psa. xcix. 5. — ^p Exod. xxix. 45 ; Psa. lxxviii. 16 ; cxviii. 14 ; Joel iii. 17 ; John i. 14 ; 2 Cor. vi. 16. — ^q Chap. xxxix. 7.

NOTES ON CHAP. XLIII.

Verse 2. *The glory of the God of Israel came from the way of the east* [This was the chariot of cherubim, wheels, &c., which he saw at the river Chebar. And this glory, coming from the east, is going to enter into the eastern gate of the temple, and thence to shine out upon the whole earth. Is there not a mystery here ? All knowledge, all religion, and all arts and sciences, have travelled, according to the course of the sun, FROM EAST TO WEST ! From that quarter the Divine glory at first came ; and thence the rays of Divine light continue to diffuse themselves over the face of the earth. From thence came the Bible, and through that the new covenant. From thence came the prophets, the apostles, and the first missionaries, that brought the knowledge of God to Europe, to the isles of the sea, and to the west first, and afterwards to these northern regions.

Verse 5. *The spirit took me up* [And, to follow his thought for a moment, how many men has this heavenly Spirit taken up ; filled them with his own influence, and sent them to every country, and nation, and tongue, and people, to testify the Gospel of the grace of God, and to preach among the Gentiles the

unsearchable riches of Christ ! What spiritual temples have been raised, beautified, and filled with the glory of God ! And this light is shining and burning more and more unto the perfect day, when the whole earth shall be filled with the glory of God !

Verse 7. *Son of man, the place of my throne* [The throne refers to his majesty ; the soles of his feet, to his condescension in dwelling among men.

Where I will dwell in the midst of the children of Israel] The tabernacle and temple were types of the incarnation of Jesus Christ : " Destroy THIS TEMPLE, and after three days I will raise it up ;—but this he spake of the temple of his body ;" John ii. 19, 21. And in THAT TEMPLE " dwelt all the fulness of the Godhead bodily." Into this immaculate humanity did the glory of the Supreme God enter ; and thus, " God was in Christ reconciling the world unto himself." And this Jesus is Immanuel, God with us. In him we find united the ineffable majesty of God, with the abjectness of man. He humbled himself in human nature, not only to bear the form of a servant, but to suffer death upon the cross as a malefactor slave ! But by these means he has purchased eternal redemption for us ; and the spiritual Israel, who find redemption

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whoredom, nor by the ^r carcasses
of their kings in their high places.

8 ^s In their setting of their
threshold by my thresholds, and
their post by my posts, ^t and the wall between
me and them, they have even defiled my holy
name by their abominations that they have com-
mitted: wherefore I have consumed them in
mine anger.

9 Now let them put away their whoredom,
and ^u the carcasses of their kings, far from me,
^v and I will dwell in the midst of them for
ever.

10 Thou son of man, ^w show the house to the
house of Israel, that they may be ashamed
of their iniquities: and let them measure the
^x pattern.

11 And if they be ashamed of all that they
have done, show them the form of the house,
and the fashion thereof, and the goings out
thereof, and the comings in thereof, and all
the forms thereof, and all the ordinances there-
of, and all the forms thereof, and all the laws
thereof: and write it in their sight, that they

^r Lev. xxvi. 30; Jer. xvi. 18.—^s See 2 Kings xvi. 14; xxi.
4, 5, 7; chap. viii. 3; xxiii. 39; xlv. 7.—^t Or, for there was
but a wall between me and them.—^u Ver. 7.—^v Ver. 7.
^w Chap. xl. 4.

in his blood, shall be raised up wherever his *holy name*
shall be proclaimed; and shall not, like the old apos-
tate Israel, *defile that great name* by idolatry or a life
of wickedness, but they shall show forth the virtues of
Him who has called them from darkness into his mar-
vellous light.

Verse 8. *In their setting of their threshold*] They
had even gone so far as to set up their idol altars by
those of Jehovah; so that their abominable idols were
found in the very house of God! therefore, "he con-
sumed them in his anger."

Verse 9. *Now let them put away their whoredom*]
Their idolatry.

And the carcasses of their kings] It appears that
God was displeased with their bringing their kings so
near his temple. David was buried in the city of *Da-*
vid, which was on Mount Zion, near to the temple;
and so were almost all the kings of Judah; but God
requires that the place of his temple and its vicinity
shall be kept unpolluted; and when they put away
all kinds of defilement, then will he dwell among
them.

Verse 10. *Show the house to the house of Israel*]
Show them this holy house where the holy God dwells,
that they may be ashamed of their iniquities. Their
name, their profession, their temple, their religious ser-
vices, all bound them to a holy life; all within them,
all without them, should have been holiness unto the
Lord. But alas! they have been bound by no ties,
and they have sinned against all their obligations; ne-

may keep the whole form thereof,
and all the ordinances thereof, and
do them.

12 This is the law of the house;
Upon ^y the top of the mountain the whole limit
thereof round about shall be most holy. Be-
hold, this is the law of the house.

13 And these are the measures of the altar
after the cubits: ^z The cubit is a cubit and a
hand breadth; even the ^a bottom shall be a
cubit, and the breadth a cubit, and the border
thereof by the ^b edge thereof round about
shall be a span: and this shall be the higher
place of the altar.

14 And from the bottom upon the ground
even to the lower settle shall be two cubits,
and the breadth one cubit; and from the lesser
settle even to the greater settle shall be four
cubits, and the breadth one cubit.

15 So ^c the altar shall be four cubits; and
from ^d the altar and upward shall be four horns.

16 And the altar shall be twelve cubits long,
twelve broad, square in the four squares thereof.

17 And the settle shall be fourteen cubits

^z Or, *sun*, or *number*.—^y Chap. xl. 2.—^a Chap. xl. 5; xli.
8.—^b Heb. *bosom*.—^c Heb. *lip*.—^d Heb. *Harel*, that is, the
mountain of God.—^e Heb. *Ariel*, that is, the lion of God; Isa.
xxix. 1.

vertheless, let them measure the pattern, let them see
the rule by which they should have walked, and let
them measure themselves by this standard, and walk
accordingly.

Verse 11. *And if they be ashamed*] If, in a spirit of
true repentance, they acknowledge their past transgres-
sions, and purpose in his help never more to offend their
God, then teach them every thing that concerns my
worship, and their profiting by it.

Verse 12. *This is the law of the house*] From the
top of the mountain on which it stands, to the bottom,
all round about, all shall be holy; no buildings shall
be erected in any part, nor place nor spot be appropri-
ated to a common use; all shall be considered as being
most holy.

Verse 13. *The cubit is a cubit and a hand breadth*]
It is the same cubit by which all the previous admea-
surements were made, and was a hand breadth or four
inches longer than the Babylonian cubit.

Verse 15. *So the altar*] והרצל *haharel*, "the mount
of God."

And from the altar] ומהארצל *umihaariel*, "and
from the lion of God." Perhaps the first was a name
given to the altar when elevated to the honour of God,
and on which the victims were offered to him; and the
second, the *lion of God*, may mean the *hearth*, which
might have been thus called, because it devoured and
consumed the burnt-offerings, as a lion does his prey.
See on Isa. xxix. 1.

Verse 17. *And the settle*] The ledge on which the

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long and fourteen broad in the four squares thereof; and the border about it *shall be* half a cubit; and the bottom thereof *shall be* a cubit about; and ^ahis stairs shall look toward the east.

18 And he said unto me, Son of man, thus saith the Lord God; These *are* the ordinances of the altar in the day when they shall make it, to offer burnt-offerings thereon, and ^oto ^fsprinkle blood thereon.

19 And thou shalt give to ^sthe priests the Levites that be of the seed of Zadok, which approach unto me, to minister unto me, saith the Lord God, ^aa young bullock for a sin-offering.

20 And thou shalt take of the blood thereof, and put *it* on the four horns of it, and on the four corners of the settle, and upon the border round about: thus shalt thou cleanse and purge it.

21 Thou shalt take the bullock also of the sin-offering, and he ⁱshall burn it in the appointed place of the house, ^kwithout the sanctuary.

^a See Exod. xx. 26.—^f Lev. i. 5.—^g Chap. xlv. 15. ^b Exod. xxix. 10, 12; Lev. viii. 14, 15; chap. xiv. 18, 19. ⁱ Exod. xxix. 14.—^k Heb. xiii. 11.—^l Lev. ii. 13.—^m Exod.

priests walked round the altar, see ver. 14. By these settles or ledges the altar was narrowed towards the top. "The ascent shall look toward the east;" this ascent was an inclined plane. But these *settles*, or more properly *ledges*, as Bp. Newcome translates, may be thus computed. The altar itself was *ten* feet high and *twenty* broad; the same as that of Solomon, 2 Chron. iv. 1.

| | | | |
|--|---------|---------|---|
| For the base, ver. 13, is in height | - - - - | Cubits. | 1 |
| From the surface of the base to the first ledge, | | | |
| ver. 14, is | - - - - | | 1 |
| From the lower ledge to the upper, ver. 14, | | | |
| are | - - - - | | 4 |
| From the upper ledge to the ariel or hearth, | | | |
| ver. 15, are | - - - - | | 4 |

In all - - - 10

| | | | |
|--|---------|--|----|
| And as to the breadth, the upper ledge, ver. 17, | | | |
| was | - - - - | | 14 |
| Add a cubit on each side for the higher ledge, | | | |
| ver. 14, latter part | - - - - | | 2 |

22 And on the second day thou shalt offer a kid of the goats without blemish for a sin-offering; and they shall cleanse the altar, as they did cleanse *it* with the bullock

23 When thou hast made an end of cleansing *it*, thou shalt offer a young bullock without blemish, and a ram out of the flock without blemish.

24 And thou shalt offer them before the Lord, ^land the priests shall cast salt upon them, and they shall offer them up *for* a burnt-offering unto the Lord.

25 ^mSeven days shalt thou prepare every day a goat *for* a sin-offering: they shall also prepare a young bullock, and a ram out of the flock, without blemish.

26 Seven days shall they purge the altar and purify it; and they shall ⁿconsecrate themselves.

27 And when these days are expired, it shall be, *that* upon the ^oeighth day, and *so* forward, the priests shall make your burnt-offerings upon the altar, and your ^ppeace-offerings; and I will ^qaccept you, saith the Lord God.

xxix. 35, 36; Lev. viii. 33.—ⁿ Heb. *fill their hands*; Exod. xxix. 24.—^o Lev. ix. 1.—^p Or, *thank-offerings*.—^q Job xli. 8; chap. xx. 40, 41; xliii. 27; Rom. xii. 1; 1 Pet. ii. 5, 20.

Add a cubit on each side for the lower ledge,
ver. 14, former part - - - - 2
Add a cubit on each side for the base, ver. 13, 2

In all - - - 20

The altar of burnt-offerings, described Exod. xxvii. 1, xxxviii. 1, was smaller than this, because it was to be removed from place to place with the tabernacle. This was designed for a permanent temple. See Bp. Newcome on this chapter.

Verse 19. *The priests—that be of the seed of Zadok*] It was this Zadok that was put in the place of Abiathar, by Solomon, 1 Kings ii. 35, in whose family the priesthood had continued ever since.

Verse 25. *Seven days shalt thou prepare*] These are, in general, ordinances of the Law; and may be seen by consulting the parallel passages. All these directions are given that they might follow them, when they should be put in possession of their own land. For in several cases the prophet enters into particulars, as if he had supposed that the book of the law had perished.

CHAPTER XLIV.

This chapter gives an account of the glory of God having returned to the temple, 1-4. The Jews reprove a for suffering idolatrous priests to pollute it with their ministrations, 5-8. Ordinances respecting the conduct of the priests, and the maintenance due to them, 9-31.

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THEN he brought me back the way of the gate of the outward sanctuary ^a which looketh toward the east; and it was

shut.

2 Then said the LORD unto me; This gate shall be shut, it shall not be opened, and no man shall enter in by it; ^b because the LORD, the God of Israel, hath entered in by it, therefore it shall be shut.

3 *It is* for the prince; the prince, he shall sit in it to ^c eat bread before the LORD; ^d he shall enter by the way of the porch of that gate, and shall go out by the way of the same.

4 Then brought he me the way of the north gate before the house: and I looked, and, ^e behold, the glory of the LORD filled the house of the LORD: ^f and I fell upon my face.

5 And the LORD said unto me, ^g Son of man, ^h mark well, and behold with thine eyes, and hear with thine ears all that I say unto thee concerning all the ordinances of the house of the LORD, and all the laws thereof; and mark well the entering in of the house, with every going forth of the sanctuary.

6 And thou shalt say to the ⁱ rebellious, *even* to the house of Israel, Thus saith the LORD

^a Chap. xliii. 1.—^b Chap. xliii. 4.—^c Gen. xxxi. 54; 1 Cor. x. 18.—^d Chap. xlv. 2, 8.—^e Chap. iii. 23; xliii. 5. ^f Chap. i. 28.—^g Chap. xl. 4.—^h Heb. *set thine heart.*—ⁱ Ch. ii. 5.—^j Chap. xlv. 9; 1 Pet. iv. 3.—^k Chap. xliii. 8; ver. 9; Acts xxi. 28.—^l Heb. *children of a stranger.*—^m Lev. xxii. 25.

NOTES ON CHAP. XLIV.

Verse 1. *The outward sanctuary*] In opposition to the temple itself, which was the inner sanctuary.

Verse 2. *This gate shall be shut*] It was not to be opened on ordinary occasions, nor at all on the week days: but only on the Sabbaths and the new moons. See the account of the gates (4) in the explanation of the plan.

This verse has been adduced by the Roman Catholics to prove the perpetual virginity of the mother of our Lord; and it may be allowed to be as much to the purpose as any other that has been brought to prove this very precarious point, on which no stress should ever be laid by any man. Mary was a virgin when she brought forth Jesus.

Verse 5. *Mark well, and behold*] Take notice of every thing; register all so fully that thou shalt be

God; O ye house of Israel, ^k let it suffice you of all your abominations.

7 ^l In that ye have brought into my sanctuary ^m strangers, ⁿ ^o uncircumcised in heart, and uncircumcised in flesh, to be in my sanctuary, to pollute it, *even* my house, when ye offer ^p my bread, ^q the fat and the blood, and they have broken my covenant because of all your abominations.

8 And ye have not ^r kept the charge of mine holy things; but ye have set keepers of my ^s charge in my sanctuary for yourselves.

9 Thus saith the Lord God; ^t No stranger, uncircumcised in heart, nor uncircumcised in flesh, shall enter into my sanctuary, of any stranger that *is* among the children of Israel.

10 ^u And the Levites that are gone away far from me, when Israel went astray, which went astray away from me after their idols; they shall even bear their iniquity.

11 Yet they shall be ministers in my sanctuary, ^v having charge at the gates of the house, and ministering to the house: ^w they shall slay the burnt-offering and the sacrifice for the people, and ^x they shall stand before them to minister unto them.

12 Because they ministered unto them before

^a Lev. xxvi. 41; Deut. x. 16; Acts vii. 51.—^b Lev. xxi. 6, 8, 17, 21.—^c Lev. iii. 16; xvii. 11.—^d Lev. xxii. 2, &c. ^e Or, *ward, or ordinance*; and so ver. 14, 16; chap. xl. 45. ^f Ver. 7.—^g See 2 Kings xxiii. 8, &c.; 2 Chron. xxix. 4, 5; chap. xlviii. 11.—^h 1 Chron. xxvi. 1.—ⁱ 2 Chron. xxix. 34; ^j Num. xvi. 9.

able to give the most minute information to the children of Israel.

Verse 7. *The fat and the blood*] These never went into common use; they were wholly offered to God. The blood was poured out; the fat consumed.

Because of all your abominations.] Several MSS. of Kennicott's and De Rossi's read *their abominations*, referring to the *strangers* mentioned before.

Verse 10. *And the Levites that are gone away far from me*] This refers to the schism of Jeroboam, who, when he set up a new worship, got as many of the priests and Levites to join him in his idolatry as he could. These, on the return from the captivity, should not be permitted to perform the functions of *priests* in the new temple; but they might be continued as *keepers of all the charge of the house*—be

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B. C. 574. house of Israel to fall into in-
Olymp. L.I. 3. quity; therefore have I ^a lifted
Anno up mine hand against them, saith
Servii Tullii, the Lord God, and they shall bear their iniquity.
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13 ^b And they shall not come near unto me, to do the office of a priest unto me, nor to come near to any of my holy things, in the most holy place: but they shall ^c bear their shame, and their abominations which they have committed.

14 But I will make them ^d keepers of the charge of the house, for all the service thereof, and for all that shall be done therein.

15 ^e But the priests the Levites, ^f the sons of Zadok, that kept the charge of my sanctuary ^g when the children of Israel went astray from me, they shall come near to me to minister unto me, and they ^h shall stand before me to offer unto me ⁱ the fat and the blood, saith the Lord God:

16 They shall enter into my sanctuary, and they shall come near to ^k my table, to minister unto me, and they shall keep my charge.

17 And it shall come to pass, *that* when they enter in at the gates of the inner court, ^l they shall be clothed with linen garments; and no wool shall come upon them, whiles they minister in the gates of the inner court, and within.

18 ^m They shall have linen bonnets upon their heads, and shall have linen breeches upon their loins; they shall not gird *themselves* ⁿ with ^o any thing that causeth sweat.

^y Isa. ix. 16; Mal. ii. 8.—^z Heb. *were for a stumbling block of iniquity unto*, &c.: chap. xiv. 3, 4.—^a Psa. cvi. 26.—^b 2 Kings xxiii. 9; Num. xviii. 3.—^c Chap. xxxiii. 30; xxxvi. 7.
^d Num. xviii. 4; 1 Chron. xxiii. 28, 32.—^e Chap. xl. 46; xliii. 19.—^f 1 Sam. ii. 35.—^g Ver. 10.—^h Deut. x. 8.—ⁱ Ver. 7.
^k Chap. xli. 22.—^l Exod. xxviii. 39, 40, 43; xxxix. 27, 28.
^m Exod. xxviii. 40, 42; xxxix. 28.

treasurers, guards of the temple, porters, &c.; see ver. 11–15. The whole of these passages refer to the period of time when the second temple was built.

Verse 16. *Come near to my table*] To place the *shew-bread* there, and to burn incense on the golden altar in the holy of holies.

Verse 17. *No wool shall come upon them*] The reason is plain; wool is more apt than linen to contract dirt and breed insects; linen breeds none; besides, this is a *vegetable*, and the other an *animal* substance. It was an ancient maxim, that whatever was taken from a *dead body* was impure in matters of religion, and should not be permitted to enter into the temple. The Egyptian priests always wore linen on their bodies, and shoes of *matting* or *rushes* on their

19 And when they go forth into the utter court, *even* into the utter court of the people, ^y they shall put off their garments wherein they ministered, and lay them in the holy chambers, and they shall put on other garments; and they shall ^a not sanctify the people with their garments.

20 ^b Neither shall they shave their heads, nor suffer their locks to grow long; they shall only poll their heads.

21 ^c Neither shall any priest drink wine, when they enter into the inner court.

22 Neither shall they take for their wives a ^d widow, nor her that is ^e put away: but they shall take maidens of the seed of the house of Israel, or a widow ^f that had a priest before.

23 And ^g they shall teach my people *the difference* between the holy and profane, and cause them to discern between the unclean and the clean.

24 And ^h in controversy they shall stand in judgment; *and* they shall judge it according to my judgments; and they shall keep my laws and my statutes in all mine assemblies; ⁱ and they shall hallow my sabbaths.

25 And they shall come at no ^j dead person to defile themselves: but for father, or for mother, or for son, or for daughter, for brother, or for sister that hath had no husband, they may defile themselves.

26 And ^k after he is cleansed, they shall reckon unto him seven days.

27 And in the day that he goeth into the

^y Or, *in sweating places*.—^z Heb. *in, or with sweat*.—^a Chap. xlii. 14.—^b Chap. xlii. 20; see Exod. xxix. 37; xxx. 29; Lev. vi. 27; Matt. xxiii. 17, 19.—^c Lev. xxi. 5.—^d Lev. x. 9.
^e Lev. xxi. 7, 13, 14.—^f Heb. *thrust forth*.—^g Heb. *from a priest*.—^h Lev. x. 10, 11; chap. xxii. 26; Mal. ii. 7.—ⁱ Deut. xvii. 8, &c.; 2 Chron. xix. 8, 10.—^j See chap. xxii. 26.
^k Lev. xxi. 1, &c.—^l Num. vi. 10; xix. 11, &c.

feet. The Mohammedans never write the Koran upon *vellum* or *skin* of any kind, as they would consider that as a defilement.

Verse 20. *Neither shall they shave their heads*] The priests of *Isis* shaved their heads close to the skin; the priests of *Budhoo* do so still; their ordinances oblige them to shave their heads every *tenth day*. To let the hair grow long would have been improper; therefore the Lord commands them to *poll*—cut the hair *short*, but not to shave.

Verse 22. *Neither shall they take for their wives a widow*] This was prohibited to the *high priest* only, by Moses, Lev. xxi. 13, 14.

Verse 25. *And they shall come at no dead person to defile themselves*] Touching the dead defiles a

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sanctuary, ^b unto the inner court, to minister in the sanctuary, ^c he shall offer his sin-offering, saith the Lord God.

28 And it shall be unto them for an inheritance: I ^d am their inheritance: and ye shall give them no possession in Israel: I am their possession.

29 ^e They shall eat the meat-offering, and the sin-offering, and the trespass-offering;

^b Ver. 17. — ^c Lev. iv. 3. — ^d Num. xviii. 20; Deut. x. 9; xviii. 1, 2; Josh. xiii. 14, 33. — ^e Lev. vi. 18, 29; vii. 6. — ^f Lev. xxvii. 21, 28, compared with Num. xviii. 14. — ^g Or, devoted.

Hindoo now, as it formerly did a *Jew*; and they must bathe to become clean again.

Verse 28. *I am their inheritance*] Those who affect to form their ecclesiastical matters on the model of the Jewish Church have with one consent left this out of the question. They will not live on the *free-will offerings of the people*; but must have vast revenues, and these secured to them by *law*. That every minister of God should be supported by the altar I grant; but I think, instead of that method of paying the parochial clergy which I see is so much objected to, and breeds so much dissension between the pastors and their flocks, it would be better, *on these accounts*, to assign them a portion of land adequate to their supply, or let the state maintain them as it does its other officers. In Israel God was their *inheritance* and their *possession*; but *they had the breast and shoulder of all sin-offerings and trespass-offerings, and all dedicated things* were theirs; and they had a portion of all the *dough* that was prepared for bread. These were con-

and ^f every ^g dedicated thing in Israel shall be theirs.

30 And the ^h first ⁱ of all the first-fruits of all *things*, and every oblation of all, of every *sort* of your oblations, shall be the priest's: ^k ye shall also give unto the priest the first of your dough, ^l that he may cause the blessing to rest in thine house.

31 The priest shall not eat of any thing that is ^m dead of itself, or torn, whether it be fowl or beast.

^b Or, chief. — ⁱ Exod. xiii. 2; xxii. 29, 30; xxiii. 19; Num. iii. 13; xvii. 12, 13. — ^k Num. xv. 20; Neh. x. 37. — ^l Prov. iii. 9, 10; Mal. iii. 10. — ^m Exod. xxii. 31; Lev. xxii. 8.

sidered as the *Lord's property*, and these he gave to *them*; and this is always implied in the *Lord's being their inheritance* and their *possession*. They had a plentiful support.

Hitherto *tithes* have been thought the best mode of paying the *clergy*, and providing for the *poor* of each parish; but these matters have undergone such *alterations* since the time of their institution, that some emendation of the system is at present absolutely necessary.

There should be a public acknowledgment of God in every nation, and this should be provided for by the *state* in a way the least burdensome to the *people*, that all may rejoice in the benefit. Happy the nations that have a Bible so correct, and a *Liturgy* so pure, as those in the British empire! In such cases, a religion established by the state is an unutterable blessing to the nation; only keep it to the Bible, and to the Liturgy, and all, under God, will be well; but when the sermon is against these, all is bad

CHAPTER XLV.

The several portions of land appointed for the sanctuary, 1-5, the city, 6, and the prince, 7, 8. Regulations concerning the weights and measures, 9-12: with ordinances respecting the provisions for the ordinary and extraordinary sacrifices, 13-25.

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MOREOVER, ^a when ye shall ^b divide by lot the land for inheritance, ye shall ^c offer an oblation unto the Lord, ^d a holy portion of the land: the length *shall be* the length of five and twenty thousand *reeds*, and the breadth *shall be* ten thousand. This

^a Heb. when ye cause the land to fall. — ^b Chap. xvii. 22. — ^c Chap. xviii. 8.

NOTES ON CHAP. XLV.

Verse 1. *When ye shall divide by lot*] That is, when on your repossessing your land, every family settles according to the allotment which they *formerly had*; for it is certain that the *land* was not divided afresh by lot after the Babylonish captivity. The allotment mentioned and described here was merely for

shall be holy in all the borders thereof round about.

2 Of this there shall be for the sanctuary ^e five hundred in *length*, with five hundred in *breadth*, square round about; and fifty cubits round about for the ^f suburbs thereof.

3 And of this measure shalt thou measure

^d Hebrew, holiness. — ^e Chapter xlii. 20. — ^f Or, void places.

the *service of the temple*, the use of the *priests*, and the *prince* or governor of the people. A division of the *whole land* is not intended.

Verse 2. *Of this there shall be for the sanctuary*¹ See the plan, A.

Verse 3. *And of this measure*] See the plan, A, B, C, D, E.

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the length of five and twenty thousand, and the breadth of ten thousand: ^g and in it shall be the sanctuary and the most holy place.

4 ^h The holy portion of the land shall be for the priests the ministers of the sanctuary, which shall come near to minister unto the Lord: and it shall be a place for their houses, and a holy place for the sanctuary.

5 ⁱ And the five and twenty thousand of length, and the ten thousand of breadth, shall also the Levites, the ministers of the house, have for themselves, for a possession for ^k twenty chambers.

6 And ^l ye shall appoint the possession of the city five thousand broad, and five and twenty thousand long, over against the oblation of the holy portion: it shall be for the whole house of Israel.

7 ^m And a portion shall be for the prince on the one side and on the other side of the oblation of the holy portion, and of the possession of the city, before the oblation of the holy portion, and before the possession of the city, from the west side westward, and from the east side eastward: and the length shall be over against one of the portions, from the west border unto the east border.

8 In the land shall be his possession in Israel: and ⁿ my princes shall no more oppress my people; and the rest of the land shall they give to the house of Israel according to their tribes.

9 Thou saith the Lord God; ^o Let it suffice you, O princes of Israel: ^p remove violence and spoil, and execute judgment and justice,

^g Chap. xlviii. 10. — ^h Ver. 1; chap. xlviii. 10, &c. — ⁱ Chap. xlviii. 13. — ^k See chap. xl. 17. — ^l Chap. xlviii. 15. — ^m Ch. xlviii. 21. — ⁿ Chap. xli. 18; see Jer. xxii. 17; chap. xxii. 27. — ^o Chap. xli. 6. — ^p Jer. xxii. 3.

Verse 4. *The holy portion*] See the plan, A.

Verse 5. *And the five and twenty thousand*] See the plan, B.

Verse 6. *Ye shall appoint*] See the plan, FF.

Verse 7. *A portion shall be for the prince*] מַנְשֵׁי נָסִי, he who had the authority of chief magistrate; for there was neither king nor prince among the Jews after the Babylonish captivity. For these allotments and divisions, see the plan, EE, FF, GG.

Verse 8. *My princes shall no more oppress my people*] By exorbitant taxes to maintain profligate courts, or subsidize other powers to help to keep up a system of tyranny in the earth. The former princes even robbed the temple of God to give subsidies to other states.

take away your ^a exactions from my people, saith the Lord God.

10 Ye shall have just ^r balances, and a just ephah, and a just bath.

11 The ephah and the bath shall be of one measure, that the bath may contain the tenth part of an homer, and the ephah the tenth part of an homer: the measure thereof shall be after the homer.

12 And the ^s shekel shall be twenty gerahs: twenty shekels, five and twenty shekels, fifteen shekels shall be your maneh.

13 This is the oblation that ye shall offer: the sixth part of an ephah of an homer of wheat, and ye shall give the sixth part of an ephah of an homer of barley:

14 Concerning the ordinance of oil, the bath of oil, ye shall offer the tenth part of a bath out of the cor, which is an homer of ten baths; for ten baths are an homer:

15 And one ^t lamb out of the flock, out of two hundred, out of the fat pastures of Israel; for a meat-offering, and for a burnt-offering, and for ^u peace-offerings, ^v to make reconciliation for them, saith the Lord God.

16 All the people of the land ^w shall give this oblation ^x for the prince in Israel.

17 And it shall be the prince's part to give burnt-offerings, and meat-offerings, and drink-offerings, in the feasts, and in the new moons, and in the sabbaths, in all solemnities of the house of Israel: he shall prepare the sin-offering, and the meat-offering, and the burnt-offering, and the ^y peace-offerings, to make reconciliation for the house of Israel.

^a Heb. expulsions. — ^r Lev. xix. 35, 36; Prov. xi. 1. — ^s Exod. xxx. 13; Lev. xxvii. 25; Num. iii. 47. — ^t Or, kid. — ^u Or, thank-offerings. — ^v Lev. i. 4. — ^w Heb. shall be for. — ^x Or, with. — ^y Or, thank-offerings.

Verse 9. *Take away your exactions from my people*] This is the voice of God to all the rulers of the earth.

Take away your exactions; do not oppress the people; they are mine. Abolish all oppressive taxes.

Verse 10. *Ye shall have just balances*] This appreciation of weights, measures, and money was intended to show them that they must not introduce those to which they had been accustomed in the captivity, but those which God had prescribed to their forefathers. See the notes on the parallel places.

Verse 16. *All—this oblation for the prince*] A present or offering to the prince.

Verse 18. *Thou shalt take a young bullock—and cleanse the sanctuary.*] There is nothing of this in

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18 Thus saith the Lord God:
In the first month, in the first
day of the month, thou shalt take
a young bullock without blemish,
and * cleanse the sanctuary.

19 * And the priest shall take of the blood
of the sin-offering, and put it upon the posts
of the house, and upon the four corners of the
settle of the altar, and upon the posts of the
gate of the inner court.

20 And so thou shalt do the seventh day of
the month ^b for every one that erreth, and for
him that is simple: so shall ye reconcile the
house.

21 * In the first month, in the fourteenth day
of the month, ye shall have the passover, a
feast of seven days; unleavened bread shall
be eaten.

* Lev. xvi. 16.—^a Chap. xliii. 20.—^b Lev. iv. 27.
^c Exod. xii. 18; Lev. xxiii. 5, 6; Num. ix. 2, 3; xxviii. 16, 17;
Deut. xvi. 1, &c.

the Mosaic law; it seems to have been a new ceremony. An annual purification of the sanctuary may be intended.

Verse 20. *For him that is simple*] That wants understanding to conduct himself properly.

Verse 25. *In the seventh month*] He shall do at

22 And upon that day shall
the prince prepare for himself
and for all the people of the land
^d a bullock for a sin-offering.

23 And * seven days of the feast he shall
prepare a burnt-offering to the Lord, seven
bullocks and seven rams without blemish daily
the seven days; ^e and a kid of the goats daily
for a sin-offering.

24 * And he shall prepare a meat-offering of
an ephah for a bullock, and an ephah for a
ram, and a hin of oil for an ephah.

25 In the seventh month, in the fifteenth day
of the month, shall he do the like in the ^b feast
of the seven days, according to the sin-
offering, according to the burnt-offering, and
according to the meat-offering, and according
to the oil.

^d Lev. iv. 14.—^e Lev. xxiii. 8.—^f See Num. xxviii. 15, 22,
30; xxix. 5, 11, 16, 19, &c.—^g Chap. xlv. 5, 7.—^h Lev. xxiii.
33; Num. xxix. 12; Deut. xvi. 13.

the feast of tabernacles the same things that he was
desired to do on the *passover*. The prince should
offer the same number of victims, of the same quality,
and with the same ceremonies, as during the above
seven days. The offerings were, sin-offerings, burnt-
offerings, and peace-offerings.

CHAPTER XLVI.

Ordinances of worship prescribed for the prince and for the people, 1–15; and the gifts he may bestow on
his sons and servants, 16–18. A description of the courts appointed for boiling or baking any part of the
holy oblations, 19–24.

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THUS saith the Lord God;
The gate of the inner court
that looketh toward the east shall
be shut the six working days;
but on the sabbath it shall be opened, and in
the day of the new moon it shall be opened.

2 * And the prince shall enter by the way of
the porch of that gate without, and shall stand
by the post of the gate, and the priest shall
prepare his burnt-offering and his peace-
offerings, and he shall worship at the threshold

of the gate: then he shall go
forth: but the gate shall not be
shut until the evening.

3 Likewise the people of the
land shall worship at the door of this gate
before the Lord in the sabbaths and in the
new moons.

4 And the burnt-offering that ^b the prince
shall offer unto the Lord in the sabbath day
shall be six lambs without blemish, and a ram
without blemish.

* Chap. xlv. 3; ver. 8.

^b Chap. xlv. 17.

NOTES ON CHAP. XLVI.

Verse 4. *The burnt-offering that the prince shall offer*] The chief magistrate was always obliged to attend the public worship of God, as well as the priest, to show that the civil and ecclesiastical states were both under the same government of the Lord; and that no one was capable of being prince or priest, who did

not acknowledge God in all his ways. It is no wonder that those lands mourn, where neither the established priest nor the civil magistrate either fear or love God. Ungodly priests and profligate magistrates are a curse to any land. In no country have I found both so exemplary for uprightness, as in Britain.

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5 ° And the meat-offering shall be an ephah for a ram, and the meat-offering for the lambs ^d as he shall be able to give, and a hin of oil to an ephah.

6 And in the day of the new moon it shall be a young bullock without blemish, and six lambs, and a ram: they shall be without blemish.

7 And he shall prepare a meat-offering, an ephah for a bullock, and an ephah for a ram, and for the lambs according as his hand shall attain unto, and a hin of oil to an ephah.

8 ° And when the prince shall enter, he shall go in by the way of the porch of that gate, and he shall go forth by the way thereof.

9 But when the people of the land ^f shall come before the LORD in the solemn feasts, he that entereth in by the way of the north gate to worship shall go out by the way of the south gate; and he that entereth by the way of the south gate shall go forth by the way of the north gate: he shall not return by the way of the gate whereby he came in, but shall go forth over against it.

10 And the prince in the midst of them, when they go in, shall go in; and when they go forth, shall go forth.

11 And in the feasts and in the solemnities ^g the meat-offering shall be an ephah to a bullock, and an ephah to a ram, and to the lambs as he is able to give, and a hin of oil to an ephah.

12 Now when the prince shall prepare a voluntary burnt-offering or peace-offerings

voluntarily unto the LORD, ^h one shall then open him the gate that looketh toward the east, and he shall prepare his burnt-offering and his peace-offerings, as he did on the sabbath day: then he shall go forth; and after his going forth *one* shall shut the gate.

13 ⁱ Thou shalt daily prepare a burnt-offering unto the LORD of a lamb ^k of the first year without blemish: thou shalt prepare it ^l every morning.

14 And thou shalt prepare a meat-offering for it every morning, the sixth part of an ephah, and the third part of a hin of oil, to temper with the fine flour; a meat-offering continually by a perpetual ordinance unto the LORD.

15 Thus shall they prepare the lamb, and the meat-offering, and the oil, every morning for a continual burnt-offering.

16 Thus saith the Lord GOD; If the prince give a gift unto any of his sons, the inheritance thereof shall be his sons'; it shall be their possession by inheritance.

17 But if he give a gift of his inheritance to one of his servants, then it shall be his to ^m the year of liberty; after it shall return to the prince; but his inheritance shall be his sons' for them.

18 Moreover ⁿ the prince shall not take of the people's inheritance by oppression, to thrust them out of their possession; but he shall give his sons' inheritance out of his own possession: that my people be not scattered every man from his possession.

^c Chap. xlv. 29; ver. 7, 11. — ^d Heb. *the gift of his hand*; Deut. xvi. 17. — ^e Ver. 2. — ^f Exod. xxiii. 14-17; Deut. xvi. 16. — ^g Ver. 5.

^h Chap. xlv. 3; ver. 2. — Exod. xxix. 38; Num. xxviii. 3. ⁱ Heb. *a son of his year*. — ^j Heb. *morning by morning*. — ^k Lev. xxv. 10. — ^l Chap. xlv. 8.

Verse 7. *According as his hand shall attain unto*] According to his ability, to what the providence of God has put in his hand, i. e., his power. This proportion of offerings is different from that prescribed by the Mosaic law, Num. xv. 4-12.

Verse 9. *He that entereth in by the way of the north, &c.*] As the north and the south gates were opposite to each other, he that came in at the north must go out at the south; he that came in at the south must go out at the north. No person was to come in at the east gate, because there was no gate at the west; and the people were not permitted to turn round and go out at the same place by which they came in; for this was like turning their backs on God, and the decorum and reverence with which public worship was to be conducted would not admit of this. Besides, returning by the same way must have occasioned a

great deal of confusion, where so many people must have jostled each other, in their meetings in different parts of this space.

Verse 10. *And the prince in the midst of them*] Even he shall act in the same way: he must also go straight forward, and never turn his back to go out at the same gate by which he entered. The prince and the people were to begin and end their worship at the same time.

Verse 13. *Thou shalt prepare it every morning.*] The evening offering is entirely omitted, which makes an important difference between this and the old laws. See Exod. xxix. 31-46.

Verse 17. *To the year of liberty*] That is, to the year of jubilee, called the *year of liberty*, because there was then a general release. All servants had their liberty, and all alienated estates returned to their former owners.

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19 After he brought me through the entry, which *was* at the side of the gate, into the holy chambers of the priests, which looked toward the north: and, behold, there *was* a place on the two sides westward.

20 Then said he unto me, This is the place where the priests shall ^o boil the trespass-offering and the sin-offering, where they shall ^p bake the meat-offering; that they bear them not out into the utter court, ^q to sanctify the people.

21 Then he brought me forth into the utter court, and caused me to pass by the four cor-

^o 2 Chron. xxxv. 13.—^p Lev. ii. 4, 5, 7.—^q Chap. xlv. 19.
^r Heb. a court in a corner of a court, and a court in a corner of a court.

Verse 19. *He brought me through the entry*] The prophet had entered by the north gate of the court of the priests, where he had seen, a little before, the glory of the Lord, and where he had received all those directions from chap. xlv. 4, 5, to this chapter. From that gate, (see plan Q,) he entered the vestibule by a gate which was by the side of the apartments of the priests, which were along this aisle, (see S,) to the right of the vestibule towards the west. At the extremity of a row of chambers, he remarked, at the west, the place where they *boiled the flesh* of the sin-offerings, (see T.) They did not boil there the flesh of all sorts of victims, there were other kitchens appointed for that, (see PP :) but that only which could not be eaten but in the *outer court*, and by the priests which were sanctified; such were the parts of the of-

ners of the court; and, behold, ^r in every corner of the court there *was* a court.

22 In the four corners of the court there were courts ^s joined of forty cubits long and thirty broad: these four ^t corners were of one measure.

23 And there *was* a row of building round about in them, round about them four, and it *was* made with boiling places under the rows round about.

24 Then said he unto me, These are the places of them that boil, where the ministers of the house shall ^u boil the sacrifice of the people.

^s Or, made with chimneys.—^t Heb. cornered.—^u See ver. 20. Lev. viii. 31; 1 Kings xix. 21; 2 Kings vi. 29.

ferings for sins of commission and ignorance, and the offerings of flour with which they were accompanied.

Verse 20. *The trespass-offering*] Part of this, and of the sin-offering, and the flour-offering, was the portion of the priests. See Num. xviii. 9, 10.

Verse 23. *It was made with boiling places*] These were uncovered apartments, where they kept fires for dressing those parts of the peace-offerings, which were made in the temple by individuals through a principle of devotion. On these their families and their friends feasted; and portions were sent to the poor, the widows, and the orphans. And thus the spirit of devotion was the means of preserving the spirit of mercy, charity, and benevolence in the land. How true is that word, "Godliness is profitable for all things!"

CHAPTER XLVII.

The vision of the holy waters issuing out of the temple, and their virtue; an emblem of the power of God's grace under the Gospel, capable of healing all but the incorrigibly impenitent, represented by the marshy ground that cannot be healed, 1-12. Also a description of the several divisions of the Holy Land indiscriminately shared betwixt Jews and proselytes; to denote that in after times the privileges now enjoyed by the Jews should be also extended to the Gentiles, 13-23.

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AFTERWARD he brought me again unto the door of the house; and, behold, ^a waters issued out from under the ^b threshold of the house eastward: for the fore front

of the house stood toward the east, and the waters came down from under from the right side of the house, at the south side of the altar.

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^a Joel iii. 18; Zech. xiii. 1; xiv. 8; Rev. xxii. 1.

^b Psa. lxxxiv. 10, in the margin.

NOTES ON CHAP. XLVII.

Verse 1. *Behold, waters issued out from under the threshold*] Ezekiel, after having made the whole compass of the court of the people, is brought back by the north gate into the courts of the priests; and, having reached the gate of the temple, he saw waters which had their spring under the threshold of that gate, that looked towards the east; and which, passing to the

south of the altar of burnt-offerings on the right of the temple, ran from the west to the east, that they might fall into the brook Kidron, and thence be carried into the Dead Sea. Literally, no such waters were ever in the temple; and because there were none, Solomon had what is called the *brazen sea* made, which held water for the use of the temple. It is true that the water which supplied this sea might have been brought by

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2 Then brought he me out of the way of the gate northward, and led me about the way without unto the utter gate by the way that looketh eastward; and, behold, there ran out waters on the right side.

3 And when ^e the man that had the line in his hand went forth eastward, he measured a thousand cubits, and he brought me through the waters; the ^d waters were to the ankles.

4 Again he measured a thousand, and brought me through the waters; the waters were to the knees. Again he measured a thousand, and brought me through; the waters were to the loins.

5 Afterward he measured a thousand; and it was a river that I could not pass over: for

^c Chap. xl. 3.—^d Heb. waters of the ankles.—^e Heb. waters of swimming.—^f Heb. bp.

pipes to the place: but a fountain producing abundance of water was not there, and could not be there, on the top of such a hill; and consequently these waters, as well as those spoken of in Joel iii. 18, and in Zech. xiv. 8, are to be understood *spiritually or typically*; and indeed the whole complexion of the place here shows, that they are thus to be understood. Taken in this view, I shall proceed to apply the whole of this vision to the effusion of light and salvation by the outpouring of the Spirit of God under the Gospel dispensation, by which the knowledge of the true God was multiplied in the earth; and have only one previous remark to make, that the farther the waters flowed from the temple, the deeper they grew.

With respect to the *phraseology* of this chapter, it may be said that *St. John* had it particularly in view while he wrote his celebrated description of the paradise of God, Rev. xxii. The prophet may therefore be referring to the same thing which the apostle describes, viz., the *grace of the Gospel*, and its effects in the world.

Verse 2. *There ran out waters*] כִּים מֵמַיִם mayim mephaccim, the waters seem to have been at first in small quantity; for the words imply that they oozed or dropped out. They were at first so small that they came guttatum, drop by drop; but they increased so, that they became a river in which one could swim.

Verses 3-5. *He measured a thousand cubits,—the waters were to the ANKLES; a thousand more,—the waters were to the KNEES; a thousand more,—they became a RIVER that could not be forded. The waters were risen, and they were waters to swim in.*

I. This may be applied to the *gradual* discoveries of the plan of salvation,—1. In the patriarchal ages. 2. In the giving of the law. 3. In the ministry of John the Baptist. And, 4. In the full manifestation of Christ by the communication of the Holy Ghost.

II. This vision may be applied also to the growth of a believer in the grace and knowledge of God. There is—1. The seed of the kingdom. 2. The blade

the waters were risen, ^e waters to swim in, a river that could not be passed over.

6 And he said unto me, Son of man, hast thou seen this? Then he brought me, and caused me to return to the brink of the river.

7 Now when I had returned, behold, at the ^f bank of the river were very many ^g trees on the one side and on the other.

8 Then said he unto me, These waters issue out toward the east country, and go down into the ^h desert, and go into the sea: which being brought forth into the sea, the waters shall be healed.

9 And it shall come to pass, that every thing that liveth, which moveth, whithersoever the

^g Ver. 12; Rev. xxii. 2.—^h Or, plain; see Deut. iii. 17; iv. 49; Josh. iii. 16.

from that seed. 3. The ear out of that blade. And, 4. The full corn in that ear.

III. It may be applied to the discoveries a penitent believer receives of the mercy of God in his salvation. He is—1. A little child, born of God, born from above, and begins to taste the bread of life, and live on the heavenly food. 2. He grows up and increases in stature and strength, and becomes a young man. 3. He becomes matured in the Divine life, and has his spiritual senses exercised so as to become a father in Christ. In other words, the grace of God appears to come drop by drop; it is given as it can be used; it is a seed of light, and multiplies itself. The penitent at first can scarcely believe the infinite goodness of his Maker; he however ventures to follow on with the conducting angel, the minister of the Gospel, in his descriptions of the plenitude of that salvation, provided in that living Temple in which alone the well-spring of life is to be found. 4. In thus following on to know the Lord he finds a continual increase of light and life, till at last he is carried by the streams of grace to the ocean of eternal mercy; then

“Plunged in the Godhead’s deepest sea,
And lost in his immensity.”

IV. These waters may be considered as a type of the progress which Christianity shall make in the world. 1. There were only a few poor fishermen. 2. Afterwards many Jews. 3. Then the Gentiles of Asia Minor and Greece. 4. The continent and isles of Europe. And, 5. Now spreading through Africa, Asia, and America, at present these waters are no longer a river, but an immense sea; and the Gospel fishers are daily bringing multitudes of souls to Christ.

Verse 9. *Every thing—whithersoever the rivers shall come, shall live*] Life and salvation shall continually accompany the preaching of the Gospel; the death of sin being removed, the life of righteousness shall be brought in.

There shall be a very great multitude of fish] On

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¹ rivers shall come, shall live :
and there shall be a very great
multitude of fish, because these
waters shall come thither : for

they shall be healed ; and every thing shall live whither the river cometh.

10 And it shall come to pass, *that* the fishers shall stand upon it from En-gedi even unto En-eglaim ; they shall be a *place* to spread forth nets ; their fish shall be according to their kinds, as the fish ¹ of the great sea, exceeding many.

11 But the miry places thereof and the marshes thereof ¹ shall not be healed ; they shall be given to salt.

12 And ^m by the river upon the bank thereof, on this side and on that side, ^a shall grow all trees for meat, ^o whose leaf shall not fade, neither shall the fruit thereof be consumed : it shall bring forth ^p new fruit according to his

¹ Heb. *two rivers*.—^a Num. xxxiv. 6 ; Josh. xxiii. 4 ; chap. xlviii. 28.—^o Or, *and that which shall not be healed*.—^m Ver. 7.
^p Heb. *shall come up*.—^o Job viii. 16 ; Psa. i. 3 ; Jer. xvii. 8.
^p Or, *principal*.—¹ Or, *for bruises and sores*.—¹ Rev. xii. 2.

the above plan this must refer to *genuine converts* to the Christian faith ; true believers, who have got life and salvation by the streams of God's grace. The apostles were *fishers of men* ; converts were the *fish* caught. See below. As the waters flow into the *Dead Sea*, where no fish, it is said, can live, *its* waters must be healed, that is, made capable of preserving life ; and so its nature be thus far most surprisingly altered.

Verse 10. *The fishers shall stand upon it*] On the above plan of interpretation these must mean—1. The apostles of our Lord Jesus. 2. The preachers of the everlasting Gospel. See Matt. iv. 19.

From En-gedi] At the southern extremity of the Dead Sea.

Unto En-eglaim] At the northern extremity of the same.

Their fish shall be according to their kinds] Every kind of fish, and the fish all excellent of their kinds. All nations, and kindreds, and people shall be called by the Gospel ; it shall not be an excluding system like that of Judaism, for its Author tasted death for every man.

Verse 11. *The miry places*] “Point out,” says Calmet, “the schismatics and heretics who do not live by the Spirit of Jesus Christ, but separate from his Church ; and the evil Christians who dishonour that Church, of which they are corrupt members.” A description applicable to the Roman Catholic Church, that is both schismatic and heretic from the Church of Jesus Christ, which is built on the *foundation of the prophets and apostles, Jesus himself being the chief corner stone* ; for the Church of Rome, leaving this foundation, is now built on the foundation of councils and traditions, and lying miracles ; the popes in their succession being its only corner stones.

months, because their waters they issued out of the sanctuary ; and the fruit thereof shall be for meat, and the leaf thereof ^a for ¹ medicine.

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13 Thus saith the Lord God ; *This shall be* the border, whereby ye shall inherit the land according to the twelve tribes of Israel : ^a Joseph shall have two portions.

14 And ye shall inherit it, one as well as another : *concerning* the which I ¹ lifted ^v up mine hand to give it unto your fathers : and this land shall ^v fall unto you for inheritance.

15 And this *shall be* the border of the land toward the north side, from the great sea, ^w the way of Hethlon, as men go to ^z Zedad ;

16 ^v Hamath, ^z Berothah, Sibraim, which is between the border of Damascus and the border of Hamath ; ^a Hazar-hatticon, which is by the coast of Hauran.

17 And the border from the sea shall be

^a Gen. xlviii. 5 ; 1 Chron. v. 1 ; chap. xlviii. 4, 5.—¹ Or, *swore*.—^v Gen. xii. 7 ; xiii. 15 ; xv. 7 ; xvii. 8 ; xxvi. 3 ; xxviii. 13 ; chap. xx. 5, 6, 28, 42.—^v Chap. xlviii. 29.—^w Chap. xlviii. 1.—^z Num. xxxiv. 8.—^z Num. xxxiv. 8.—^z 2 Sam. xvii. 8.—^a Or, *the middle village*.

Verse 12. *Shall grow all trees for meat, whose leaf shall not fade*] A description that suits the righteous, who are still producing—1. The *fruits of faith*. 2. The *fruits of the Spirit*. 3. The *fruits of love* to God, obedience to his holy will, and love to all men. Benevolence, mercy, charity, kindness, &c.

The leaf thereof for medicine.] See Rev. xxii. 1–5. Even the leaves, the holy profession of the righteous, is a spiritual medicine. Righteousness is thus encouraged in the world. The profession points out the salvation, as it shows the nature and sufficiency of that salvation ; for a just creed contains all the articles of the Christian faith.

Verse 13. *Joseph shall have two portions*.] That is, In Ephraim and Manasseh, his two sons, who each had a separate inheritance.

Verse 15. *The way of Hethlon, as men go to Zedad*.] Probably Hethlon is the same as Cuthlon, a city of Syria, between Antioch and Laodicea, according to Antoninus. Some of these places are not known ; but see the same kind of division, Num. xxxiv. 7–12.

Verse 16. *Hamath*] Emesa or Ames, in Syria.—Calmet.

Berothah] Berytus, now Baruth or Beeroth, which David took from Hadarezer, king of Syria, 2 Sam. viii. 8 ; but these things are very uncertain.

Sibraim] Sabarim or Sepharvaim, according to the Syriac, between Hamath and Damascus.

Hazar-hatticon] The middle Hazar ; or *middle village*, as the margin.

Hauran.] The city Aurana, and the district Auranitis, are in the north-east limit of the Holy Land.

Verse 17. *The border from the sea*] The north bor-

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^b Hazar-enan, the border of Damascus, and the north northward, and the border of Hamath. And *this is* the north side.

18 And the east side ye shall measure ^c from Hauran, and from Damascus, and from Gilead, and from the land of Israel *by* Jordan, from the border unto the east sea. And *this is* the east side.

19 And the south side southward, from Tamar *even* to ^d the waters of ^e strife in Kadesh, the ^f river to the great sea. And *this is* the south side ^g southward.

20 The west side also *shall be* the great sea from the border, till a man come over against

^b Num. xxxiv. 9; chap. xlviii. 1.—^c Heb. *from between*.
^d Num. xx. 13; Deut. xxxii. 51; Psa. lxxxi. 7; chap. xlviii. 28.
^e Or. *Meribah*.

der eastward is ascertained ver. 15, 16; here it is shown how far it extends itself northward.

Hazar-enan] The village of Enan, Num. xxxiv. 9, placed to the north of Cæsarea Philippi. *Ziphron*, see Num. xxxiv. 9, called *Zaphion* by the Syriac.

Verse 18. *The east sea*] The same as the *Dead Sea*.

Verse 19. *Tamar*] Called *Hazazon Tamar*, or *Engedi*, 2 Chron. xx. 2.

The river] *Besor*, which runs into the sea near Gaza.

Verse 20. *The great sea*] The Mediterranean.

^h Hamath. This *is* the west side.

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21 So shall ye divide this land unto you according to the tribes of Israel.

22 And it shall come to pass, *that* ye shall divide it by lot for an inheritance unto you, ⁱ and to the strangers that sojourn among you, which shall beget children among you: ^k and they shall be unto you as born in the country among the children of Israel; they shall have inheritance with you among the tribes of Israel.

23 And it shall come to pass, *that* in what tribe the stranger sojourneth, there shall ye give *him* his inheritance, saith the Lord God.

^l Or, *valley*.—^m Or, *toward Teman*.—ⁿ Num. xiii. 21, xxxiv. 8; Josh. xiii. 5.—^o See Eph. iii. 6; Rev. vii. 9, 10.
^k Rom. x. 12; Gal. iii. 28; Col. iii. 11.

From the border] The southern border, mentioned ver. 19.

Verse 22. *And to the strangers that sojourn*] In former divisions of the land, no place was given to *strangers*; but in this division, (which seems to have no other reference than to the Gospel, for literally such a division never took place,) the *strangers* are to have an *inheritance*; intimating the calling of the Gentiles into the Church of Christ, to an inheritance that is incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away. Glory be to God for his unspeakable gift! Amen. Amen.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

This chapter contains a description of the several portions of the land belonging to each tribe, together with the portion allotted to the sanctuary, city, suburb, and prince, 1-29; as also the measure and gates of the new city, 30-35.

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NOW these are the names of the tribes. ^a From the north end to the coast of the way of Hethlon, as one goeth to Hamath,

Hazar-enan, the border of Damascus northward, to the coast of Hamath; for these are his sides east and west; ^b a *portion* for Dan.

2 And by the border of Dan, from the east side unto the west side, a *portion* for Asher.

3 And by the border of Asher, from the east side even unto the west side, a *portion* for Naphtali.

4 And by the border of Naphtali, from the

^a Chap. xlvii. 15, &c.—^b Heb. *one portion*.

NOTES ON CHAP. XLVIII.

Verse 1. *Now these are the names of the tribes.*] See the division mentioned Num. xxxiv. 7-12, which casts much light upon this.

east side unto the west side, a *portion* for Manasseh.

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5 And by the border of Manasseh, from the east side unto the west side, a *portion* for Ephraim.

6 And by the border of Ephraim, from the east side even unto the west side, a *portion* for Reuben.

7 And by the border of Reuben, from the east side unto the west side, a *portion* for Judah.

8 And by the border of Judah, from the east side unto the west side, shall be ^c the offering

^c Chap. xlv. 1-6.

Verse 9. *The oblation*] This was a portion of land *twenty-five thousand cubits in length, by ten thousand broad*; in the centre of which was the temple, which must be destined for the use of the priests, the Levites, and the prince.

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which ye shall offer of five and twenty thousand *reeds* in breadth, and in length as one of the *other* parts, from the east side unto the west side : and the sanctuary shall be in the midst of it.

9 The oblation that ye shall offer unto the LORD shall be of five and twenty thousand in length, and of ten thousand in breadth.

10 And for them, *even* for the priests, shall be *this* holy oblation ; toward the north five and twenty thousand in length, and toward the west ten thousand in breadth, and toward the east ten thousand in breadth, and toward the south five and twenty thousand in length : and the sanctuary of the LORD shall be in the midst thereof.

11 ^a *It* shall be for the priests that are sanctified of the sons of Zadok ; which have kept my ^f charge, which went not astray when the children of Israel went astray, ^g as the Levites went astray.

12 And *this* oblation of the land that is offered shall be unto them a thing most holy by the border of the Levites.

13 And over against the border of the priests the Levites shall have five and twenty thousand in length, and ten thousand in breadth : all the length shall be five and twenty thousand, and the breadth ten thousand.

14 ^b And they shall not sell of it, neither exchange nor alienate the first-fruits of the land : for *it* is holy unto the LORD.

15 ⁱ And the five thousand that are left in the breadth over against the five and twenty thousand, shall be ^k a profane place for the city, for dwelling, and for suburbs : and the city shall be in the midst thereof.

16 And these shall be the measures thereof ;

^a Chap. xlv. 15.—^g Or, *The sanctified portion shall be for the priests*.—^f Or, *ward, or ordinance*.—^e Chap. xlv. 10.

Verse 15. *And the five thousand that are left*] The territory of the Levites was *twenty-five thousand* square cubits, ver. 20. But their city was only *four thousand five hundred* square cubits, see ver. 13 and 16 ; there remained, therefore, *ten thousand* cubits square to be divided, of which *five thousand* cubits in breadth, by *twenty-five thousand* in length, on the east and west sides, were reserved for a sort of *second city* ; or for suburbs where laymen might dwell who were employed by those priests and Levites who lodged in the temple and in the city, ver. 18. And another space of *one thousand* cubits in breadth, by *twenty-five thousand* in length, which extended only from north to south, was

the north side four thousand and five hundred, and the south side four thousand and five hundred, and on the east side four thousand and five hundred, and the west side four thousand and five hundred.

17 And the suburbs of the city shall be toward the north two hundred and fifty, and toward the south two hundred and fifty, and toward the east two hundred and fifty, and toward the west two hundred and fifty.

18 And the residue in length over against the oblation of the holy *portion* shall be ten thousand eastward, and ten thousand westward : and it shall be over against the oblation of the holy *portion* ; and the increase thereof shall be for food unto them that serve the city.

19 ^l And they that serve the city shall serve it out of all the tribes of Israel.

20 All the oblation shall be five and twenty thousand by five and twenty thousand : ye shall offer the holy oblation foursquare, with the possession of the city.

21 ^m And the residue shall be for the prince, on the one side and on the other of the holy oblation, and of the possession of the city, over against the five and twenty thousand of the oblation toward the east border, and westward over against the five and twenty thousand toward the west border, over against the portions for the prince : and it shall be the holy oblation ; ⁿ and the sanctuary of the house shall be in the midst thereof.

22 Moreover from the possession of the Levites, and from the possession of the city *being* in the midst of *that* which is the prince's between the border of Judah and the border of Benjamin, shall be for the prince.

23 As for the rest of the tribes from the

^b Exod. xxii. 29 ; Lev. xxvii. 10, 28, 33.—ⁱ Chap. xlv. 6. ^k Chap. xlii. 20.—^j Chap. xlv. 6.—^m Chap. xlv. 7.—ⁿ Ver. 8, 10.

for fields and gardens appointed for the support of those lay servants. On which we may remark, there was no cultivated land between the portion of the Levites and that of the prince, but only on the east and west sides. See chap. xlv. 6, and the map FF.

Verse 21. *And the residue—for the prince*] His portion was alongside that of the Levites, from west to east ; these were on each side *twenty-five thousand* cubits in length, from the east to the west, by *twelve thousand five hundred* cubits in breadth from north to south. The space both above and below was equal, between the tribe of Judah and that of Benjamin to north and south ; and the portion of the Levites, which

A. M. 3430.
B. C. 574.
Olymp. LI. 3.
Anno
Servii Tullii,
R. Roman., 5.

east side unto the west side, Benjamin shall have ^a a portion.

24 And by the border of Benjamin, from the east side unto the west side, Simeon shall have a portion.

25 And by the border of Simeon, from the east side unto the west side, Issachar a portion.

26 And by the border of Issachar, from the east side unto the west side, Zebulun a portion.

27 And by the border of Zebulun, from the east side unto the west side, Gad a portion.

28 And by the border of Gad, at the south side southward, the border shall be even from Tamar unto ^b the waters of ^c strife in Kadesh, and to the river toward the great sea.

29 ^d This is the land which ye shall divide by lot unto the tribes of Israel for inheritance, and these are their portions, saith the Lord God.

30 And these are the goings out of the city

^a Heb. one portion. — ^b Chap. xlvii. 19. — ^c Heb. Meribah-kadesh. — ^d Chap. xlvii. 14, 21, 32. — ^e Rev. xxi. 12, &c. — ^f Jer. xxxiii. 16.

had Judah and Benjamin to the north and south, and the portion of the prince to the east and to the west. See the map.

Verse 28. *From Tamar—in Kadesh*] The former was on the south of the Dead Sea; and the latter, or Kadesh-Barnea, was still farther south, and at the extremity of the portion of Gad, which was the most southern tribe, as Dan was the most northern.

Verse 30. *These are the goings out*] Each of the four sides of the city was four thousand five hundred cubits long. There were three gates on each side, as mentioned below; and the whole circumference of the city was eighteen thousand cubits. See the map, plan B. dddd.

The rector of New Haven College, in New England, supposes the preceding representations to refer to the happy state of the Church in what is called the Millennium. Leaving this period out of the question, the following observations are worthy of notice:—

“The Jews, for whom this vision was intended, would conceive their country to be divided to the twelve tribes, in lots of a regular and mathematical form: and not confused or intermixed, as in Joshua’s time. Their city laid out larger than before; and exactly four-square, with regular suburbs; the temple and appendages much more commodious for their sacrifices, and the habitations of the priests and Levites regularly formed round about the temple. So that this whole plan of the division of the country, laying out of the city, temple, and all the appendages, appears to be perfectly regular and uniform, as if it were drawn all at one time, and by one hand, who had power to effect it; and therefore conveyed to the Jews the most complete idea they were capable of conceiving of the most perfect church, commonwealth, city, temple, and conveniences, for Divine

on the north side, four thousand and five hundred measures.

31 ^a And the gates of the city shall be after the names of the tribes of Israel: three gates northward; one gate of Reuben, one gate of Judah, one gate of Levi.

32 And at the east side four thousand and five hundred: and three gates; and one gate of Joseph, one gate of Benjamin, one gate of Dan.

33 And at the south side four thousand and five hundred measures: and three gates; one gate of Simeon, one gate of Issachar, one gate of Zebulun.

34 At the west side four thousand and five hundred, with their three gates; one gate of Gad, one gate of Asher, one gate of Naphtali.

35 It was round about eighteen thousand measures: ^b and the name of the city from that day shall be, ^c The ^d LORD is there.

^a Heb. Jehovah-shammah; see Exod. xvi. 15; Judg. vi. 24. ^b Psa. ii. 6; ix. 17; lxxvi. 2; xcix. 2; Jer. iii. 17; Joel iii. 21; Zech. ii. 10; Rev. xxi. 3; xxii. 3.

worship. I. The Holy Land, as described chap. xlvii. and xlviii., according to the original grant, being about two hundred and fifty miles long, north and south, and about one hundred and fifty miles wide, is divided, by parallel lines east and west, to the twelve tribes, each of them having a portion twenty miles wide. Only between Judah and Benjamin there is a holy portion near ten miles wide; in the middle of which is the holy oblation, twenty-five thousand cubits; that is, about ten miles square for the priests, Levites, city, and temple, chap. xlv. 1; xlviii. 8; the two ends are for the prince, chap. xlv. 7, &c. II. The holy oblation, lying in the middle of the holy portion, is twenty-five thousand cubits square, which is near ten miles; of which ten thousand cubits, or four miles, are taken off from the north side for a habitation for the priests, and as much for the Levites on the south side, chap. xlv. 4, 5, and xlviii. 20; and five thousand cubits in the middle for the city portion, chap. xlv. 6; in the middle of which is the city, four thousand five hundred cubits square, which is nearly two miles, chap. xlviii. 15, 16. Round about this is left two hundred and fifty cubits, near thirty rods, for suburbs, ver. 17. The remaining ten thousand cubits on the east side, and the ten thousand cubits on the west side, are for the profit of those who serve the city, out of all the tribes, ver. 18, 19. The sanctuary is in the midst of the city, chap. xlviii. 8. III. The sanctuary or temple, and its appendages, were entirely surrounded with a wall six cubits high and six cubits thick, chap. xli. 5; and five hundred cubits long on each side, chap. xlii. 15, &c., and xlv. 2. In the middle square stands the temple, which was surrounded by a wall one hundred cubits long on each side, chap. xli. 13, and six cubits thick, chap. xli. 6. The side-chambers on the outside four cubits, ver. 6. The

Holy of Holies, at the west end, was *twenty cubits* square on the inside, ver. 4. The holy place, or outer court at the east end, was *forty cubits*, ver. 12. The length of the porch on the north side was *twenty cubits*; the breadth was *eleven cubits*, chap. xl. 49; and the width of the separate place on the south side *twenty cubits*. On each side of the temple, towards the *four* gates in the outer wall, stood *two courts*, *eight* in the whole, each *one hundred cubits* square, chap. xl. 19, 23, 27. In each of these were *thirty-six* little chambers or buildings, about *six cubits* square, viz., *six* at the entrance of the gate, chap. xl. 7, 17, 20, &c., and *thirty* on the pavement, ver. 17, &c., which were for lodgings for the priests, for hanging up their garments, and their part of the sacrifices, chap. xlii. 13."

Calmet has constructed a map to show the position of the tribes, and the *quantum* of space each was to possess. As this will give a better view of the subject than any written description can, I have inserted one constructed for this work, which, consulting the places said to be connected with the possessions of the different tribes, shows that the tribes did not all possess the same *quantum* of space, *five* of the southern tribes possessing only one half as much as those of the north.

Verse 35. *The name of the city from that day shall be, The Lord is there.*] It would have been better to have retained the original words:—

יהוה שמה YEHOWAH SHAMMAH.

This is an allusion to the *shechinah*, or symbol of the Divine Presence, which was in the *first*, but most certainly was *not* in the *second* temple; but Ezekiel tells us that the Divine Presence should be in the *city* of which he speaks; and should be there so fully and so powerfully, that it should give name to the city itself; and that the very name, *Jehovah shammah*, should remind all men of the supremely glorious Being who had condescended to make this city his habitation.

Two points must be considered here:—1. That the prophet intended that, when they should be restored, they should build the temple, and divide the land as he here directs, if the thing could be found to be practicable. 2. That he had *another temple*, *another holy city*, *another Promised Land*, in view. The land of Immanuel, the city of the New Jerusalem; and his temple, the Christian Church, which is the house of the living God, 1 Tim. iii. 15, in which the presence of Christ shall ever be found; and all its inhabitants, all that believe on his name, shall be temples of the Holy Ghost. Nor can there be any reasonable doubt that the prophet here, by the Spirit of God, not only points out the return of the Israelites from the Babylonish captivity, and what was to befall them previously to the advent of Jesus Christ; but also the glorious spread of the Gospel in the earth, and the final conversion of the tribes of Israel by the preaching of that Gospel.

In conclusion, I think it necessary to state, that there are but few of the prophets of the Old Testament who have left a more valuable treasure to the Church of God than Ezekiel. It is true, he is in several places obscure; but there is a great proportion of the work that is in the highest degree edifying; and several portions that for the depth of the salvation predicted, and

the accuracy and minuteness of the description, have nothing equal to them in the Old Testament Scriptures. On such portions, I have felt it my duty to be very particular, that I might be able to point out spiritual beauties and excellencies in this book which are beyond all praise; while I passed slightly over prophecies and symbols which I did not fully understand; but have left to time, by the fulfilment of the events, to prove to successive generations with what heavenly wisdom this *much neglected* prophet has spoken. And I take this opportunity to recommend this book to the serious perusal of every pious man; and while he wonders at the extent of the wisdom by which Ezekiel has fathomed the depth of so many Divine mysteries, let him give God the glory for this additional testimony to the unsearchable riches of Christ, and that plenary salvation which he has purchased for, and freely offers to, the vilest of the vile, and to the whole of the descendants of Adam.

MASORETIC NOTES.—Number of verses, 1,273. Middle verse, chap. xxvi. 1. Masoretic sections, 29.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLAN OF EZEKIEL'S TEMPLE.

As I utterly despair of making the prophet's description of this temple intelligible without a plan, I have introduced one drawn up with great labour and skill by *Dom. August. Calmet*, where the measurements, distances, gates, chambers, courts, inclosures, &c., are all carefully entered as far as they could possibly be ascertained from Ezekiel's description; which, it must be allowed, though wondrously circumstantial, is in several respects obscure. But by referring to the places, both in Kings and Chronicles, as well as in this prophet, where the same things are mentioned, this obscurity will be considerably diminished, if not entirely removed. At the same time, for a description of the temple in general, I beg leave to refer the reader to 1 Kings vi., at the end, where this subject is considered at large.

THE PLAN.

[Let it be observed that the Hebrew cubit is about twenty inches and a half.]

AAAA The first inclosure, or wall of *six hundred* cubits, i. e., *one thousand and twenty-five* royal feet in length on each side, chap. xlv. 2; and *six* cubits or *ten feet three inches* high, and as many in breadth, chap. xl. 5.

BBBB The court of the Gentiles, or first court, *fifty* cubits in breadth, or *eighty-five* feet *five inches*, chap. xl. 2.

CCCC The outward wall of the court of Israel, or inclosure, *five hundred* cubits square, i. e., *eight hundred and fifty-four* feet *two inches*. This wall might be *thirty* cubits high, taken from the level of the threshold of the gate.

DDDD The court of Israel, *one hundred* cubits, or *one hundred and seventy* feet *ten inches* broad, chap. xl. 19.

EEEE The outer wall, or inclosure of the court of the priests, *two hundred* cubits, or *three hundred and forty-one* feet *eight inches* square, is supposed to be *thirty* cubits, or *fifty-one* feet *three inches* in height.

FFF The court of the priests, *one hundred cubits, or one hundred and seventy feet ten inches square*, chap. xl. 7; xli. 14, 15.

G The Sanctuary, or Holy of Holies, *twenty cubits, or thirty-four feet two inches square*, chap. xli. 4; 1 Kings vi. 2.

H The holy place, *forty cubits long by twenty broad, or sixty-eight feet two inches long by thirty-four feet two inches broad*, chap. xli. 2, and 1 Kings vi. 2.

I The vestibule or porch, *twenty cubits in breadth, by ten (or according to Ezekiel, eleven) cubits in length*, i. e., *thirty-four feet two inches long by seventeen feet one inch broad*, chap. xl. 48; 1 Kings vi. 3.

K The altar of burnt-offerings, *twelve cubits, or twenty feet six inches square*, according to Ezekiel, chap. xliii. 12, 13, &c., or *ten cubits high by twenty broad*, i. e., *seventeen feet one inch high, and thirty-four feet two inches broad*, according to 2 Chron. iv. 1.

LLL The wall of separation which encompassed the Temple, and the altar of burnt-offerings, of which the Scriptures do not give the dimensions. It was *twenty cubits from the buildings in the court of the priests, and five from the Temple*, chap. xli. 9, 10. *Josephus* makes it *three cubits high*, *Antiq. lib. viii. c. 2.*

MMMMM Gates of the court of Israel, and of the court of the priests, all of the same dimensions, chap. xl. 1, 22, 36. Each of the porches was *fifty cubits long*, i. e., *eighty-five feet five inches* (as much as the depth of the aisles, chap. xl. 15) and *twenty-five cubits, or forty-two feet eight inches and a half in breadth in the opening, and sixty cubits high*, i. e., *one hundred and two feet six inches*, chap. xl. 14. On each side of the porches there were *three chambers, each six cubits square*, chap. xl. 6. And the separations between the *three chambers were five cubits in thickness*, chap. xl. 6.

NNNNNNN Galleries around the court of Israel, chap. xl. I place there *thirty pillars on a line of two hundred cubits in length*, which is the same proportion as those given for *one hundred cubits long*, 1 Kings vii. 2, 3, 4, for the court of the palace of Solomon.

OOOOOOO Chambers or apartments round the court of Israel; there were *thirty on both sides of the gate, or fifteen on each side*, chap. xl. 17.

PPPP The kitchens of the Temple, *forty cubits, or sixty-eight feet four inches long by thirty cubits, or fifty-one feet three inches broad*, chap. xlv. 21, 22, 23, 24.

Q The north gate of the court of the priests, where the victims were prepared, and where they slew the animals designed for sacrifice, chap. xl. 38, 39.

RRRR Galleries around the court of the priests, chap. xlii. 3.

SSSSS Apartments continued round the court of the priests. The aisle, which was to the south of the eastern gate, was for the priests employed as *guards* of the Temple, chap. xl. 45. The aisle on the north side of the said gate was appointed for the *singers*, chap. xl. 44; the aisle that was on the eastern side of the south gate was for the *priests* employed about

the altar, chap. xl. 46; the aisles which were to the west of the north gate and of the south gate, contained the halls where the priests ate, chap. xlii. 13.

TT The kitchens of the court of the priests were those where they dressed the trespass-offering, sin-offering, and the meat-offerings, *forty cubits, or sixty-eight feet four inches long, and thirty cubits, or fifty-one feet five inches broad*, chap. xlii. 20. He speaks only of that on the north.

VVVV Flights of steps which led to the court of the people. In each flight there were *seven steps*, chap. xl. 22-26.

XXX Flights of steps which led to the court of the priests; in each there were *eight steps*, chap. xl. 31, 34, 37.

YY A flight of steps which led to the porch of the Temple, *eight steps* in each, chap. xl. 49.

aaa Chambers about the Temple, *thirty-three in number*, Ezekiel makes them *four cubits in breadth*, chap. xli. 5; but in 1 Kings vi. 5, 6, they are stated to be *five cubits in the lower stage, six in the second, and seven in the third.*

bb Flights of steps opposite to the chambers, which were continued round the temple, chap. xli. 7, and 1 Kings vi. 8.

c The steps of the altar of burnt-offerings turned toward the east, chap. xlii. 15, 16.

dddd Tables of hewn stone, which were in the portico of the north gate of the priests' court, where they slew, flayed, and cut up the victims. Each table was *one and a half cubit square*, chap. xl. 38, 39-41.

The great walls of the temple were all *six cubits, or ten feet three inches thick*. These walls were: 1. That which formed the first inclosure; 2. The wall of the court of Israel; 3. The wall of the court of the priests; and, 4. The walls of the Temple. But the outward wall of the *thirty-three chambers*, which were around the holy place and the sanctuary, was only *five cubits broad, and fifteen high*; i. e., *eight feet six inches and a half in thickness, and twenty-five feet seven inches and a half in height*, chap. xli. 9, 12.

All the gates of the two courts, that of Israel and that of the priests, are of the same dimensions. The wall where was the opening was *six cubits, or ten feet three inches in thickness*. The gate was *eight cubits, or thirteen feet eight inches wide*; and the opening of the gate was *one cubit, and the gate was thirteen cubits, or twenty-two feet two inches and a half high*, chap. xl. 9, 11.

The western gate of the Temple is not mentioned by Ezekiel, because, according to his plan, the king's palace was not to be near the temple; and consequently this gate, which was the gate of the king, did not exist. But this was not followed, as we find that, after the return from Babylon, there were gates on the western side of the Temple, according to *Josephus*; and before the captivity the western gate did most certainly exist, see chap. xliii. 8; 2 Kings xi. 6; xvi. 18; 1 Chron. ix. 24; xxvi. 16, 18.

1. The gate of the porch of the holy place was *fourteen cubits wide*, i. e., *twenty-three feet eleven inches*, chap. xl. 48; 1 Kings vi. 3.

2. The gate of the holy place was *ten* cubits, or *seventeen* feet *one* inch wide, chap. xli. 1, 2.

3. The gate of the *sanctuary* was *six* cubits, or *ten* feet *three* inches wide. The wall of the separation was only *two* cubits, chap. xli. 1, 3.

4. The *east* gate of the court of the priests was shut all the week, and was not opened but on the Sabbath and new moons, according to Ezekiel. It was there that the king had his *seat*, a sort of tribunal, chap. xlv. 2-4; xlv. 1, 2, &c.

Calmet observes, with respect to his plan, that he assigns only *two* galleries to the apartments which were around the court of Israel; but those which were around the court of the priests had *three*, chap. xlii. 3, 5, 6. There is another difference between the palace (atrium) of the court of the priests, and that of the court of Israel. The walls of the first were built with *three* rows of hewn stones and one of cedar alternately, 1 Kings vi. 36; but this is not said to be the same in the structure of the outward court, or that of the people.

In the Old Testament we find no mention of the *court of the Gentiles*. Only *two* courts are mentioned there, one of the *priests*, the other of the *people*; one the *inner*, the other the *outer* court; but it is certain that such a court did exist, and is here marked BBBB.

The height of the aisles, or apartments that were around the *two* courts, is not mentioned any where in the Scriptures; but they are here fixed at *thirty* cu-

bits; for the temple was not higher, neither was Solomon's palace. See 1 Kings vii. 2.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLAN FOR THE DIVISION OF THE LAND OF CANAAN, ACCORDING TO EZEKIEL'S VISION, chap. xlviii.

A The Temple of the Lord, *five hundred* cubits square, chap. xlv. 2.

BB The city of the Levites, *four thousand five hundred* cubits square, and *eighteen thousand* in compass, chap. xlviii. 16.

ccc Suburbs of the city of the Levites, *two hundred and fifty* cubits in breadth, chap. xlviii. 17.

ddd The *twelve* gates of the Levitical city, *four* on each side, chap. xlviii. 31-34.

EE City of the lay persons or workmen employed in the service of the priests and of the Levites, *five thousand* broad by *twenty-five thousand* cubits long, chap. xlv. 6.

FF Cultivated ground for the maintenance of the lay artisans, chap. xlviii. 15.

GG Portion of the prince of Israel, *twenty-five thousand* cubits long by *twelve thousand five hundred* broad, chap. xlviii. 21.

The whole extent of the land from Kadesh-barnea south to Hethlon or Hamath north, was about *two hundred and twenty* miles, its mean breadth about *one* hundred.

INTRODUCTION TO THE BOOK

OF THE

PROPHET DANIEL

DANIEL is said to have descended from the royal family of David; and he appears to have been carried into Babylon when very young, in the *fourth* year of Jehoiakim king of Judah, A. M. 3398, B. C. 602, or 606 before the vulgar era. He and his three fellow-captives, *Hananiah*, *Mishael*, and *Azariah*, being likely youths, were chosen to be about the king's court, and were appointed to have an education suitable to the employments for which they were destined. As they had been carefully bred up in the Mosaic institutions, they regulated their conduct by them, even in the court of a heathen king, where they were in the capacity of *slaves*; hence, though ordered to be fed from the royal table, they would not touch that food, because the Chaldeans ate of meat forbidden by the Mosaic law; and probably even that which might be denominated *clean* became defiled by having been *sacrificed to idols* before it was prepared for common use. At their earnest request, the officer under whose care they were placed permitted them to use *vegetables* only; and finding that they grew healthy and strong by this aliment, did not oblige them to use the portion sent from the king's table.

Daniel appears to have been instructed in all the wisdom of the Chaldeans, which was at that time greatly superior to the learning of the ancient Egyptians; and he was soon distinguished in the Babylonish court, as well for his wisdom and strong understanding as for his deep and steady piety.

His interpretation of Nebuchadnezzar's dream of the *variously compounded metallic image* raised his credit so high at the court that he was established governor of the province of Babylon, and made chief of all the *Magians*, or wise men in that country. The chief facts and incidents of his history are so particularly woven throughout the book bearing his name, and undoubtedly written by himself, that they need not be detailed here.

The reputation of Daniel was so great, even in his *lifetime*, that it became a proverb. "*Thou art wiser than Daniel*," said Ezekiel ironically to the king of Tyre, chap. xxviii. 3; and by the same prophet God ranks him among the most holy and exemplary of men, when he declares, speaking relative to Jerusalem, which had been condemned to destruction, "Though these three men, Noah, Daniel, and Job, were in it, they should deliver but their own lives by their righteousness," chap. xiv. 14, 20.

Josephus, Ant. lib. x., c. 12, says that God bestowed many favours on him: that he was advanced to the rank of the most considerable prophets; that he enjoyed the favour of princes, and the affection of the people during his life; and that after his death his memory became immortal. He observes also that, in the complexion of his predictions, he differs widely from all other prophets; they foretold scarcely any thing but *disastrous* events; on the contrary, he predicts the most *joyous* events, and *fixes the times of accomplishment* with more circumstantial precision than they did. And this is so true, that we cannot help thinking that God had given this eminent man a greater degree of light to fix the times when his predictions should issue, than he had given in general to all his predecessors, who simply declared the mind of God in relation to things *future*, without attempting to indicate the *distance of time* in which they should be fulfilled. There are but very few exceptions to this either in *Isaiah* or *Jeremiah*. And in this respect the prophecy of the *seventy weeks* of Daniel exceeds all that

have gone before, as the incidents and transactions relative to its fulfilment were so various, and yet so fixed and declared *six hundred years* before the time, that when the time came in which they were predicted to take place, they were *expected*, and occurred exactly according to the *prediction*, and the *expectations* founded upon it. This prophet therefore, far from occupying a lower place among divinely inspired men, deserves to be placed in the front rank with all those who have been most distinguished among the men who have partaken most largely of the prophetic gift.

The rabbins have endeavoured to degrade Daniel, and have placed his prophecies among the *hagiographa*, books which they consider to possess a *minor degree of inspiration*; and it is probable that he meets with this treatment from them because his prophecies are proofs too evident that *Jesus Christ* is the true *Messiah*, and that he came at the very time that Daniel said the *Prince Messiah* should come. But the testimony and sayings of such men are infinitely overpowered by the testimony of *Ezekiel*, which has been produced above; and the testimony of our LORD, who gives him the title of *prophet*, Matt. xxiv. 15, without the slightest intimation that he was to wear this title with abatement.

It is very probable that Daniel did not return at the general restoration from the Baby Ionish captivity. At that time, if alive, he must have been an old man; and it is most likely that he finished his days in Babylon, though some Asiatic authors hold that he returned to Judea with Ezra, came back afterward to Persia, and died in the city of *Susa*.

Josephus speaks of his skill in *architecture*, Antiq. lib. x., c. 12, and that he built a famous tower at *Ecbatane* or *Susa*, which remained to his time, and was so exquisitely finished that it always appeared as if newly built. In this tower or palace the kings of Persia were interred; and in consideration of its *founder*, the guard of it was always chosen from the *Jews*.

Daniel is famous among the orientalists. The author of the *Tareekh Muntekheeb* says that Daniel flourished in the time of *Lohorasp*, king of Persia; and consequently in that of *Ceresh*, or Cyrus, who gave him the government of Syria; that he taught these two princes the knowledge of the true God; that he preached the true faith through the whole of the Babylonian Irak; and was, on the death of Nebuchadnezzar, sent by Bahman, (Artaxerxes Longimanus,) son of Asfendiari, who then reigned in Persia, into Judea; and that, having returned, he died at *Shouster*, or *Susa*, the capital of Persia, where he lies interred.

Some have supposed that the Zoroaster or Zeradusht of the Persians is a confused picture of the Prophet Daniel. The account given by Abul Pharaje, in his *fifth* dynasty, may be considered favourable to this opinion. He says, "Zeradusht, author of the *Magiouseiah* *Magism*, or sect of the worshippers of fire, flourished in the reign of *Cambasous*, (Cambyses;) that he was a native of the province of Adherbigian, or Media, or, according to others, of Assyria; that he foretold to his disciples the coming of the Messiah, who should be pointed out by a *star* which should appear in the day time at his birth; that they should have the first information of his advent; that he should be born of a virgin; and that they should present him with gifts; because he is the Word that made the heavens." See *Pococke's* Abul Pharajius, p. 83 of the *Arabic*, and 54 of the *Latin*.

D'Herbelot, on this account, makes the following remark: "We may see by these words of the historian, that the prophecy of Balaam was pretty generally known throughout the east, and that the *Magi*, who came to worship our Lord, were the true *Magians* of Persia, and not Arab kings."

The account given by Abul Pharaje makes Daniel and Zeradusht contemporary, and thus far is favourable to the opinion that the history of the former may be disguised under that of the latter. There have been several Zoroasters, of whom many fables are told; and no wonder, when the persons themselves are generally fabulous.

The Asiatics make him the *inventor* of *remel*, or *geomancy*; and among them he passes for the author of a work entitled *Assoul ol Tabeer*, "The Principles of the Interpretation of Dreams." I have in my own library a very ancient work which pretends to be drawn from this, and is entitled *Somnia Daniel*; it was printed in the infancy of printing,

but without date; small 4to. There is an Arabic work in the French king's library, No. 410, entitled *Odlamet ul Mancoul, an Danial an Nabi*, "The Traditionary Predictions of Daniel the Prophet;" which is said to contain many falsities, built on the foundation of Daniel's prophecies; but it has never been given to the public, and I have no other notice of it than the above from *D'Herbelot*. But although all these are curious from their *antiquity*, yet they are doubtless impostures.

Abul Pharaje, in his history of the dynasties, says, that the *seventy weeks* of Daniel are to be dated from the *twentieth* year of اردشیر دیرازدست *Ardsheer Dirazdest*, the *Artaxerxes Longimanus* of the Greeks, (called *Bahaman* above,) and the same to whom *Nehemiah* was ساقی *sakee*, or cup-bearer. Other orientalists are of the same opinion. This shall be considered more at large when we come to the prophecy itself. *Artaxerxes* had the name of *Longimanus*, or Long-handed, from the great extent of his dominions.

Daniel cannot be ranked among the Hebrew *poets*: his book is all in *prose*; and it is written partly in *Hebrew*, and partly in *Chaldee*. The *Chaldee*, or *Syro-Chaldaic* part, begins with לְעֶלְמִין חַיִּים *malika lealmin chui*, "O king, live for ever!" and continues to the end of the *seventh* chapter.

In the interpretation of his prophecies I have endeavoured to follow the best critics and chronologists; and, without an extended comment, to give in as short a space as possible the meaning of every place. On the *metallic images* and *seventy weeks* I have been obliged to be more prolix, as these are of too much importance to be slightly handled. It is not my province to enter into the controversy about the date when the *seventy weeks* commence; even they who disagree so much from each other on this point come so near to the general issue that the difference is immaterial.

The chronology of the several events mentioned in this book *Calmet* endeavours to fix as follows:—

- A. M.
 3398. Daniel led captive to Babylon, chap. i. 1–7.
 3399. Death of Nabopolassar, father of Nebuchadnezzar.
 3401. Jehoiakim revolts against Nebuchadnezzar, 2 Kings xxiv. 1.
 3402. Dream of the compound statue, Dan. ii. 1, &c.
 Daniel and his companions promoted to honour at court.
 Birth of Cyrus, son of Cambyzes and Mandane.
 3405. Jehoiakim is taken and put to death by the Chaldeans.
 Jeconiah is raised to his throne, but reigns only *three months and ten days*.
 Zedekiah, last king of Judah, succeeds; and reigns *eleven years*.
 3416. Taking of Jerusalem, and destruction of the temple, 1 Chron. xxxvi.
 3431. Return of Nebuchadnezzar to Babylon after his great conquests in Phœnicia, Judea, Egypt, &c.
 His dream of the great tree, chap. iv. 7, &c.
 3435. He becomes insane, which lasts for *seven years*, chap. iv. 32, 33.
 3442. He becomes sane, and re-ascends the throne.
 The golden image set up. The *three* Hebrews cast into the fiery furnace, chap. iii.
 Death of Nebuchadnezzar after a reign of *forty-three years*, according to *Berosus*
 Evil-Merodach succeeds him, and reigns *two years*.—*Berosus*.
 He sets Jeconiah at liberty, Jer. lii. 31.
 3444. Belshazzar his son succeeds, Dan. vii. 1.
 Daniel's vision of the *four* beasts, representing the *four* great empires, chap. vii.
 3447. Vision of the ram and he-goat, chap. viii.
 The death of Belshazzar, chap. v.
 3449. Darius the Mede, called *Cyaxares* by Xenophon, and *Astyages* in the Apocrypha, son of Astyages, king of the *Medes*, and maternal great uncle to Belshazzar, succeeds him in the government of Chal-dea, chap. v. 30, 31. See Isa. xiii. 1, &c.
 The visions of Daniel related, chap. ix., x., xi., xii.
 Cyrus attacks the Medes in the *first* or *second* year of Darius the Mede, chap. x. 1.
 3455. Daniel is cast into the den of lions, chap. vi.
 3456. Death of Darius. Cyrus succeeds him.
 3457. End of the Babylonish captivity declared by *Cyrus*, in the *first* year of his reign, 2 Chron. xxxvi. 22. and Ezra i. 1; but afterward interrupted. See below.

INTRODUCTION TO THE BOOK OF DANIEL.

A. M.

3485. Termination of Jeremiah's *seventy* years under *Darius Hystaspes*, who gives orders to *continue* the rebuilding of the temple.

3550. Commencement of the *seventy* weeks, chap. ix. 24.

Nehemiah returns to Jerusalem, Neh. ii. 1-6.

In this chronology *Calmet* differs from *Usher*.

As a writer, this prophet is simple, yet pure and correct: and he is so conscientious that he relates the very words of those persons whom he introduces as speaking. He writes *Hebrew* where what he delivers is a bare narrative; but he relates in *Chaldee* the conversations which he had with the wise men and the kings; and in the same language he relates Nebuchadnezzar's edict, which he made after Daniel had interpreted his dream concerning the great metalline image. This is a proof of his great and conscientious accuracy; and exhibits this prophet in a most advantageous point of view. Daniel writes both *Hebrew* and *Chaldee* with great purity.

This book divides itself into two parts. Part I. is *historical*, and is contained in the six former chapters. Part II. is *prophetical*, and occupies the other six.

THE BOOK

OF THE

PROPHET DANIEL.

Chronological Notes relative to the commencement of Daniel's prophesying.

Year from the Creation, according to Archbishop Usher, 3397.—Year of the Jewish era of the world, 3154.—Year from the Deluge, 1741.—Second year of the *forty-third* Olympiad.—Year from the building of Rome, according to the Varronian or generally received account, 147.—Year from the building of Rome, according to Cato and the Fasti Consulares, 146.—Year from the building of Rome, according to Polybius the historian, 145.—Year from the building of Rome, according to Fabius Pictor, 411.—Year of the Julian Period, 4107.—Year of the era of Nabonassar, 141.—Year from the foundation of Solomon's temple, 397.—Year since the destruction of the kingdom of Israel by Shalmaneser, king of Assyria, 114.—Fourth year after the first Sabbatic year after the *seventeenth* Jewish jubilee, according to Helvicius.—Year before the birth of Christ, 603.—Year before the vulgar era of Christ's nativity, 607.—Cycle of the Sun, 19.—Cycle of the Moon, 3.—Tenth year of Tarquinius Priscus, the fifth king of the Romans.—Nineteenth year of Cyaxares or Cyaraxes, the fourth king of Media.—Forty-fourth year of Archidamus, king of Lacedæmon, of the family of the Proclæ.—First year of Leon, king of Lacedæmon, of the family of the Eurysthenidæ.—Thirteenth year of Alyattes II., king of Lydia, and father of the celebrated Croesus.—Thirty-fourth year of Philip, the sixth king of Macedon.—Eleventh year of Pharaoh-necho, called Necus by Herodotus. This king was the immediate predecessor of Psammis; and Psammis was succeeded by the celebrated Pharaoh-hophra, called also Apries.—Eighth year of Ithobalus, king of the Tyrians, according to Helvicius.—Third year (ending) of Jehoiakim, king of Judah; for the principal part of A. M. 3397 corresponded to the *fourth* year of this prince.

CHAPTER I.

This chapter begins with giving a short account of Nebuchadnezzar's conquest of Judea, when Jehoiakim became tributary to him; and consequently the seventy years' captivity and vassalage began, 1. 2. On this expedition (taking Egypt in his way) the king of Babylon set out towards the end of the third year of Jehoiakim, but did not take Jerusalem before the ninth month of the year following. Hence the seeming discrepancy between Daniel and Jeremiah, (chap. xxv. 1,) the one computing from the time of his setting out on the expedition, and the other from the time in which the purpose of it was accomplished. We have next an account of the manner in which Daniel and his companions were brought up at the king's court, 3-7. They reject the daily provision of meat granted by the king, lest they should be defiled, and are allowed to live on pulse, 8-16. Their great proficiency in the wisdom of that time, 17-20. Daniel flourishes till the reign of Cyrus the Persian, 21.

A. M. 3397.
B. C. 607.
OL XLIII. 2.
Anno
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman., 10.
IN the third year of the reign of Jehoiakim king of Judah came Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon unto Jerusalem, and besieged it.

2 And the LORD gave Jehoiakim king of Judah into his hand, with ^b part of the vessels of the house of God: which he carried ^c into the land of Shinar to the house of his

A. M. *err.* 3398
B. C. *err.* 606.
OL XLIII. 3.
Tarquini Prisci.
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 11.

^a 2 Kings xxiv. 1; 2 Chron. xxxvi. 6. — ^b Jer. xxvii. 19, 20.

^c Gen. x. 10; xi. 2; Isa. xi. 11; Zech. v. 11.

NOTES ON CHAP. I.

Verse 1. *In the third year of the reign of Jehoiakim* This king was raised to the throne of Judea in the place of his brother Jehoahaz, by Pharaoh-necho, king of Egypt, 2 Kings xxiii. 34-36, and continued tributary to him during the first three years of his reign; but in the *fourth*, which was the *first* of Nebu-

chadnezzar, Jer. xxv. 1, Nebuchadnezzar completely defeated the Egyptian army near the Euphrates, Jer. xlv. 2; and this victory put the neighbouring countries of Syria, among which Judea was the chief, under the Chaldean government. Thus Jehoiakim, who had *first* been tributary to Egypt, became now the vassal of the king of Babylon, 2 Kings xxiv. 1.

A. M. cir. 3398. god; ^d and he brought the vessels
B. C. cir. 606. into the treasure house of his
Ol. XLIII. 3. Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 11. god.

3 And the king spake unto Ashpenaz the master of his eunuchs, that he should bring *certain* of the children of Israel, and of the king's seed, and of the princes;

4 Children ^a in whom *was* no blemish, but well favoured, and skilful in all wisdom, and cunning in knowledge, and understanding science, and such as *had* ability in them to stand in the king's palace, and ^f whom they

might teach the learning and the tongue of the Chaldeans.

5 And the king appointed them a daily provision of the king's meat, and of ^e the wine which he drank: so nourishing them three years, that at the end thereof they might ^h stand before the king.

6 Now among these were of the children of Judah, Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah:

7 ⁱ Unto whom the prince of the eunuchs gave names: ^k for he gave unto Daniel *the name* of Belteshazzar; and to Hananiah, of

^h Ver. 19; Gen. xli. 46; 1 Kings x. 8.—ⁱ Gen. xli. 45; 2 Kings xxiv. 17.—^k Chap. iv. 8; v. 12.

had a splendid temple in Babylon, and was the tutelary god of the city and empire.

Verse 3. *Master of his eunuchs*] This word *eunuchs* signifies officers about or in the palace, whether literally eunuchs or not.

Verse 4. *Children* יְלָדִים *yeladim*, youths, young men; and so the word should be rendered throughout this book.

Skilful in all wisdom] Rather, persons capable of every kind of literary accomplishment, that they might be put under proper instruction. And as *children of the blood* and of the nobles were most likely, from the care usually taken of their initiatory education, to profit most by the elaborate instruction here designed, the master of the eunuchs, the king's chamberlain, was commanded to choose the youths in question out of such.

Verse 5. *A daily provision*] *Athenæus*, lib. iv., c. 10, says: The kings of Persia, (who succeeded the kings of Babylon, on whose empire they had seized,) were accustomed to order the food left at their own tables to be delivered to their courtiers.

So nourishing them three years] This was deemed a sufficient time to acquire the *Chaldee language*, and the *sciences* peculiar to that people. I suppose they had good *introductory books*, *able teachers*, and a *proper method*; else they would have been obliged, like us, to send their children *seven years to school*, and as *many to the university*, to teach them any tolerable measure of useful and ornamental literature! O how reproachful to the nations of Europe, and particularly to our own, is this *backward mode* of instruction. And what is generally learned after this vast expense of *time and money*? A little *Latin*, *Greek*, and *mathematics*; perhaps a little *moral philosophy*; and by this they are *entitled*, not *qualified*, to teach others, and especially to teach the people the important *science of salvation*! To such shepherds, (and there are many such,) the hungry sheep look up, and are not fed; and if all are not such, no thanks to our plan of national education.

Verse 6. *Now among these*] There were no doubt several noble youths from other provinces: but the four mentioned here were Jews, and are supposed to have all been of royal extraction.

Verse 7. *Unto whom the prince of the eunuchs gave*
565

^d 2 Chron. xxxvii. 7.—^e See Lev. xxiv. 19, 20.—^f Acts vii. 22.
^g Heb. *the wine of his drink*.

At the end of three years Jehoiakim rebelled against Nebuchadnezzar, who, then occupied with other wars, did not proceed against Jerusalem till *three years after*, which was the *eleventh* and last of Jehoiakim, 2 Kings xxiii. 36.

There are some difficulties in the chronology of this place. *Calmet* takes rather a different view of these transactions. He connects the history thus: Nabopolassar, king of Babylon, finding that one of his lords whom he had made governor of Coelestria and Phœnicia had revolted from him, and formed an alliance with the king of Egypt, sent Neubuchadnezzar his son, whom he invested with the authority of *king*, to reduce those provinces, as was customary among the easterns when the heir presumptive was sent on any important expedition or embassy. This young prince, having quelled the insurrection in those parts, marched against Jerusalem about the *end of the third or beginning of the fourth year* of the reign of Jehoiakim, king of Judah. He soon took the city, and put Jehoiakim in chains with the design of carrying him to Babylon; but, changing his mind, he permitted him to resume the reins of government under certain oppressive conditions. At this year, which was A. M. 3398, the *seventy years* of the Babylonish captivity commence. Nabopolassar dying in the interim, Nebuchadnezzar was obliged to return speedily to Babylon, leaving his generals to conduct the Jewish captives to Babylon, among whom were Daniel and his companions.

Verse 2. *Part of the vessels of the house of God*] He took the richest and finest of them for the service of his god *Bel*, and left what were necessary for carrying on the public worship of *Jehovah*, (for he did not attempt to alter the civil or religious constitution of Judea;) for leaving Jehoiakim on the throne, he only laid the land under tribute. The Chaldeans carried these sacred vessels away at *three different times*. 1. In the war spoken of in this place. 2. In the taking of Jerusalem and Jeconiah a few months after, 2 Kings xxiv. 13. 3. *Eleven years* after, under the reign of Zedekiah, when the city and temple were totally destroyed, and the land ruined, 2 Kings xxv. 8–15.

The land of Shinar] This was the ancient name of Babylon. See Gen. xi. 3.

The treasure house of his god.] This was *Bel*, who

A. M. cir. 3398.
B. C. cir. 606.
Ol. XLIII. 3.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 11.

Shadrach; and to Mishael, of Meshach; and to Azariah, of Abed-nego.

8 But Daniel purposed in his heart that he would not defile himself¹ with the portion of the king's meat, nor with the wine which he drank: therefore he requested of the prince of the eunuchs that he might not defile himself.

9 Now^m God had brought Daniel into favour and tender love with the prince of the eunuchs.

10 And the prince of the eunuchs said unto Daniel, I fear my lord the king who hath appointed your meat and your drink: for why should he see your facesⁿ worse liking than the children which *are* of your^o sort? then shall ye make *me* endanger my head to the king.

11 Then said Daniel to^p Melzar, whom the prince of the^q eunuchs had set over Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah,

¹ Deut. xxiii. 34; Ezek. iv. 13; Hos. ix. 3.—^m See Gen. xxxix. 21; Psa. cvi. 46; Prov. xvi. 7.—ⁿ Heb. *sadder*.—^o Or, term, or countenance.—^p Or, the steward.—^q 2 Kings ix. 32; xx. 18; Isa. xxxix. 7; Acts viii. 27.

names] This change of names, *Calmet* properly remarks, was a mark of dominion and authority. It was customary for masters to impose new names upon their slaves; and rulers often, on their ascending the throne, assumed a name different from that which they had before.

דַּנְיֵאל DANIEL signifies "God is my Judge." This name they changed into בֶּלְטַשְׁצַּר BELTESHAFTSAR; in Chaldee, "The treasure of Bel," or "The depositary of the secrets (or treasure) of Bel."

חַנַּנְיָה HANANIAH signifies, "The Lord has been gracious to me;" or "He to whom the Lord is gracious." This name was changed into שַׁדְרָךְ SHADRACH, Chaldee, which has been variously translated: "The inspiration of the sun;" "God, the author of evil, be propitious to us;" "Let God preserve us from evil."

מִשְׁאֵל MISHAEL signifies, "He who comes from God." Him they called מֶשַׁךְ MESHACH, which in Chaldee signifies, "He who belongs to the goddess Sheshach," a celebrated deity of the Babylonians, mentioned by Jeremiah, chap. xxv. 26.

אֶזְרִיָּה AZARIAH, which signifies "The Lord is my Helper," they changed into אֲבֶד־נֶגוֹ ABED-NEGO, which in Chaldee is "the servant of Nego," who was one of their divinities; by which they meant either the sun, or the morning star; whether Jupiter or Venus.

The vicious pronunciation of this name should be carefully avoided; I mean that which lays the accent on the first syllable, and hurries to the end, without attending to the natural division of the word *Abed-Nego*.

Verse 8. *But Daniel—would not defile himself*] I

12 Prove thy servants, I beseech thee, ten days; and let them give us^r pulse^s to eat, and water to drink.

13 Then let our countenances be looked upon before thee, and the countenance of the children that eat of the portion of the king's meat: and as thou seest, deal with thy servants.

14 So he consented to them in this matter, and proved them ten days.

15 And at the end of ten days their countenances appeared fairer and fatter in flesh than all the children which did eat the portion of the king's meat.

16 Thus Melzar took away the portion of their meat, and the wine that they should drink; and gave them pulse.

17 As for these four children,^t God gave them^u knowledge and skill in all learning and wisdom; and^v Daniel had^w understanding in all visions and dreams.

^r Heb. *of pulse*.—^s Heb. *that we may eat*, &c.—^t 1 Kings iii. 12; James i. 5, 17.—^u Acts vii. 22.—^v Or, *he made Daniel understand*.—^w Num. xii. 6; 2 Chron. xxvi. 5; chap. v. 11, 12, 14; x. 1.

have spoken of this resolution in the introduction. The chief reasons why Daniel would not eat meat from the royal table were probably these three:—1. Because they ate unclean beasts, which were forbidden by the Jewish law. 2. Because they ate, as did the heathens in general, beasts which had been strangled, or not properly bled. 3. Because the animals that were eaten were first offered as victims to their gods. It is on this account that Athenæus calls the beasts which were served up at the tables of the Persian kings, *lepia*, victims, lib. iv. c. 10, p. 145.

Verse 11. *Then said Daniel to Melzar*] Melzar was an officer under Ashpenaz, whose office it was to attend to the food, clothing, &c., of these royal captives. Others think מֶלְצָר *meltsar*, master of the inn or hotel, the name of an office.

Verse 12. *Give us pulse to eat*] הַזֵּרָעִים *hazzeraim*, seeds or grain, such as barley, wheat, rye, and peas, &c. Though a vegetable diet might have produced that healthiness of the system in general, and of the countenance particularly, as mentioned here; yet we are to understand that there was an especial blessing of God in this, because this spare diet was taken on a religious account.

Verse 17. *As for these four children*] *Young men or youths*. Our translation gives a false idea.

In all visions and dreams.] That is, such as are *Divine*; for as to dreams in general, they have as much signification as they have connexion, being the effects of the state of the *body*, of the *mind*, or of the *circumstances* of the dreamer. A dream may be considered *supernatural*, if it have nothing preposterous, nothing monstrous, and nothing irregular. If the whole

A. M. cir. 3398.
B. C. cir. 606.
Ol. XLIII. 3.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 11.

A. M. cir. 3401.
B. C. cir. 603.
Ol. XLIV. 2.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 14.

18 Now at the end of the days that the king had said he should bring them in, then the prince of the eunuchs brought them in before Nebuchadnezzar.

19 And the king communed with them; and among them all was found none like Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah: therefore stood they before the king.

^a Gen. xli. 46; ver. 5.—^b 1 Kings x. 1.—^c Heb. *wisdom of understanding*.—^d Chap. vi. 28; x. 1. He lived to see that glo-

order and consequences of the things be preserved in them, from beginning to end, then we may presume they are supernatural. In such dreams Daniel had understanding.

Verse 18. *Now at the end of the days*] That is, at the end of three years, ver. 5.

Verse 19. *And among them all*] All the young noble captives from different nations.

20 ^a And in all matters of wisdom and understanding, that the king inquired of them, he found them ten times better than all the magicians and astrologers that were in all his realm.

21 ^a And Daniel continued even unto the first year of king Cyrus.

rious time of the return of his people from the Babylonian captivity, though he did not die then; so till is used, Psa. cx. 1; cxii. 8.

Therefore stood they before the king.] It appears that only four were wanting.

Verse 20. *Magicians and astrologers*] Probably the same as *philosophers and astronomers* among us.

Verse 21. *The first year of king Cyrus.*] That is, to the end of the Chaldean empire. And we find Daniel alive in the third year of Cyrus, see chap. x. 1.

CHAPTER II.

Nebuchadnezzar, in the second year of his reign, (or in the fourth, according to the Jewish account, which takes in the first two years in which he reigned conjointly with his father,) had a dream which greatly troubled him; but of which nothing remained in the morning but the uneasy impression. Hence the diviners, when brought in before the king, could give no interpretation, as they were not in possession of the dream, 1-13. Daniel then, having obtained favour from God, is made acquainted with the dream, and its interpretation, 14-19; for which he blesses God in a lofty and beautiful ode, 20-23; and reveals both unto the king, telling him first the particulars of the dream, 24-35, and then interpreting it of the four great monarchies. The then existing Chaldean empire, represented by the head of gold, is the first; the next is the Medo-Persian; the third, the Macedonian or Grecian; the fourth, the Roman, which should break every other kingdom in pieces, but which, in its last stage, should be divided into ten kingdoms, represented by the ten toes of the image, as they are in another vision (chap. vii.) by the ten horns of the fourth beast. He likewise informs the king that in the time of this last monarchy, viz., the Roman, God would set up the kingdom of the Messiah; which, though small in its commencement, should ultimately be extended over the whole earth, 36-45. Daniel and his three friends, Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah, (named by the prince of the eunuchs, Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego,) are then promoted by the king to great honour, 46-49.

A. M. 3401.
B. C. 603.
Ol. XLIV. 2.
Anno
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman., 14.

AND in the second year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, Nebuchadnezzar dreamed dreams, ^a wherewith his spirit was trou-

led, and ^b his sleep brake from him.

2 ^c Then the king commanded to call the magicians, and the

A. M. 3401.
B. C. 603.
Ol. XLIV. 2.
Anno
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman., 14.

^a Gen. xli. 8; chap. iv. 5.—^b Esth. vi. 1; chap. vi. 18.

NOTES ON CHAP. II.

Verse 1. *The second year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar*] That is, the second year of his reigning alone, for he was king two years before his father's death. See the notes on chap. i. 1. This was therefore the fifth year of his reign, and the fourth of the captivity of Daniel.

Nebuchadnezzar dreamed dreams wherewith his spirit was troubled] The dream had made a deep and solemn impression upon his mind; and, having forgotten all but general circumstances, his mind was distressed.

Verse 2. *The magicians*] *חורטומים* *chartumminim*. See the note on Gen. xli. 8.

The astrologers *אשכפנים* *ashshaphim*. Perhaps from *נשף* *nashaph*, to breathe, because they laid claim to Divine inspiration; but probably the persons in question were the *philosophers and astronomers* among the Babylonians.

The sorcerers *כשפים* *mechashshephim*. See the note on Deut. xviii. 10, and on Exod. xxii. 18, and Lev. xix. 31, where several of these arts are explained.

The Chaldeans] Who these were is difficult to be ascertained. They might be a college of learned men, where all arts and sciences were professed and taught. The Chaldeans were the most ancient philosophers of the world; they might have been originally inhabitants of the Babylonian Irak; and still

^c Gen. xli. 8; Exod. vii. 11; chap. v. 7.

A. M. 3401. astrologers, and the sorcerers,
B. C. 603. and the Chaldeans, for to show
Ol. XLIV. 2. the king his dreams. So they
Anno came and stood before the king.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman., 14.

3 And the king said unto them, I have dreamed a dream, and my spirit was troubled to know the dream.

4 Then spake the Chaldeans to the king in Syriac, ^dO king, live for ever: tell thy servants the dream, and we will show the interpretation.

5 The king answered and said to the Chaldeans, The thing is gone from me: if ye will not make known unto me the dream, with the interpretation thereof, ye shall be ^ecut ^fin pieces, and your houses shall be made a dunghill.

6 ^gBut if ye show the dream, and the interpretation thereof, ye shall receive of me gifts and ^hrewards and great honour: therefore show me the dream, and the interpretation thereof.

7 They answered again and said, Let the king tell his servants the dream, and we will show the interpretation of it.

8 The king answered and said, I know of certainty that ye would ⁱgain the time, because ye see the thing is gone from me.

^d 1 Kings. i. 31; chap. iii. 9; v. 10; vi. 6, 21 — Ezra vi. 11; 2 Kings x. 27; chap. iii. 29. — ^e Chald. *made pieces*. — ^f Chap. v. 16. — ^g Or, *fee*; chap. v. 17; ver. 48. — ^h Chald. *buy*; Eph. v. 16.

have preserved to themselves exclusively the name of *Chaldeans*, to distinguish themselves from other nations and peoples who inhabited the *one hundred and twenty* provinces of which the Babylonish government was composed.

Verse 4. *Then spake the Chaldeans to the king in Syriac* אַרַמִּית *aramith*, the language of *Aram* or *Syria*. What has been generally called the Chaldee.

O king, live for ever מַלְכָּא לְעוֹלָמִין חַיִּי *Malca leol-min cheyi*. With these words the *Chaldee* part of Daniel commences; and continues to the end of the *seventh* chapter. These kinds of compliments are still in use in the East Indies. A superior gives a blessing to an inferior by saying to him, when the latter is in the act of doing him reverence, "*Long life to thee*." A poor man, going into the presence of a king to solicit a favour, uses the same kind of address: *O father, thou art the support of the destitute; mayest thou live to old age!* — *WARD'S Customs*.

Verse 5. *Ye shall be cut in pieces*] This was arbitrary and tyrannical in the extreme; but, in the order of God's providence, it was overruled to serve the most important purpose.

Verse 8. *That ye would gain the time*] The king

9 But if ye will not make known unto me the dream, ^k*there is but one decree for you: for ye have prepared* ^l*lying and corrupt words to speak before me, till the time be changed: therefore tell me the dream, and I shall know that ye can show me the interpretation thereof.*

10 The Chaldeans answered before the king, and said, There is not a man upon the earth that can show the king's matter: therefore *there is no king, lord, nor ruler, that asked such things at any magician, or astrologer, or Chaldean.*

11 And *it is a rare thing that the king requireth, and there is none other that can show it before the king, except the gods, whose dwelling is not with flesh.*

12 For this cause the king was angry and very furious, and commanded to destroy all the wise *men* of Babylon.

13 And the decree went forth that the wise *men* should be slain; and they sought Daniel and his fellows to be slain.

14 Then Daniel ^manswered with counsel and wisdom to Arioch the ⁿcaptain ^pof the king's guard, which was gone forth to slay the wise *men* of Babylon:

^k Esth. iii. 15; iv. 11; ix. 14. — ^l Prov. vi. 17; xii. 19; xxi. 6 xxvi. 28. — ^m Ver. 28; chap. v. 11. — ⁿ Chald. *returned*. — ^p Or *chief marshal*. — ^q Chald. *chief of the executioners, or slaughtermen*; Gen. xxxvii. 36.

means either that they wished to prolong the time that he might recollect it, or get indifferent about it; or that they might invent something in the place of it; or make their escape to save their lives, after having packed up their valuables. See ver. 9.

Verse 10. *There is not a man upon the earth*] The thing is utterly impossible to man. This was their decision: and when Daniel gave the dream, with its interpretation, they knew that the *spirit of the holy gods was in him*. So, even according to their own theology, he was immeasurably greater than the wisest in Babylon or in the world.

Verse 13. *They sought Daniel and his fellows*] As the decree stated that all the wise men of Babylon should be slain, the *four* young Hebrews, being reputed among the *wisest*, were considered as sentenced to death also.

Verse 14. *Captain of the king's guard*] Chief of the king's executioners or slaughter men. Margin. הרב־הבשר *rab tabachaiya*, chief of the butchers, he that took off the heads of those whom the king ordered to be slain, because they had in any case displeased him. "Go and bring me the head of Giafer." The honourable butcher went and brought the head in a bag on a

A. M. 3401.
B. C. 603.
Ol. XLIV. 2. Arioeh the king's captain, Why
Anno
Tarquini Prisci, is the decree so hasty from the
R. Roman., 14. king? Then Arioeh made the
thing known to Daniel.

16 Then Daniel went in, and desired of the king that he would give him time, and that he would show the king the interpretation.

17 Then Daniel went to his house, and made the thing known to Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah, his companions :

18 ^aThat they would desire mercies ^r of the God of heaven concerning this secret ; ^sthat Daniel and his fellows should not perish with the rest of the wise *men* of Babylon.

19 Then was the secret revealed unto Daniel ^tin a night vision. Then Daniel blessed the God of heaven.

20 Daniel answered and said, ^uBlessed be the name of God for ever and ever : ^vfor wisdom and might are his :

21 And he changeth ^wthe times and the seasons : ^xhe removeth kings, and setteth up kings : ^yhe giveth wisdom unto the wise, and knowledge to them that know understanding :

22 ^zHe revealeth the deep and secret things :

^a Matt. xviii. 12.—^r Chald. from before God.—^s Or, that they should not destroy Daniel, &c.—^t Num. xii. 6; Job xxxiii. 15, 16.—^u Psa. cxiii. 2; cxv. 18.—^v Jer. xxxii. 19.—^w Esth. i. 13; 1 Chron. xxix. 30; chap. vii. 25; xi. 6.—^x Job xii. 18; Psa. lxxv. 6, 7; Jer. xxvii. 5; chap. iv. 17.—^y James i. 5.

dish. It was Herod's chief butcher that brought the head of John the Baptist in a dish to the delicate daughter of Herodias. This was the custom of the country. No law, no judge, no jury. The will or caprice of the king governed all things. Happy England! know and value thy excellent privileges!

Verse 16. *That he would give him time*] That is, that he might seek unto God for a revelation of the thing. The Chaldeans dared not even to promise *this*; they would only pledge themselves for the *interpretation*, provided the king would furnish the *dream*. Daniel engages both to find the *lost dream*, and to give the proper *interpretation*.

Verse 18. *That they would desire mercies*] For this Daniel had requested a little time; and doubtless both he and his *three* companions prayed incessantly till God gave the wished for revelation; but whether it was given that *same night*, we do not know.

Verse 19. *Then was the secret revealed—in a night vision.*] Daniel either dreamed it, or it was represented to his mind by an immediate inspiration.

Verse 20. *Wisdom and might are his*] He knows all things, and can do all things.

Verse 21. *He changeth the times*] Time, duration, succession are his, and under his dominion. It is in

^ahe knoweth what is in the darkness, and ^bthe light dwelleth with him.

23 I thank thee, and praise thee, O thou God of my fathers, who hast given me wisdom and might, and hast made known unto me now what we ^cdesired of thee: for thou hast *now* made known unto us the king's matter.

24 Therefore Daniel went in unto Arioeh, whom the king had ordained to destroy the wise *men* of Babylon: he went and said thus unto him: Destroy not the wise *men* of Babylon: bring me in before the king, and I will show unto the king the interpretation.

25 Then Arioeh brought in Daniel before the king in haste, and said thus unto him, ^dI have found a man of the ^ecaptives of Judah, that will make known unto the king the interpretation.

26 The king answered and said to Daniel, whose name was Belteshazzar, Art thou able to make known unto me the dream which I have seen, and the interpretation thereof?

27 Daniel answered in the presence of the king, and said, The secret which the king hath demanded cannot the wise *men*, the astrologers, the magicians, the soothsayers, show unto the king;

^a Job. xii. 22; Psa. xxv. 14; ver. 28, 29.—^b Psa. cxxxix. 11, 12; Heb. iv. 13.—^c Chap. v. 11, 14; James i. 17.—^d Ver. 18. ^e Chald. *That I have found.*—^e Chald. *children of the captivity of Judah.*

the course of his providence that one king is put down, and another raised up; and therefore he can distinctly tell what he has purposed to do in the great empires of the earth.

Verse 23. *I thank thee and praise thee*] No wonder he should feel gratitude, when God by this merciful interference had saved both the life of him and his fellows; and was about to reflect the highest credit on the God of the Jews, and on the people themselves.

Verse 24. *Destroy not the wise men*] The decree was suspended till it should be seen whether Daniel could tell the dream, and give its interpretation.

Verse 27. *Cannot the wise men*] Cannot your own able men, aided by your gods, tell you the secret? This question was necessary in order that the king might see the foolishness of depending on the one, or worshipping the other.

The soothsayers] One of our old words: "The tellers of truth:" but גזרין *gazerin* is the name of another class of those curious artists, unless we suppose it to mean the same as the CHALDEANS, ver. 2. They are supposed to be persons who divined by numbers, amulets, &c. There are many conjectures about them, which, whatever learning they show, cast little light upon this place.

A. M. 3401.
B. C. 603.
Ol. XLIV. 2. Anno
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman., 14.
28 ¹ But there is a God in
heaven that revealeth secrets,
and ² maketh known to the king
Nebuchadnezzar ³ what shall be
in the latter days. Thy dream, and the visions
of thy head upon thy bed, are these ;

29 As for thee, O king, thy thoughts ¹ came
into thy mind upon thy bed, what should
come to pass hereafter : ² and he that revealeth
secrets maketh known unto thee what shall
come to pass.

30 ¹ But as for me, this secret is not revealed
to me for *any* wisdom that I have more than
any living, ² but for *their* sakes that shall make
known the interpretation to the king, ³ and that
thou mightest know the thoughts of thy
heart.

31 Thou, O king, ¹ sawest, and behold a
great image. This great image, whose bright-
ness *was* excellent, stood before thee ; and the
form thereof *was* terrible.

32 ¹ This image's head *was* of fine gold, his
breast and his arms of silver, his belly and
his ² thighs of brass,

33 His legs of iron, his feet part of iron and
part of clay.

34 Thou sawest till that a stone was cut out
¹ without ² hands, which smote the image upon
his feet *that were* of iron and clay, and brake
them to pieces.

¹ Gen. xl. 8 ; xli. 16 ; ver. 18, 47 ; Amos iv. 13. — ² Chald.
hath made known — ³ Gen. xlix. 1. — Chald. *came up* — ⁴ Ver.
22, 28. — ⁵ So Gen. xli. 16 ; Acts iii. 12. — ⁶ Or, *but for the in-*
terpret that the interpretation may be made known to the king. — ⁷ Ver.
47 — ⁸ Chald. *wast seeing* — ⁹ See ver. 38, &c. — ¹⁰ Or, *sides*.
¹¹ Or, *which was not in hands* ; as ver. 15.

Verse 28. *There is a God in heaven*] To distin-
guish him from those idols, the works of men's hands ;
and from the false gods in which the Chaldeans
trusted.

In the latter days.] A phrase which, in the pro-
phets, generally means the *times of the Messiah*. God
is about to show what shall take place from this time
to the latest ages of the world. And the vision most
certainly contains a very extensive and consecutive
prophecy ; which I shall treat more largely at the close
of the chapter, giving in the mean time a short ex-
position.

Verse 31. *A great image*] Representing the *four*
great monarchies.

Verse 32. *Head was of fine gold*] The *Babylonish*
empire, the first and greatest.

Breast and his arms of silver] The *Medo-Persian*
empire, under Cyrus, &c.

His belly and his thighs of brass] The *Macedonian*
empire, under Alexander the Great, and his succe-
sors.

35 Then was the iron, the clay,
the brass, the silver, and the
gold, broken to pieces together,
and became ¹ like the chaff of the
summer threshing-floors ; and the wind car-
ried them away, that ² no place was found for
them : and the stone that smote the image
³ became a great mountain, ⁴ and filled the
whole earth.

36 This is the dream ; and we will tell the
interpretation thereof before the king.

37 ¹ Thou, O king, *art* a king of kings : ² for
the God of heaven hath given thee a kingdom,
power, and strength, and glory.

38 ¹ And wheresoever the children of men
dwell, the beasts of the field and the fowls of
the heaven hath he given into thine hand, and
hath made thee ruler over them all. ² Thou
art this head of gold.

39 And after thee shall arise ¹ another king-
dom ² inferior to thee, and another third king-
dom of brass, ³ which shall bear rule over all
the earth.

40 And ¹ the fourth kingdom shall be strong
as iron : forasmuch as iron breaketh in pieces,
and subdueth all *things* : and as iron that
breaketh all these, shall it break in pieces and
bruise.

41 And whereas thou sawest ¹ the feet and
toes, part of potters' clay, and part of iron,

¹ Chap. viii. 25 ; Zech. iv. 6 ; 2 Cor. v. 1 ; Heb. ix. 24.
² Psa. i. 4 ; Hos. xiii. 3. — ³ Psa. xxxvii. 10, 36. — ⁴ Isa. ii. 2,
3. — ⁵ Psa. lxxx. 9. — ⁶ Ezra vii. 12 ; Isa. xlvii. 5 ; Jer. xxvii.
6, 7 ; Ezek. xxvi. 7 ; Hos. viii. 10. — ⁷ Ezra i. 2. — ⁸ Chap.
iv. 21, 22 ; Jer. xxvii. 6. — ⁹ Ver. 32. — ¹⁰ Chap. v. 28, 31.
¹¹ Ver. 32. — ¹² 1 Mac. i. 3. — ¹³ Chap. vii. 7, 23. — ¹⁴ Ver. 33.

Verse 33. *His legs of iron*] The *Roman govern-*
ment.

His feet part of iron and part of clay.] The same,
mixed with the barbaric nations, and divided into *ten*
kingdoms. See at the end of the chapter.

Verse 34. *A stone was cut out*] The *fifth* mo-
narchy ; the spiritual kingdom of the Lord Jesus,
which is to last for ever, and diffuse itself over the
whole earth.

Verse 35. *The stone—became a great mountain*] There is the kingdom כֶּן *eben*, of the *stone*, and the
kingdom of the *mountain*. See at the end of the
chapter.

Verse 37. *The God of heaven*] Not given by thy
own gods, nor acquired by thy own skill and prowess ;
it is a Divine gift.

Power] To rule this kingdom.

And strength] To defend it against all foes.

And glory.] Great honour and dignity.

Verse 38. *Thou art this head of gold*] See on ver.
31–34, and at the end.

A. M. 3401.
B. C. 603.
Ol. XLIV. 2.
Anno
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman. 14.

the kingdom shall be divided; but there shall be in it of the strength of the iron, forasmuch as thou sawest the iron mixed with miry clay.

42 And as the toes of the feet were part of iron, and part of clay, so the kingdom shall be partly strong, and partly ^ε broken.

43 And whereas thou sawest iron mixed with miry clay, they shall mingle themselves with the seed of men: but they shall not cleave ^h one to another, even as iron is not mixed with clay.

44 And in ⁱ the days of these kings ^k shall the God of heaven set up a kingdom, ^l which shall never be destroyed: and the ^m kingdom shall not be left to other people, ⁿ but it shall break in pieces and consume all these kingdoms, and it shall stand for ever.

45 ^o Forasmuch as thou sawest that the stone was cut out of the mountain ^p without hands, and that it brake in pieces the iron, the brass, the clay, the silver, and the gold; the great

^g Or, brittle. — ^h Chald. this with this. — ⁱ Chald. their days. ^k Ver. 28. — ^l Chap. iv. 3, 34; vi. 26; vii. 14, 27; Mic. iv. 7; Luke i. 32, 33. — ^m Chald. kingdom thereof. — ⁿ Psa. ii. 9; Isa. lx. 12; 1 Cor. xv. 24.

Verse 44. A kingdom which shall never be destroyed] The extensive and extending empire of Christ.

Shall not be left to other people] All the preceding empires have swallowed up each other successively; but this shall remain to the end of the world.

Verse 45. The dream is certain] It contains a just representation of things as they shall be.

And the interpretation thereof sure.] The parts of the dream being truly explained.

Verse 46. The king—fell upon his face] Prostrated himself: this was the fullest act of adoration among the ancients.

Worshipped Daniel] Supposing him to be a god, or Divine being. No doubt Daniel forbade him; for to receive this would have been gross idolatry.

Verse 47. Your God is a God of gods] He is greater than all others.

And a Lord of kings] He governs both in heaven and earth.

Verse 48. Made Daniel a great man] By, 1. Giving him many rich gifts. 2. By making him governor over the whole province of Babylon. And, 3. By making him the chief or president over all the wise men.

Verse 49. Daniel requested of the king, and he set Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego over the affairs of the province of Babylon] He wished his three companions promoted, who had shared his anxieties, and helped him by their prayers. They all had places of trust, in which they could do much good, and prevent much evil.

God hath made known to the king what shall come to pass ^q hereafter: and the dream is certain, and the interpretation thereof sure.

A. M. 3401.
B. C. 603.
Ol. XLIV. 2.
Anno
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman. 14.

46 ^r Then the king Nebuchadnezzar fell upon his face, and worshipped Daniel, and commanded that they should offer an oblation ^s and sweet odours unto him.

47 The king answered unto Daniel, and said, Of a truth it is, that your God is a God of gods, and a Lord of kings, ^t and a revealer of secrets, seeing thou couldest reveal this secret.

48 Then the king made Daniel a great man, ^u and gave him many great gifts, and made him ruler over the whole province of Babylon, and ^v chief of the governors over all the wise men of Babylon.

49 Then Daniel requested of the king, ^w and he set Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego over the affairs of the province of Babylon but Daniel ^x sat in the gate of the king.

^q Ver. 35; Isa. xxviii. 16. — ^r Or, which was not in hand. ^s Chald. after this. — See Acts x. 25; xiv. 13; xxviii. 6. ^t Ezra vi. 10. — ^u Ver. 28. — ^v Ver. 6. — ^w Chap. iv. 9; v. 11. ^x Chap. iii. 12. — ^y Esth. ii. 19, 21; iii. 2.

Daniel sat in the gate of the king.] That is, was the chief officer in the palace; and the greatest confidant and counsellor of the king. But whatever his influence and that of his friends was, it extended only over the province of Babylon; not through the empire.

A DISCOURSE ON NEBUCHADNEZZAR'S DREAM, chap. ii. 41–45.

I shall now consider this most important vision more at large, and connect it with a portion of the previous history of the Jewish people.

The kingdoms of Israel and Judah after a series of the most unparalleled ingratitude and rebellion, against displays of mercy and benevolence, only equalled by their rebellions, were at last, according to repeated threatenings, given over into the hands of their enemies. The inhabitants of the former country were subdued and carried away captives by the Assyrians; and those of the latter, by the Chaldeans.

The people of Israel never recovered their ancient territories; and were so disposed of by their conquerors, that they either became amalgamated with the heathen nations, so as to be utterly undistinguishable; or they were transported to some foreign and reclusive place of settlement, that the land of their residence though repeatedly sought for and guessed at, has for more than two thousand years been totally unknown.

Judah, after having been harassed by the Chaldeans Egyptians, and others, was at last invaded by Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon; Jerusalem besieged and taken; and Jehoiachin the king, who had before be-

come tributary to the Babylonians, with his mother, wives, officers of state, and chief military commanders, princes, and mighty men of valour, to the amount of *ten thousand*; and all the artificers, smiths, &c., to the number of *one thousand*, with all that were fit for war, he carried captives to Babylon; leaving only the poorest of the people behind, under the government of Mattaniah, son of the late king Josiah, and uncle to Jehoiachin; and, having changed his name to Zedekiah, gave him a nominal authority as king over the wretched remains of the people. Zedekiah, after having reigned *nine* years, rebelled against Nebuchadnezzar, who, coming against Jerusalem with all his forces, besieged it; and having reduced it to the last extremity by famine, and made a breach in the walls, took the city, pillaged and destroyed the temple by fire, slew the sons of Zedekiah before his face, then put out his eyes, and carried him bound in brazen fetters to Babylon, 2 Kings, chap. xxiv. and xxv. Thus, the temple of God, the most glorious building ever laid on the face of the earth, was profaned, pillaged, and burnt, with the king's palace, and all the houses of the Jewish nobility, in the *eleventh* year of Zedekiah,—the *nineteenth* of Nebuchadnezzar,—the *first* of the *forty-eighth Olympiad*,—the *one hundred and sixtieth* current year of the era of Nabonassar,—*four hundred and twenty-four* years, *three* months, and *eight* days from the time in which Solomon laid its foundation stone!

In the same month in which the city was taken, and the temple burnt, Nebuzar-adan, commander in chief of the Babylonish forces, carried off the spoils of the temple, with the Jewish treasures, and the principal part of the residue of the people; and brought them also to Babylon. And thus Judah was carried away out of her own land, *four hundred and sixty-eight* years after David began to reign over it; from the division under Rehoboam, *three hundred and eighty-eight* years; from the destruction of the kingdom of Israel, *one hundred and thirty-four* years; in the year of the world, *three thousand four hundred and sixteen*; and before the nativity of our Lord, *five hundred and eighty-eight*.

In the *fourth* year of Jehoiakim, king of Judah, A. M. 3397, B. C. 607, Nebuchadnezzar, having besieged Jerusalem, and made its king tributary, carried away a number of captives; and among them was the Prophet Daniel, then in his youth, who became, for his wisdom, and knowledge of future events, very eminent at Babylon; and, with some other Jewish captives, great favourites of Nebuchadnezzar the king; who made Daniel president of all the wise men of his city. It was in the *second* year of the reign of this king, that a circumstance occurred which, though at first it threatened the destruction of the prophet, finally issued in the increase of his reputation and celebrity.

As prophecy is one of the strongest proofs of the authenticity of what professes to be a *Divine revelation*, God endued this man with a large portion of his Spirit, so that he clearly predicted some of the most astonishing political occurrences and changes which have ever taken place on the earth; no less than the rise, distinguishing characteristics, and termination of the *four great monarchies or empires*, which have been so celebrated in all the histories of the world. And

as the Babylonian, under which he then lived, was one of these monarchies, and was shortly to be absorbed by the *Medo-Persian*, which was to succeed it, he made Nebuchadnezzar, the then reigning monarch, by means of a most singular dream, the particulars of which he had forgotten, the instrument that appeared to give birth to a prediction, in which the ruin of his own empire was foretold; as well as other mighty changes which should take place in the political state of the world, for at least the term of *one thousand* years next ensuing. Nor did the prophetic Spirit in this eminent man limit his predictions to these; but showed at the same time the origin and nature of that *FIFTH monarchy*, which, under the great King of kings, should be administered and prevail to the end of time.

The dream itself, with its interpretation, and the exact and impressive manner in which the predictions relative to the *four* great monarchies have been fulfilled, and those which regard the *fifth* monarchy are in the course of being accomplished, are the subjects to which I wish to call the reader's most serious and deliberate attention.

This image, so circumstantially described from the *thirty-eighth* to the *forty-fourth* verse, was, as we learn from the prophet's general solution, intended to point out the rise and fall of *four* different empires and states; and the final prevalence and establishment of a *fifth* empire, that shall never have an end, and which shall commence in the *last days*, ver. 28; a phrase commonly used in the *prophets* to signify the *times of the Messiah*, and in the New Testament, his *advent* to judge the world.

Before we proceed to particular parts, we may remark in general, that the whole account strongly indicates:—

1. The especial providence of God in behalf of the Jews at that time. For, although suffering grievously because of their sins, being deprived of both their political and personal liberty, God shows them that he has not abandoned them; and the existence of a prophet among them is a proof of his fatherly care and unremitted attention to their eternal welfare.

2. The particular interference of God to manifest the superiority of his truth, to wean an idolatrous nation from their vanity and superstition, and lead them to that God who is the fountain of truth, the revealer of secrets, and the governor of all things.

- And, 3. The direct inspiration of God immediately teaching his servant things which could be known only to God himself, and thus showing the Babylonians that his prophets had spoken by an unerring Spirit; that the Jews were the depositaries of the true religion; that HE was the only true God; and as he was omniscient, so he was omnipotent; and the things which his wisdom had predicted, his power could and would accomplish.

The sum of the account given in this chapter is the following:—

1. Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, in the *second* year of his reign, about A. M. 3401, and B. C. 603 had a remarkable dream, which, although it made a deep impression on his mind, yet, on his awaking, he found it impossible to recollect; the general impression only remaining.

2. He summoned his wise men, astrologers, &c., told them that he had a dream or vision, which he had forgotten; and commanded them to tell him the dream, and give its interpretation.

3. They request the king to tell them the dream; and promise, then, to make known the meaning. This he could not do, having forgotten it; yet he insists on their compliance on pain of death.

4. To tell the king his dream they find impossible; and a decree for the destruction of the wise men of Babylon is issued, in which Daniel and his fellows are included.

5. Daniel, hearing of it, speaks to *Arioch*, captain of the king's guard or the royal executioner; desires to be brought before the king; and promises to tell the dream, &c.

6. He is introduced; and immediately tells the king what he had dreamed, and shows him its interpretation.

THE DREAM.

A vast image, exceedingly luminous, of terrible form, and composed of different substances, appears in a night vision to the king, of which the following is the description:—

I. Its head was of fine gold.

II. Its breast and arms of silver.

III. Its belly and thighs of brass.

IV. Its legs of iron, and its feet and toes of iron and clay. While gazing on this image he sees,—

V. A stone cut out of a mountain without hands, which smites the image on its feet, and dashes it all to pieces; and the gold, and silver, brass, iron, and clay become as small and as light as chaff.

VI. A wind carries the whole away, so that no place is found for them.

VII. The stone becomes a great mountain, and fills the earth.

In order to explain this, certain DATA must be laid down.

1. This image is considered a political representation of as many different governments, as it was composed of materials; and as all these materials are successively inferior to each other, so are the governments in a descending ratio.

2. The human figure has been used, both by *historians* and *geographers*, to represent the rise, progress, establishment, and decay of empires, as well as the relative situation and importance of the different parts of the government. Thus *Florus*, in the *proœmium* to his Roman history, represents the Romans under the form of a human being, in its different stages, from infancy to old age, viz.

Si quis ergo populum Romanum quasi hominem consideret, totamque ejus ætatem percenseat, ut CÆPERIT, utque ADOLVERIT, ut quasi ad quemdam JUVENTÆ florem pervenerit; ut postea velut CONSENERIT, quatuor gradus progressusque ejus inveniet.

1. Prima ætas sub Regibus fuit, prope ducentos quinquaginta per annos, quibus circum ipsam matrem suam cum finitimis luctatus est. Hæc erit ejus INFANTIA.

2. Sequens a Bruto, Collatinoque consulibus, in Appium Claudium, Quinctiumque Fulvium consules, ducentos quinquaginta annos habet, quibus Italianam su-

begit. Hoc fuit tempus viris armisque exercitatisi mum! ideo quis ADOLESCENTIAM dixerit.

3. Dehinc ad Cæsarem Augustum, ducenti quinquaginta anni, quibus totum orbem pacavit. Hic jam ipsa JUVENTA Imperii, et quasi quædam robusta MATURITAS.

4. A Cæsare Augusto in sæculum, nostrum, sunt non multo minus anni ducenti, quibus inertia Cæsarium quasi CONSENUIT atque DECOXIT. L. An. Flori PROEM

1. INFANCY; first stage—under *KINGS*, from Romulus to Tarquinius Superbus; about two hundred and fifty years.

2. YOUTH; second stage—under *CONSULS*, from Brutus and Collatinus to Appius Claudius and M. Fulvius; about two hundred and fifty years.

3. MANHOOD; third stage—the empire from the conquest of Italy to Cæsar Augustus; about two hundred and fifty years.

4. OLD AGE; fourth stage—from Augustus, through the twelve Cæsars, down to A. D. 200; about two hundred years.

Geographers have made similar representations. The *Germanic* empire, in the totality of its dependent states, has been represented by a map in the form of a man; different parts being pointed out by head, breast, arms, belly, thighs, legs, feet, &c., according to their geographical and political relation to the empire in general.

3. Different metals are used to express different degrees of political strength, excellence, durability, &c.

4. Clay, earth, dust, are emblems of weakness, instability, &c.

5. Mountains express, in Scripture, mighty empires, kingdoms, and states.

6. Stone signifies Jesus Christ, Gen. xlix. 24: "From thence" (of the posterity of Jacob) "is the Shepherd, the Stone of Israel." That our blessed Lord, "the good shepherd," John x. 11–17, is here intended, will appear most plainly from the following passages; Isa. viii. 14: "And he shall be for a sanctuary; but for a stone of stumbling and for a rock of offence to both the houses of Israel." Isa. xxviii. 16: "Thus saith the Lord God, Behold, I lay in Zion for a foundation a stone, a tried stone, a precious corner stone, a sure foundation; he that believeth shall not make haste." 1 Peter ii. 4, 6, 8. Collate these with Psa. cxviii. 22: "The stone which the builders refused is become the head stone of the corner." Matt. xxi. 42; Mark xii. 10; Luke xx. 17; Acts iv. 11; in which latter quotations the whole is positively applied to Christ; as also 1 Peter ii. 4–8: "To whom coming as unto a living stone," &c.; who seems to have all the preceding passages in view. See also Isa. ii. 2: "The mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains," &c.

7. This stone is said to be cut out without hands, ver. 34. Without hands signifies that which is spiritual. So 2 Cor. v. 1, a house not made with hands means a spiritual building.

EXPLANATION.

The *Chaldean* empire, called the *Assyrian* in its commencement, the *Chaldean* from the country, the *Babylonish* from its chief city.

I. HEAD OF GOLD. This was the first monarchy, begun by *Nimrod*, A. M. 1771, B. C. 2233, and ending with the death of *Belshazzar*, A. M. 3466, B. C. 538, after having lasted nearly *seventeen hundred years*. In the time of *Nebuchadnezzar* it extended over *Chaldea, Assyria, Arabia, Syria, and Palestine*. HE, *Nebuchadnezzar*, was the *head of gold*.

II. BREASTS AND ARMS OF SILVER. The *Medo-Persian* empire; which properly began under *Darius* the *Mede*, allowing him to be the same with *Cyaxares*, son of *Astyages*, and uncle to *Cyrus* the great, son of *Cambyzes*. He first fought under his uncle *Cyaxares*; defeated *Neriglissar*, king of the *Assyrians*, and *Cræsus*, king of the *Lydians*; and, by the capture of *Babylon*, B. C. 538, terminated the *Chaldean* empire. On the death of his father *Cambyzes*, and his uncle *Cyaxares*, B. C. 536, he became sole governor of the *Medes* and *Persians*, and thus established a potent empire on the ruins of that of the *Chaldeans*.

III. BELLY AND THIGHS OF BRASS. The *Macedonian* or *Greek* empire, founded by *Alexander the Great*. He subdued *Greece*, penetrated into *Asia*, took *Tyre*, reduced *Egypt*, overthrew *Darius Codomanus* at *Arbela*, Oct. 2, A. M. 3673, B. C. 331, and thus terminated the *Persian* monarchy. He crossed the *Caucasus*, subdued *Hyrcania*, and penetrated *India* as far as the *Ganges*; and having conquered all the countries that lay between the *Adriatic sea* and this river, the *Ganges*, he died A. M. 3681, B. C. 323; and after his death his empire became divided among his generals, *Cassander*, *Lysimachus*, *Ptolemy*, and *Seleucus*. *CASSANDER* had *Macedon* and *Greece*; *LYSIMACHUS* had *Thrace*, and those parts of *Asia* which lay on the *Hellespont* and *Bosphorus*; *PTOLEMY* had *Egypt, Lybia, Arabia, Palestine, and Colesyria*; *SELEUCUS* had *Babylon, Media, Susiana, Persia, Assyria, Bactria, Hyrcania*, and all other provinces, even to the *Ganges*. Thus this empire, founded on the ruin of that of the *Persians*, "had rule over all the earth."

IV. LEGS OF IRON, AND FEET AND TOES OF IRON AND CLAY. I think this means, in the first place, the kingdom of the *Lagidæ*, in *Egypt*; and the kingdom of the *Seleucidæ*, in *Syria*. And, secondly, the *Roman* empire, which was properly composed of them.

1. *PTOLEMY LAGUS*, one of *Alexander's* generals, began the new kingdom of *Egypt*, A. M. 3692, B. C. 312, which was continued through a long race of sovereigns, till A. M. 3974, B. C. 30; when *Octavius Cæsar* took *Alexandria*, having in the preceding year defeated *Anthony* and *Cleopatra* at the battle of *Actium*, and so *Egypt* became a *Roman province*. Thus ended the kingdom of the *Lagidæ*, after it had lasted two hundred and eighty-two years.

2. *SELEUCUS NICATOR*, another of *Alexander's* generals, began the new kingdom of *Syria*, A. M. 3692, B. C. 312, which continued through a long race of sovereigns, till A. M. 3939, B. C. 65, when *Pompey* dethroned *Antiochus Asiaticus*, and *Syria* became a *Roman province* after it had lasted two hundred and forty-seven years.

That the two legs of iron meant the kingdom of the *Lagidæ* and that of the *Seleucidæ*, seems strongly intimated by the characters given in the text. "And the fourth kingdom shall be strong as iron. Foras-

much as iron breaketh in pieces and subdueth all things; and as iron that breaketh all these, shall it break in pieces and bruise," ver. 40. 1. The iron here not only marks the strength of these kingdoms, but also their violence and cruelty towards the people of God. History is full of the miseries which the kings of *Egypt* and *Syria* inflicted on the Jews. 2. It is said that these legs should break in pieces and bruise. How many generals and princes were destroyed by *Seleucus Nicator*, and by *Ptolemy*, son of *Lagus*? *Seleucus*, particularly, could not consider himself secure on his throne till he had destroyed *Antigonus*, *Nicanor*, and *Demetrius*; and *Ptolemy* endeavoured to secure himself by the ruin of *Perdiccas*, and the rest of his enemies. 3. The dividing of the kingdom, the iron and clayey mixture of the feet, point out the continual divisions which prevailed in those empires; and the mixture of the good and evil qualities which appeared in the successors of *Seleucus* and *Ptolemy*; none of them possessing the good qualities of the founders of those monarchies; neither their valour, wisdom, nor prudence. 4. The efforts which these princes made to strengthen their respective governments by alliances, which all proved not only useless but injurious, are here pointed out by their mingling themselves with the seed of men. "But they shall not cleave one to another," ver. 43. *Antiochus Theos*, king of *Syria*, married both *Laodice* and *Berenice*, daughters of *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, king of *Egypt*. *Antiochus Magnus*, king of *Syria*, gave his daughter *Cleopatra* to *Ptolemy Epiphanes*, king of *Egypt*; but these marriages, instead of being the means of consolidating the union between those kingdoms, contributed more than any thing else to divide them, and excite the most bloody and destructive wars.

In chap. vii. 7, the prophet, having the same subject in view, says, "I saw in the night visions, and behold a fourth beast, dreadful and terrible, and strong exceedingly; and it had great iron teeth: it devoured and brake in pieces, and stamped the residue with the feet of it;" and in chap. viii. 22: "Now that being broken," the horn of the rough goat, the *Grecian* monarchy, "whereas four stood up for it, four kingdoms shall stand up out of the nation, but not in his power." These and other declarations point out those peculiar circumstances that distinctly mark the kingdom of the *Seleucidæ*, and that of the *Lagidæ*; both of which rose out of the *Macedonian* or *Grecian* empire, and both terminated in that of the *Romans*.

2. These two legs of iron became absorbed in the *Roman* government, which also partook of the iron nature; strong, military, and extensive in its victories; and by its various conquests united to and amalgamated with itself various nations, some strong, and some weak, so as to be fitly represented in the symbolical image by feet and toes, partly of iron and partly of clay. Thus, as the *Lagidæ* and *Seleucidæ* arose out of the wreck of the *Grecian* empire; so the *Roman* empire arose out of their ruin. But the empire became weakened by its conquests; and although, by mingling themselves with the seed of men, that is, by strong leagues, and matrimonial alliances, as mentioned above, they endeavoured to secure a perpetual sovereignty, yet they did not cleave to each other, and they also

were swallowed up by the barbarous northern nations; and thus terminated those four most powerful monarchies.

V. "A stone cut out of the mountain without hands."

1. That Jesus Christ has been represented by a stone, we have already seen; but this stone refers chiefly to his Church, which is represented as a spiritual building, which he supports as a foundation stone, connects and strengthens as a corner stone, and finishes and adorns as a top stone. He is called a stone also in reference to the prejudice conceived against him by his countrymen. Because he did not come in worldly pomp they therefore refused to receive him; and to them he is represented as a stone of stumbling, and rock of offence.

2. But here he is represented under another notion, viz., that of a stone projected from a catapult, or some military engine, which smote the image on its feet; that is, it smote the then existing government at its foundation, or principles of support; and by destroying these, brought the whole into ruin.

3. By this stroke the clay, the iron, the brass, the silver, and the gold were broken to pieces, and became like chaff which the wind carried away. Now we have already seen that the Roman empire, which had absorbed the kingdoms of the Lagide and Seleucide, was represented by the legs of iron, and feet and toes of iron and clay; but as we find that not only the iron and clay, but also the brass, silver, and gold were confounded and destroyed by that stroke, it follows that there was then remaining in and compacted with the Roman government, something of the distinguishing marks and principles of all the preceding empires; not only as to their territorial possessions, but also as to their distinctive characteristics. There were at the time here referred to in the Roman empire, the splendour of the CHALDEANS, the riches of the PERSIANS, the discipline of the GREEKS, and the strength of the EGYPTIAN and SYRIAN governments, mingled with the incoherence and imbecility of those empires, kingdoms, and states which the Romans had subdued. In short, with every political excellence, it contains the principles of its own destruction, and its persecution of the Church of Christ accelerated its ruin.

4. As the stone represents Christ and his governing influence, it is here said to be a kingdom, that is, a state of prevailing rule and government; and was to arise in the days of those kings or kingdoms, ver. 44. And this is literally true; for its rise was when the Roman government, partaking of all the characteristics of the preceding empires, was at its zenith of imperial splendour, military glory, legislative authority, and literary eminence. It took place a few years after the battle of Actium, and when Rome was at peace with the whole world, September 2, B. C. 31.

5. This stone or government was cut out of the mountain, arose in and under the Roman government, Judea being, at the time of the birth of Christ, a Roman province.

6. It was cut out without hands; probably alluding to the miraculous birth of our Lord, but particularly to the spiritual nature of his kingdom and government, in which no worldly policy, human maxims, or military

force were employed; for it was not by might nor power, but by the Spirit of the Lord of hosts.

Two things may be here distinguished: 1. The government or kingdom of the STONE. 2. The government or kingdom of the MOUNTAIN.

1. The kingdom of the STONE smites, breaks to pieces, and destroys all the other kingdoms, till no vestige of them remains, and till the whole earth is subdued by it.

2. The kingdom of the MOUNTAIN fills, and continues to govern, all that has been thus subdued, maintaining endless peace and righteousness in the earth.

First, The stone began to strike the image, when the apostles went out into every part of the Roman empire, pulling down idolatry, and founding Christian Churches.

Secondly, But the great blow was given to the heathen Roman empire by the conversion of Constantine, just at the time when it was an epitome of the four great monarchies, being under the government of FOUR EMPERORS at once, A. D. 308: CONSTANTIUS, who governed Gaul, Spain, and Britain; GALERIUS, who had Illyricum, Thrace, and Asia; SEVERUS, who had Italy and Africa; and MAXIMIN, who had the East and Egypt.

1. The conversion of Constantine took place while he was in Gaul, A. D. 312, by the appearance of a luminous cross in the sky above the sun, a little after noon-day, with this inscription, ΕΝ ΤΟΥΤΩ ΝΙΚΑ, "By this conquer;" Euseb. De Vit. Const. lib. i. cap. 28. In A. D. 324 he totally defeated Licinius, who had shared the empire with him, and became sole emperor. He terminated the reign of idolatry in A. D. 331, by an edict ordering the destruction of all the heathen temples. This made CHRISTIANITY the religion of the empire.

2. The stroke which thus destroyed idolatry in the Roman empire is continual in its effects; and must be so till idolatry be destroyed over the face of the earth, and the universe filled with the knowledge of Christ.

3. This smiting has been continued by all the means which God in his providence and mercy has used for the dissemination of Christianity, from the time of Constantine to the present; and particularly now, by means of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and its countless ramifications, and by the numerous missionaries sent by Christian societies to almost every part of the globe. Thus far the kingdom of the stone.

In ver. 44, the kingdom of the stone, grown into a great mountain and filling the whole earth, is particularly described by various characters.

1. It is a kingdom which the God of heaven sets up. That this means the whole dispensation of the Gospel, and the moral effects produced by it in the souls of men and in the world, needs little proof; for our Lord, referring to this and other prophecies in this book, calls its influence and his Gospel the kingdom of God, and the kingdom of heaven; showing thereby that it is a kingdom not of this world—not raised by human ambition, the lust of rule, or military conquest; but a spiritual kingdom, raised and maintained by the grace of God himself, in which he himself lives and rules, governing by his own laws, influencing and directing

by his own Spirit ; producing, not *wars and contentions*, but *glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace and good will among men*.

2. This is called the *kingdom of heaven*, because it is to be a counterpart of the *kingdom of glory*. The *kingdom of God*, says the apostle, is *righteousness, peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost*. (Rom. xiv. 17 :) *righteousness*, without any *sin* ; *peace*, without inward disturbance ; *joy*, without any mental unhappiness. An *eternity* of righteousness, peace, and spiritual joy constitutes HEAVEN ; nor can we conceive in that state any thing higher or more excellent than these.

3. This kingdom *shall never be destroyed* : it is the *everlasting Gospel*, and the work of the *everlasting God*. As it neither originates in nor is dependent on the *passions* of men, it cannot be *destroyed*. All other governments, from the imperfection of their nature, contain in them the seeds of their own destruction. *Kings die, ministers change, subjects are not permanent* ; new relations arise, and with them *new measures, new passions, and new projects* ; and these produce *political changes, and often political ruin*. But this government, being the government of God, cannot be affected by the changes and chances to which mortal things are exposed.

4. *This kingdom shall not be left to other people*. Every dispensation of God, prior to Christianity, supposed another by which it was to be succeeded. 1. *Holy patriarchs and their families were the first people among whom the kingdom of God was found*. 2. *Hebrews, in Egypt and in the wilderness, were the next*. 3. *Jews, in the promised land, were a third denomination*. 4. And after the division of the kingdoms, captivity, and dispersion of the Jews, the *Israel of God* became a *fourth denomination*. 5. Under the Gospel, CHRISTIAN is the name of the *people of this kingdom*. Every thing in the construction of the Gospel system, as well as its own declarations, shows that it is not to be *succeeded* by any other dispensation : its *name* can never be changed ; and CHRISTIAN will be the only denomination of the *people of God* while sun and moon endure. All former empires have changed, and the very *names* of the people have changed with them. The *Assyrians* were lost in the *Chaldeans* and *Babylonians* ; the *Babylonians* were lost in the *Medes* ; the *Medes* in the *Persians* ; the *Persians* in the *Greeks* ; and the *Greeks* in the *Syrians* and *Egyptians* ; these in the *Romans* ; and the *Romans* in the *Goths*, and a variety of other nations. Nor does the *name* of those ancient governments, nor the people who lived under them, remain on the face of the earth in the present day ! They are only found in the *page of history*. This spiritual kingdom shall never be *transferred*, and the *name* of its *subjects* shall never be changed.

5. *It shall break in pieces and consume all these kingdoms* ; that is, the preaching and influence of Christianity shall destroy *idolatry* universally. They did so in the Roman empire, which was the epitome of all the rest. But this was not done by the *sword*, nor by any *secular influence*. Christians wage no wars for the propagation of Christianity ; for the religion of Christ breathes nothing but *love to God, and peace and good will to all mankind*. The sum of the Gospel is contained in these words of Christ : " God

so loved the world that he gave his only-begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on him should not perish, but have everlasting life ;—for the Son of man is not come to destroy men's lives, but to save."

For his own cause, God fights in the course of his providence. He depresses one, and exalts another ; but permits not his own people to join with him in the *infliction of judgments*. It is by his own Spirit and energy that his kingdom is propagated and maintained in the world ; and by the same his enemies are confounded. All *false religions*, as well as falsified and corrupted systems of Christianity, have had recourse to the *sword*, because they were conscious they had no God, no influence but what was merely *human*.

6. The kingdom of Christ *breaks in pieces and consumes all other kingdoms* ; that is, it destroys every thing in every earthly government where it is received, that is opposed to the glory of God and the peace and happiness of men, and yet in such a way as to leave all political governments unchanged. No law or principle in Christianity is directed against the *political code* of any country. *Britain* is Christian without the alteration of her *Magna Charta* or her constitution. All the other empires, kingdoms, and states on the face of the earth, may become Christian and preserve their characteristic forms of political government. If there be in them any thing hostile to Christianity, and the peace and happiness of the subject, the *WIND of God*—the *Divine Spirit*, will *fan or winnow* it away, so that *no more place shall be found* for it. But this he will do in the way of his ordinary providence ; and by his influence on their hearts, dispose truly Christianized rulers to alter or abrogate whatever their laws contain inimical to the mild sway of the sceptre of Christ.

7. *And it shall stand for ever*. This is its final characteristic. It shall prevail over the whole world ; it shall pervade every government ; it shall be the basis of every code of laws ; it shall be professed by every people of the earth : " The *Gentiles* shall come to its light, and *kings* to the brightness of its rising." The whole earth shall be subdued by its influence, and the whole earth filled with its glory.

8. The actual constitution, establishment, and maintenance of this kingdom belong to the *LORD* ; yet he will use *human means* in the whole administration of his government. His word must be *distributed*, and that word must be *preached*. Hence, under God, *BIBLES* and *MISSIONARIES* are the grand means to be employed in things concerning his kingdom. *BIBLES* must be printed, sent out, and dispersed ; *MISSIONARIES*, called of God to the work, and filled with the *Divine Spirit*, must be *equipped, sent out, and maintained* ; therefore *expenses* must necessarily be incurred. Here the people *now* of the kingdom must be helpers. It is the duty, therefore, of every soul professing Christianity to lend a helping hand to send forth the *Bible* ; and wherever the Bible is sent, to send a missionary, full of faith and of the Holy Ghost, to enforce its truths.

9. *The duration of the kingdom of the mountain upon earth*. The world has now lasted nearly *six thousand years*, and a very ancient tradition has pre-

dicted its termination at the close of that period. Its duration has been divided into *three* grand periods, each comprising *two thousand years*, which should be closed by a period *without terminating limits*; and these have been supposed to have their *types* in the *six days' work of the creation*, and the *seventh day*, called *Sabbath or rest*.

1. There have been *two thousand years* from the creation *without any written revelation* from God; this was called the *patriarchal dispensation*.

2. There have been *two thousand years* under the *law*, where there has been a *written revelation*, a *succession of prophets*, and a *Divine ecclesiastical establishment*. This has been termed the *Mosaic dispensation*.

3. *One thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine* years have passed since the true epoch of the nativity of our blessed Lord; and this is called the *Gospel or Christian dispensation*, which is now within *one hundred and seventy-one years* of closing its *two thousand*!

According to the ancient tradition there were, 1. *Two thousand years void*; that is, without the law. 2. *Two thousand years* under the law. And, 3. *Two thousand years* under the Messiah. And at the termination of the *third* the endless *Sabbath* should commence. The comments on this ancient tradition go on to state, that at the termination of each day's work of the creation it was said, *The evening and the morning were the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth day*; but when the *Sabbath* is introduced, and God is said to *rest from his work*, and to have *halloed this day*, there is no mention of the *evening and the morning* being the *seventh day*. That is left without termination; and therefore a proper type of the *eternal Sabbath*, that *rest which remains for the people of God*.

And are we indeed so near that time when the elements of all things shall be dissolved by fervent heat; when the heavens shall be shrivelled up like a scroll, and the earth and all it contains be burned up? Is the *fifth empire*, the *kingdom of the stone* and the *kingdom of the mountain*, so near its termination? Are all vision and prophecy about to be sealed up, and the whole earth to be illuminated with the bright beams of the Sun of righteousness? Are the finally incorrigible and impenitent about to be swept off the face of the earth by the besom of destruction, while the righteous shall be able to lift up their heads with ineffable joy, knowing their final redemption is at hand? Are we so near the eve of that period when "they

who turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars for ever and ever!" What sort of persons should we then be in all holy conversation and godliness? Where is our zeal for God? Where the sounding of our bowels over the perishing nations who have not yet come under the yoke of the Gospel? Multitudes of whom are not under the yoke, because they have never heard of it; and they have not heard of it, because those who enjoy the blessings of the Gospel of Jesus have not felt (or have not obeyed the feeling) the imperious duty of dividing their *heavenly bread* with those who are famishing with *hunger*, and giving the *water of life* to those who are dying of *thirst*. How shall they appear in that great day when the conquests of the Lion of the tribe of Judah are ended; when the mediatorial kingdom is delivered up unto the Father, and the Judge of quick and dead sits on the great white throne, and to those on his left hand says, "I was hungry, and ye gave me no meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave me no drink." I say, How shall they appear who have made no exertions to tell the lost nations of the earth the necessity for *preparing to meet their God*; and showing them the *means* of doing it, by affording them the blessings of the Gospel of the grace of God? Let us beware lest the *stone* that struck the motley image, and dashed it to pieces, *fall on us, and grind us to powder*.

Bibles are sent out by millions into heathen countries; but *how shall they hear without a preacher*; and *how shall they understand the things which they read*, unless those who know the things of God teach them? Let us haste, then, and send *missionaries* after the *Bibles*. God is mightily at work in the earth: let us be *workers together with him*, that we receive not the *grace of God in vain*. He that giveth to those *poor* (emphatically *poor*, for they are without God in the world, and consequently without the *true riches*) lendeth unto the Lord; and let him look what he layeth out, and it shall be paid unto him again. For "he that *converteth a sinner* from the error of his ways shall *save a soul from death*, and hide a multitude of sins." God does not call on us to shake hands with all secular, social, and family comfort, and bid farewell to the whole; and go to the heathen with the glad tidings of great joy: but he loudly calls on us to assist in sending those who, in the true spirit of sacrifice, the love of Christ constraining them, say, "Here are we! O Lord, send us." Let these servants of God run to and fro; that by their ministry knowledge may be increased. Amen.

CHAPTER III.

Nebuchadnezzar, having erected an image, whose height (including probably a very high pedestal) was sixty cubits, and the breadth six, ordered a numerous assembly, which he had convened, to fall down and worship it; threatening, at the same time, that whosoever refused should be cast into a fiery furnace, 1-7; a punishment not uncommon in that country, (see Jer. xxix. 22.) Daniel's three companions, Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego, who were present, being observed to refrain from this idolatrous worship, were accused before the king; who, in great wrath, commanded them to comply with his orders on pain of death, 8-15. But these holy men, with the greatest composure and serenity, expressed their firm resolution not to worship his gods or his images, whatever might be the consequence, 16-18. Upon which the king, unaccustomed to have his will opposed, in the height of his wrath, ordered the furnace to be made seven

times hotter than usual, and these men to be cast into it, bound by the most mighty of his army, who were killed by the flame in the execution of this service, 19-23. On this occasion God literally performed his promise by Isaiah, (chap. xliii. 2 :) "When thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burnt; neither shall the flame kindle upon thee;" for an angel of God, appearing in the furnace, protected these young men, and counteracted the natural violence of the fire; which, only consuming the cords with which they were bound, left them to walk at liberty, and in perfect safety, in the midst of the furnace. The king, astonished at this prodigy, called to them to come out of the furnace, and blessed God for sending an angel to deliver his servants; and commanded all his subjects, upon pain of death, not to speak irreverently of the God of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego, who were promoted to great power and honour, 24-30. A striking example of the interposition of Providence in favour of true and inflexible piety.

A. M. cir. 3424.
B. C. cir. 580.
Ol. cir. L. 1.
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 37.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR the king made ^a an image of gold, whose height was three-score cubits, and the breadth thereof six cubits: he set it up in the plain of Dura, in the ^b province of Babylon.

2 Then Nebuchadnezzar the king sent to

^a Ver. 5, 7, 10, 12, 14.

NOTES ON CHAP. III.

Verse 1. *Nebuchadnezzar the king made an image of gold*] It is supposed that the history given here did not occur till the close, or near the end, of Nebuchadnezzar's reign. For it was after his insanity, as we see chap. iv. 33-36, and this happened near the close of his reign. The authorized version, which is followed in the margin, fixes the date of this event *seventeen years earlier, and ten years before the king's insanity*. A few observations on this image may be necessary:—

1. It is not likely that this image was in *human form*—the dimensions show the improbability of this; for what proportion is there between *sixty cubits (ninety feet)* in length, and *six cubits (nine feet)* in breadth?

2. It is not likely that this image was *all of gold*; for this would have required more of this precious metal than the whole *province* of Babylon could produce; for as I suppose the *sixty cubits* apply to the perpendicular *altitude*, so I take it for granted that the *six cubits* intend the *diameter*. Now a column of gold of this height in diameter, upon the supposition that the pillar was circular, contains *five thousand seven hundred and twenty-five and a half cubic feet*; and as there are *nineteen thousand avoirdupois ounces* in a cubic foot, the weight of the whole pillar would be *eight millions two hundred and sixty-two thousand eight hundred and six pounds ten ounces of gold*.

3. It might have been a *pillar* on which an *image* of the god *Bel* was erected. The image itself might be of *gold*, or more probably *gilt*, that is, covered with *thin plates* of gold, and on this account it might be called the *golden image*; and most probably the height of the image may be confounded with the height of the pillar. Or perhaps it was no more than a pillar, on the sides of which their gods and sacred emblems were engraven, surmounted with *Bel* on the top.

The plain of Dura] The situation of this place is not exactly known; there was a town or city called *Dura*, or *Doura*, in Mesopotamia, near the Tigris.

Verse 2. *Sent to gather together the princes*] It is

gather together the princes, the governors, and the captains, the judges, the treasurers, the counsellors, the sheriffs, and all the rulers of the provinces, to come to the dedication of the image which Nebuchadnezzar the king had set up.

A. M. cir. 3424.
B. C. cir. 580.
Ol. cir. L. 1.
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 37.

^b Chap. ii. 48.

not easy to show what these different offices were, as it is difficult to ascertain the meaning of the *Chaldee* words. *Parkhurst* analyzes them thus:—

The PRINCES] אחשדרפניא *achashdarpenaiya*, from אחש *achash*, great or eminent, and דר *dar*, "to go about freely," and נבִים *panim*, "the presence." Satraps or privy counsellors who had free access to the presence of the king.

The GOVERNORS] סגנִי signaiya, lieutenants or viceroys, for סגן *sagan*, among the Hebrews, was the name of the high priest's deputy.

The CAPTAINS] פחותא *pachavutha*, from פח *pach*, to extend, because set over those provinces that had been annexed to the kingdom by conquest. *Pashas*—This word and office are still in use in Asiatic countries. By corruption we pronounce *bashaw*.

The JUDGES] אדארגזעריא *adargazeraiya*, from אדר *adar*, noble or magnificent, and גזר *gazar*, to decree. The nobles, the assistants to the king in making laws, statutes, &c. The same probably in Babylon, as the *House of Lords* in England.

The TREASURERS] גזבריא *gedaberiya*, from גזן *ganaz*, (the *t zain* being changed into *d daleth*, according to the custom of the *Chaldee*), to treasure up, and בר *bar*, pure. Those who kept the current coin, or were over the *mint*; the treasurers of the exchequer in Babylon.

The COUNSELLORS] דתהבריא *dethaberiya*, from דת *dath*, a statute, and בר *bar*, "to declare the meaning of the law;" for in all ages and countries there has been what is termed the *glorious uncertainty of the law*; and therefore there must be a class of men whose business it is to explain it. What a pity that law cannot be tendered to the people as other sciences are, in plain, unsophisticated, and intelligible terms, and by persons whose business it is to show what is *just and right*, and not pervert *truth, righteousness, and judgment*.

The SHERIFFS] תפתא *tiptaye*, from תפת *taphath*, in Hebrew, שפת *shaphath*, "to set in order." Probably civil magistrates.

And all the rulers of the provinces] All other state

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3 Then the princes, the governors, and captains, the judges, the treasurers, the counsellors, the sheriffs, and all the rulers of the provinces, were gathered together unto the dedication of the image that Nebuchadnezzar the king had set up; and they stood before the image that Nebuchadnezzar had set up.

4 Then a herald cried ^c aloud, To you ^d it is commanded, ^e O people, nations, and languages,

5 That at what time ye hear the sound of the cornet, flute, harp, sackbut, psaltery, ^f dulcimer, ^g and all kinds of music, ye fall down and worship the golden image that Nebuchadnezzar the king hath set up:

6 And whoso falleth not down and worshippeth shall the same hour ^h be cast into the midst of a burning fiery furnace.

7 Therefore at that time, when all the people heard the sound of the cornet, flute, harp, sackbut, psaltery, and all kinds of music, all the people, the nations, and the languages, fell down and worshipped the golden image that Nebuchadnezzar the king had set up.

^c Chald. with might. — ^d Chald. they command. — ^e Chap. iv. 1; vi. 25. — ^f Or, singing. — ^g Chald. symphony. — ^h Jer. xxix. 22; Rev. xiii. 15.

or civil officers, not only to grace the solemnity, but to maintain order. My old Bible renders them: *Satrapijs, or wiise men. Magistratis. Iugis. Duplis, Tyrantis, or stronge men. Prefectis, and alle the Princes of Countreise.*

Verse 4. Then a herald cried aloud] כְּרוֹזָא קָרָא בְּחַיִּיל *karozā kara bechayil*, "a orier called with might." אֵל בִּדְבַל *el bedel* cried mightily. — Old MS. Bible.

Verse 5. The sound of the cornet] There is not less difficulty in ascertaining the precise meaning of these musical instruments than there is in the offices in ver. 2. קָרָא *karna*, here translated *cornet*, is the common blowing horn, which makes a deep and hollow sound, as well as one shrill and piercing.

FLUTE] מַשְׂרוּקִיתָא *mashrokitha*, from שָׂרוֹק *sharak*, to whistle, shriek. A wind instrument which made a strong and shrill noise, such as the *hautbois* or *clarionet*.

HARP] קִיתָרוֹס *kitiros*, *cytharus*; αὐλα. Some kind of stringed instrument. It seems to be formed from the Greek word.

SACKBUT] סַבְכָּא *sabbecha*. The Greek has it σαββα, from which our word *sackbut*, from סָבַח *sabach*, to interweave; probably on account of the number of chords, for it seems to have been a species of harp.

PSALTERY] פְּסַנְתֵּרִין *pesanterin*; Greek, ψαλτήριον. A stringed instrument, struck with a plectrum; that called *santeer* in Egypt is probably the same. Dr. Russel says: "It is a large triangle, and has two bot-

8 Wherefore at that time certain Chaldeans ⁱ came near, and accused the Jews.

9 They spake and said to the king Nebuchadnezzar, ^k O king, live for ever.

10 Thou, O king, hast made a decree, that every man that shall hear the sound of the cornet, flute, harp, sackbut, psaltery, and dulcimer, and all kinds of music, shall fall down and worship the golden image:

11 And whoso falleth not down and worshippeth, that he should be cast into the midst of a burning fiery furnace.

12 ^l There are certain Jews whom thou hast set over the affairs of the province of Babylon, Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego; these men, O king, ^m have not regarded thee: they serve not thy gods, nor worship the golden image which thou hast set up.

13 Then Nebuchadnezzar in his rage and fury commanded to bring Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego. Then they brought these men before the king.

14 Nebuchadnezzar spake and said unto

ⁱ Chap. vi. 12. — ^k Chap. ii. 4; v. 10; vi. 6, 21. — ^l Chap. ii. 49. — ^m Chald. have set no regard upon thee.

toms two inches from each other, with about twenty catguts of different sizes." It was the ancient *psalterium*, and most probably the same as *David's harp*.

DULCIMER] כִּמְפִנָּה *sumponeyah*; Greek, αὐλοεικον. Probably a kind of *tamboor*, *tambourine*, or *tomtom drum*. It does not mean the same as the Greek *symphonia*, which signifies a *concert* or *harmony* of many instruments, for here one kind of instrument only is intended.

All kinds of music] כָּל זֵמָרָא *col zeny zemara*, the whole stock, or band, of music; the preceding being the chief, the most common, and the most sonorous. My old MS. Bible has, *Trumpe*, and *Pipe*, and *Harpe*; *Sambuke*, *Santie*, and *Synfome*, and all kinde of musykes.

Verse 6. Shall the same hour] This is the first place in the Old Testament where we find the division of time into hours. The Greeks say that *Anaximander* was the inventor. He had it probably from the Chaldeans, among whom this division was in use long before *Anaximander* was born.

Be cast into the midst of a burning fiery furnace.] This was an ancient mode of punishment among the Chaldeans, if we may credit the tradition that *Abram* was cast into such a fire by this idolatrous people because he would not worship their idols.

Verse 8. Accused the Jews.] That is, *Shadrach*, *Meshach*, and *Abed-nego*. The other Jews were left unnoticed; and probably at this time *Daniel* was too

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Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
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them, *Is it* ⁿ true, O Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego, do not ye serve my gods, nor worship the golden image which I have

set up?

15 Now if ye be ready that at what time ye hear the sound of the cornet, flute, harp, sackbut, psaltery, and dulcimer, and all kinds of music, ye fall down and worship the image which I have made; ^o *well*: but if ye worship not, ye shall be cast the same hour into the midst of a burning fiery furnace: ^p and who *is* that God that shall deliver you out of my hands?

16 Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego, answered and said to the king, O Nebuchadnezzar, ^q *we are* not careful to answer thee in this matter.

17 If it be so, our God whom we serve is able to deliver us from the burning fiery furnace, and he will deliver *us* out of thine hand, O king.

18 ^r But if not, be it known unto thee, O king, that we will not serve thy gods, nor

ⁿ Or, of purpose, as Exod. xxi. 13.—^o As Exod. xxxii. 32; Luke xiii. 9.—^p Exod. v. 2; 2 Kings xviii. 35.—^q Matt. x. 19.

high to be touched; but we may rest assured that he was not found among these idolaters, see ver. 12.

Verse 16. *We are not careful*] We have no need to put thee to any farther trouble; we have made up our minds on this subject, and have our answer ready: *Be it known unto thee, we will not serve thy gods.* This was as honest as it was decisive.

Verse 17. *If it be so*] Thou mayest cast us into the furnace; the terror of it has no effect on our minds to induce us to alter the resolution we have taken, nor shall the fire change our purpose. We serve a God who is able to deliver us. Should he not, we are equally determined; but we are satisfied that in some way or other he will deliver us out of thy hand. Thy power cannot affect us in the kingdom of our God to which we shall ascend from thy furnace, should he permit the fire to kindle upon us. "Render to Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's," is a maxim of Jesus Christ; but when Cæsar arrogates to himself the things that are the Lord's, then, and in such cases, his authority is to be resisted. God does not desire Cæsar's things; Cæsar must not have the things of God.

Verse 19. *Then was Nebuchadnezzar full of fury*] How strange is this, after having had so many proofs of the supremacy of Jehovah! He had seen how God poured contempt upon his authority in the case of the three Hebrews, and yet he will try his strength once more! How infatuated is man!

Seven times more] As hot as it could be made. *Seven* expresses the great intensity of the heat.

Verse 20. *The most mighty men*] The generals,

worship the golden image which thou hast set up.

19 Then was Nebuchadnezzar ^s full of fury, and the form of his

visage was changed against Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego: *therefore* he spake, and commanded that they should heat the furnace one seven times more than it was wont to be heated.

20 And he commanded the ^t most mighty men that *were* in his army to bind Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego, and to cast *them* into the burning fiery furnace.

21 Then these men were bound in their ^u coats, their hosen, and their ^v hats, and their *other* garments, and were cast into the midst of the burning fiery furnace.

22 Therefore because the king's ^w commandment was urgent, and the furnace exceeding hot, the ^x flame of the fire slew those men that took up Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego.

23 And these three men, Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego, fell down bound into the midst of the burning fiery furnace.

^r 2 Mac. vii. 2.—^s Chald. filled.—^t Chald. mighty of strength.
^u Or, mantles.—^v Or, turbans.—^w Chald. word.—^x Or, sparks

or chief officers of his army; not *strong* men; there was no need of such.

Verse 21. *Their hats*] This word, *hat*, is found only in this place in the Old Testament. The word כרבל *sarbal* properly means an outer garment. *Herodotus*, who lived about one hundred years after Daniel, says, "the dress of the Babylonians consisted of a tunic of linen reaching down to the feet; over this a tunic of woollen; and over all a white short cloak or mantle, χαλινάριον; and on their heads they wore turbans, οὐσκηρα." Following this, Mr. Parkhurst translates the verse thus: "Then these three men were bound [בכרכליהון *besarbaleyhon*] in their *cloaks*, [פטישיהון *patesheyhon*] their *turbans*, [וכרכליהון *vecharbelathehon*] and in their *upper* (woollen) *tunics*, [ולבושיהון *ulebushehon*] and their *under* (linen) *tunics*." And as, according to this interpretation, their כרכלי *sarbaley* were their *outermost* garments, we see the propriety with which it is observed at ver. 27 that these were not changed by the fire.

Verse 23. *And these three men—fell down bound*] There is a most evident want of connexion between this and the following verse; and it is between these verses that the apocryphal Song of the Three Children, as it is called, has been inserted by St. Jerome and others; but with this note: Quæ sequuntur in Hebreis voluminibus non reperi; "What follows I have not found in the Hebrew books." And then begins, "They walked in the midst of the flame, praising God, and blessing the Lord." The *Septuagint* and *Arabic* read the *twenty-fourth* verse thus: "Then Nebuchad-

A. M. cir. 3424.
B. C. cir. 580.
Ol. cir. L. 1.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 37.

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B. C. cir. 590.
Ol. cir. L. 1.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 37.

24 Then Nebuchadnezzar the king was astonished, and rose up in haste, and spake, and said unto his ^r counsellors, Did not we cast three men bound into the midst of the fire? They answered and said unto the king, True, O king.

25 He answered and said, Lo, I see four men loose, ^a walking in the midst of the fire, and ^a they have no hurt; and the form of the fourth is like ^b the Son of God.

26 Then Nebuchadnezzar came near to the ^c mouth of the burning fiery furnace, and spake, and said, Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego, ye servants of the most high God, come forth, and come *hither*. Then Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego, came forth of the midst of the fire.

27 And the princes, governors, and captains, and the king's counsellors, being gathered together, saw these men, ^d upon whose bodies

^y Or, governors. — ^a Isa. xliii. 2. — ^b Chald. there is no hurt in them. — ^c Jobi. 6; xxxviii. 7; Psa. xxxiv. 7; ver. 28. — ^d Chald. door. — ^e Heb. xi. 34. — ^f Psa. xxxiv. 7, 8; Jer. xvii. 7; chap.

nezzar heard them singing praise, and was astonished." To connect the two verses *Houbigant* adds two verses found in the *Vulgate*, which are the *forty-ninth* and the *twenty-third*: "But an angel of the Lord went down with Azariah and his companions into the furnace, and drove out the flame of fire from the furnace; and they walked in the midst of the furnace." This verse (the *forty-ninth*) has been added to show the reason of Nebuchadnezzar's *astonishment*, and also to account for the appearance of a *fourth* person in the furnace, as in ver. 25.

Verse 25. *Is like the Son of God.*] A most improper translation. What notion could this idolatrous king have of the *Lord Jesus Christ*? for so the place is understood by thousands. בר אלחין *bar elahin* signifies a son of the gods, that is, a Divine person or angel; and so the king calls him in ver. 28: "God hath sent his angel, and delivered his servants." And though even from this some still contend that it was the *Angel of the covenant*, yet the Babylonish king knew just as much of the one as he did of the other. No other ministration was necessary; a single angel from heaven was quite sufficient to answer this purpose, as that which stopped the mouths of the lions when Daniel was cast into their den.

Verse 27. *Upon whose bodies the fire had no power*] The heathens boasted that their priests could walk on burning coals unhurt; and *Virgil* mentions this of the priests of Apollo of Soracte:—

Summe Deum, sancti custos Soractis Apollo!
Quem primi colimus, cui pineus ardor acervo
Pascitur; et medium, freti pietate, per ignem
Cultores multa premimus vestigia prona.

VIRG. Æn. xi. 785.

the fire had no power, nor was a hair of their head singed, neither were their coats changed, nor the smell of fire had passed on them.

28 Then Nebuchadnezzar spake, and said, Blessed be the God of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego, who hath sent his angel, and delivered his servants that ^e trusted in him, and have changed the king's word, and yielded their bodies, that they might not serve nor worship any god, except their own God.

29 ^f Therefore ^g I make a decree, That every people, nation, and language, which speak ^h any thing amiss against the God of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego, shall be ⁱ cut ^k in pieces, and their houses shall be made a dunghill: ^l because there is no other god that can deliver after this sort.

30 Then the king ^m promoted Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego, in the province of Babylon.

vi. 22, 23. — ^f Chap. vi. 26. — ^g Chald. a decree is made by me. ^h Chald. error. — ⁱ Chap. ii. 5. — ^k Chald. made pieces. — ^l Ch. vi. 27. — ^m Chald. made to prosper.

O Phœbus, guardian of Soracte's woods
And shady hills; a god above the gods;
To whom our natives pay the rites divine,
And burn whole crackling groves of hallowed pine;
Walk through the fire in honour of thy name,
Unhurt, unsinged, and sacred from the flame.

PITTS.

But *Varro* tells us that they anointed the soles of their feet with a species of unguent that preserved them from being burnt. Very lately a female showed many feats of this kind, putting red hot iron upon her arms, breasts, &c., and passing it over her hair without the slightest inconvenience; but in the case of the three Hebrews all was supernatural, and the king and his officers well knew it.

Verse 28. *Blessed be the God of Shadrach, &c.*] Here is a noble testimony from a heathen. And what produced it? The intrepidly pious conduct of these three noble Jews. Had they been time-servers, the name of the true God had not been known in Babylon. What honour does the Lord put on them that are steadfast in the faith!

Verse 29. *Speak any thing amiss*] Though by the decree the king does not oblige the people to worship the true God, yet he obliges them to treat him with reverence.

Verse 30. *Then the king promoted, &c.*] He restored them to the offices which they held before the charge of disobedience and treason was brought against them.

At the end of this verse the *Septuagint* add, "And he advanced them to be governors over all the Jews that were in his kingdom." This may be the meaning of the latter verse. They were more likely to be set over the Jews than over the Chaldeans.

CHAPTER IV.

Nebuchadnezzar, after having subdued all the neighbouring countries, and greatly enriched and adorned his own, became so intoxicated with his prosperity, as to draw down upon himself a very remarkable judgment, of which this chapter gives a particular account, in the very words of the edict or proclamation which the Babylonish monarch issued on his restoration to the throne. This state document begins with Nebuchadnezzar's acknowledging the hand of God in his late malady, 1-3. It then gives an account of the dream of Nebuchadnezzar, which portended the loss of his kingdom and reason for seven years, on account of his pride and arrogance, 4-18. So it was explained by Daniel, 19-27, and so it was verified by the event, 28-33. It then recites how, at the end of the period fixed by the God of heaven for the duration of his malady, the Chaldean monarch became sensible of his dependence on the Supreme Being, and lifted up his eyes to heaven in devout acknowledgment of the sovereign majesty of the King of kings, the Ruler of the earth, whose dominion alone is universal, unchangeable, and everlasting, 34-37.

A. M. cir. 3434.
B. C. cir. 570.
Ol. cir. LII. 3.
Servii Tullii,
R. Roman.
cir. annum 9.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR the king, ^a unto all people, nations, and languages, that dwell in all the earth; Peace be multiplied unto you.

2 ^b I thought it good to show the signs and wonders ^c that the high God hath wrought toward me.

3 ^d How great are his signs! and how mighty are his wonders! his kingdom is ^e an everlasting kingdom, and his dominion is from generation to generation.

4 I Nebuchadnezzar was at rest in mine house, and flourishing in my palace:

5 I saw a dream which made me afraid, ^f and the thoughts upon my bed and the visions of my head ^g troubled me.

6 Therefore made I a decree to bring in all the wise men of Babylon before me, that they might make known unto me the interpretation of the dream.

7 ^h Then came in the magicians, the astro-

logers, the Chaldeans, and the soothsayers: and I told the dream before them; but they did not make known unto me the interpretation thereof.

8 But at the last Daniel came in before me, ⁱ whose name was Belteshazzar, according to the name of my god, ^k and in whom is the spirit of the holy gods: and before him I told the dream, saying,

9 O Belteshazzar, ^l master of the magicians, because I know that the spirit of the holy gods is in thee, and no secret troubleth thee, tell me the visions of my dream that I have seen, and the interpretation thereof.

10 Thus were the visions of mine head in my bed; ^m I saw, and behold ⁿ a tree in the midst of the earth, and the height thereof was great.

11 The tree grew, and was strong, and the height thereof reached unto heaven, and the sight thereof to the end of all the earth:

A. M. cir. 3434.
B. C. cir. 570.
Ol. cir. LII. 3.
Servii Tullii,
R. Roman.
cir. annum 9.

^a Chap. iii. 4; vi. 25.—^b Chald. It was *seemly* before me.
^c Chap. iii. 26.—^d Chap. vi. 27.—^e Ver. 34; chap. ii. 44; vi. 26.—^f Chap. ii. 28, 29.—^g Chap. ii. 1.

^h Chap. ii. 2.—Chap. i. 7.—ⁱ Isa. lxiii. 11; ver. 18; chap. ii. 11; v. 11, 14.—Chap. ii. 48; v. 11.—^m Chald. I was *seeing*.—ⁿ Ezek. xxxi. 3, &c.; ver. 20.

NOTES ON CHAP. IV.

Verse 1. *Nebuchadnezzar the king, unto all people*] This is a regular decree, and is one of the most ancient on record; and no doubt was copied from the state papers of Babylon. Daniel has preserved it in the original language.

Verse 2. *I thought it good to show*] A part of the decree was a recital of the wonders wrought by the hand of the true God in his kingdom and on his person.

Verse 3. *How great are his signs!*] There are no preternatural signs like his! His wonders—miraculous interferences, are mighty—they surpass all human power. He is the *Sovereign of all kings*, and his dominion is everlasting; and every generation is a proof of his all-governing influence. These are very fine sentiments, and show how deeply his mind was impressed with the majesty of God.

Verse 4. *I—was at rest*] I had returned to my palace in Babylon after having subdued Syria, Phœnicia, Judea, Egypt, and Arabia. It was probably these great conquests that puffed him up with pride, and brought that chastisement upon him which he afterwards describes. See the dream of the emblematical tree explained.

Verse 5. *I saw a dream*] See this dream circumstantially explained in the following verses.

Verse 10. *I saw—a tree*] This vision Nebuchadnezzar says made him afraid. What a mercy it is that God has hidden futurity from us! Were he to show every man the lot that is before him, the misery of the human race would be complete.

Great men and princes are often represented, in the language of the prophets, under the similitude of trees; see Ezek. xvii. 5, 6; xxxi. 3, &c.; Jer. xxii. 15; Ps. i. 3; xxxvii. 35.

A. M. cir. 3434.
B. C. cir. 570.
Ol. cir. LII. 3.
Servii Tullii,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 9.

12 The leaves thereof were fair, and the fruit thereof much, and in it was meat for all: ° the beasts of the field had shadow under it, and the fowls of the heaven dwelt in the boughs thereof, and all flesh was fed of it.

13 I saw in the visions of my head upon my bed, and, behold, ° a watcher and ° a holy one came down from heaven;

14 He cried ° aloud, and said thus, ° Hew down the tree, and cut off his branches, shake off his leaves, and scatter his fruit: ° let the beasts get away from under it, and the fowls from his branches.

15 Nevertheless leave the stump of his roots in the earth, even with a band of iron and brass, in the tender grass of the field; and let it be wet with the dew of heaven, and let his portion be with the beasts in the grass of the earth:

16 Let his heart be changed from man's, and let a beast's heart be given unto him; and let seven ° times pass over him.

17 This matter is by the decree of the watchers, and the demand by the word of the holy ones: to the intent ° that the living may

° Ezek. xvii. 23; xxxi. 6; see Lam. iv. 20.—° Psa. ciii. 20; ver. 17, 23.—° Deut. xxxiii. 2; chap. viii. 13; Zech. xiv. 5; Jude 14.—° Chald. with might.—° Matt. iii. 10.—° Ezek. xxxi. 12.

Verse 13. *A watcher and a holy one*] These are both angels; but, according to the Chaldean oracles, of different orders. They appear, according to their opinions, to be a kind of judges of human actions who had the power of determining the lot of men; see ver. 17.

Verse 14. *Hew down the tree*] As the tree was to be cut down, the beasts are commanded to flee away from under his branches. His courtiers, officers, &c., all abandoned him as soon as his insanity appeared; but he soon fled from the society of men.

Verse 15. *Leave the stump*] Let him not be destroyed, nor his kingdom alienated.

Verse 16. *Let his heart be changed*] Let him conceive himself to be a beast, and act as such, herding among the beasts of the field.

Let seven times pass over him.] Let him continue in this state for seven years. I knew a man who was thus changed in his heart—in his imagination. He believed himself to be a bear, and would imitate the ursal growl, &c.; and the case did not appear to be hypochondriacal. Whether he ever came to sound mind, I know not.

Verse 17. *This matter is by the decree of the watchers*] See on ver. 13.

The Most High ruleth] He never leaves the government of the world to man, to second causes, or to

know ° that the Most High ruleth in the kingdom of men, and giveth it to whomsoever he will, and setteth up over it the basest of men.

18 This dream I king Nebuchadnezzar have seen. Now thou, O Belteshazzar, declare the interpretation thereof, ° forasmuch as all the wise men of my kingdom are not able to make known unto me the interpretation: but thou art able; ° for the spirit of the holy gods is in thee.

19 Then Daniel, ° whose name was Belteshazzar, was astonished for one hour, and his thoughts troubled him. The king spake, and said, Belteshazzar, let not the dream, or the interpretation thereof, trouble thee. Belteshazzar answered and said, My lord, ° the dream be to them that hate thee, and the interpretation thereof to thine enemies.

20 ° The tree that thou sawest, which grew, and was strong, whose height reached unto the heaven, and the sight thereof to all the earth;

21 Whose leaves were fair, and the fruit thereof much, and in it was meat for all; under which the beasts of the field dwelt,

° Chap. xi. 13; xii. 7.—° Psa. ix. 16.—° Chap. ii. 21; v. 21; ver. 25, 32.—° Gen. xli. 8, 15; chap. v. 8, 15.—° Ver. 8. ° Ver. 8.—° See 2 Sam. xviii. 32; Jer. xxix. 7.—° Ver. 10, 11, 12.

fortuitous occurrences. What are thus called are his agents; they are no moving causes.

And setteth up—the basest of men.]

“Tyrants and kings from Jove proceed;
Those are permitted, these decreed.”

The throne ennobles no man: to be properly fitted, the man must be noble. Some of the greatest and some of the meanest of men have sat on the throne. Kings differ in education, seldom in intellect, from the common mass of men; the power and authority are from God. The king himself may be given either in mercy or in wrath. When James II. ruled this kingdom, it might well be said, God hath set up over it the basest of men. His successor was one of the best. The former nearly ruined it both in a civil and religious point of view; the latter was the means of restoring it in both these respects.

Verse 19. *Daniel—was astonished for one hour*] He saw the design of the dream, and he felt the great delicacy of interpreting it. He was not puzzled by the difficulties of it. He felt for the king, and for the nation; and with what force and delicacy does he express the general portent; “The dream to them that hate thee, and the interpretation thereof to thine enemies!”

Verse 20. *The tree that thou sawest*] The dream is so fully interpreted in the following verses that it needs no comment.

A. M. cir. 3434
B. C. cir. 570.
Ol. cir. LII. 3.
Servii Tullii,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 9.

A. M. cir. 3434. and upon whose branches the
B. C. cir. 570. fowls of the heaven had their
Ol. cir. LII. 3. habitation:
Servii Tullii,
R. Roman.,
civ. annum 9.

22 ° It is thou, O king, that art grown and become strong: for thy greatness is grown, and reacheth unto heaven, ^d and thy dominion to the end of the earth.

23 ° And whereas the king saw a watcher and a holy one coming down from heaven, and saying, Hew the tree down, and destroy it; yet leave the stump of the roots thereof in the earth, even with a band of iron and brass, in the tender grass of the field; and let it be wet with the dew of heaven, ^f and let his portion be with the beasts of the field, till seven times pass over him;

24 This is the interpretation, O king, and this is the decree of the Most High, which is come upon my lord the king:

25 That they shall ^g drive thee from men, and thy dwelling shall be with the beasts of the field, and they shall make thee ^h to eat grass as oxen, and they shall wet thee with the dew of heaven, and seven times shall pass over thee, ⁱ till thou know that the Most High ruleth in the kingdom of men, and ^k giveth it to whomsoever he will.

26 And whereas they commanded to leave the stump of the tree roots; thy kingdom shall be sure unto thee, after that thou shalt have known that the ^l heavens do rule.

27 Wherefore, O king, let my counsel be acceptable unto thee, and ^m break off thy sins by righteousness, and thine iniquities by showing mercy to the poor; ⁿ if it may be ^o a ^p lengthening of thy tranquillity.

^c Chap. ii. 38. — ^d Jer. xxvii. 6, 7, 8. — ^e Ver. 13. — ^f Chap. v. 21. — ^g Ver. 32; Chap. v. 21, &c. — ^h Psa. cxi. 20. — ⁱ Ver. 17, 32; Psa. lxxxi. 18. — ^j Jer. xxvii. 5. — ^k Matt. xxi. 25; Luke xv. 18, 21. — ^l Pet. iv. 8. — ^m Psa. xli. 1, &c. — ⁿ Or, a healing of thine error.

Verse 26. *Thy kingdom shall be sure unto thee*] No new king was set up: Evil-merodach his son was reigning during his father's insanity.

Verse 27. *Break off thy sins by righteousness*] Do justice. Thou hast been an oppressive man; show mercy to the poor, many of whom have been made such by thyself: witness the whole nation of the Jews. He was to cease from his sins—repent, and bring forth fruits meet for repentance, in order that he might find mercy at the hand of God.

Verse 30. *Is not this great Babylon*] Here his heart was inflated with pride; he attributed every thing to himself, and acknowledged God in nothing. The walls, hanging gardens, temple of Bel, and the

28 All this came upon the king Nebuchadnezzar.

29 At the end of twelve months he walked ^a in the palace of the kingdom of Babylon.

30 The king ^b spake, and said, Is not this great Babylon, that I have built for the house of the kingdom by the might of my power, and for the honour of my majesty?

31 ° While the word was in the king's mouth, there fell ^c a voice from heaven, saying, O king Nebuchadnezzar, to thee it is spoken; The kingdom is departed from thee.

32 And ^d they shall drive thee from men, and thy dwelling shall be with the beasts of the field: they shall make thee to eat grass as oxen, and seven times shall pass over thee, until thou know that the Most High ruleth in the kingdom of men, and giveth it to whomsoever he will.

33 The same hour was the thing fulfilled upon Nebuchadnezzar: and he was driven from men, and did eat grass as oxen, and his body was wet with the dew of heaven, till his hairs were grown like eagles' feathers, and his nails like birds' claws.

34 And ^e at the end of the days I Nebuchadnezzar lifted up mine eyes unto heaven, and mine understanding returned unto me, and I blessed the Most High, and I praised and honoured him ^f that liveth for ever, whose dominion is ^g an everlasting dominion, and his kingdom is from generation to generation:
35 And ^h all the inhabitants of the earth are reputed as nothing: and ⁱ he doeth according

A. M. cir. 3434.
B. C. cir. 570.
Ol. cir. LII. 3.
Servii Tullii,
R. Roman.,
civ. annum 9.

A. M. cir. 3441.
B. C. cir. 563.
Ol. LIV. 2.
Servii Tullii,
R. Roman.,
civ. annum 16.

^a 1 Kings xxi. 29. — ^b Or, upon. — ^c Prov. xvi. 18; chap. v. 20. — ^d Chap. v. 5; Luke xii. 20. — ^e Ver. 31. — ^f Ver. 25. — ^g Ver. 26. — ^h Chap. xii. 7; Rev. iv. 10. — ⁱ Psa. x. 16; chap. ii. 44; vii. 14; Mic. iv. 7; Luke i. 33. — ^j Isa. xl. 15, 17. — ^k Psa. cxv. 3; cxxxv. 6.

royal palace, all built by Nebuchadnezzar, made it the greatest city in the world.

Verse 31. *While the word was in the king's mouth*] How awful to a victorious and proud king: "Thy kingdom is departed from thee!" All thy goods and gods are gone in a moment!

Verse 32. *They shall make thee, &c.*] Thou shalt be made to eat grass as oxen. The madness that fell upon him induced him to forsake society, and to run to the woods and deserts, where he lived like a wild beast, his hairs growing long and thick, so as to be a substitute for clothing; and his nails strong and hooked, that he might the better climb trees and grub up the ground, in order to get roots and earth-nuts. It was

A. M. cir. 3441.
B. C. cir. 563.
Ol. LIV. 2.
Servii Tullii,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 16.

to his will in the army of heaven, and among the inhabitants of the earth: and ^a none can stay his hand, or say unto him, ^b What doest thou?

36 At the same time my reason returned unto me; ^c and for the glory of my kingdom, mine honour and brightness returned unto me; and my counsellors and my lords sought

* Job xxxiv. 29.—^b Job ix. 12; Isa. xlv. 9; Rom. ii. 20.—^c Ver. 26.—^d Job xlii. 12; Prov. xxii. 4; Matt. vi. 33.

the mercy of God that thus clothed and accoutred him. His case seems much like that of the maniac in the Gospel, whose dwelling was among the tombs and in the mountains, and who shunned the society of men.

Verse 36. *My reason returned*] Every thing was fulfilled that was exhibited by the dream and its interpretation. It is very likely that this unfortunate king had so concealed himself that the place of his retreat was not found out; and the providence of God had so watched over every thing, that, on his return to his

unto me; and I was established in my kingdom, and excellent majesty was ^d added unto me.

37 Now I Nebuchadnezzar praise and extol and honour the king of heaven, ^e all whose works are truth, and his ways judgment ^f and those that walk in pride he is able to abase.

* Psa. xxxiii. 4; Rev. xv. 3; xvi. 7.—^f Exod. xviii. 11; chap. v. 20.

palace, he found his counsellors and his lords, who received him gladly, and cleaved to and served him as they had formerly done.

Verse 37. *Now I—praise and extol*] It is very probable that Nebuchadnezzar was a true convert; that he relapsed no more into idolatry, and died in the faith of the God of Israel. It is supposed that he lived seventeen years after his restoration. But the authorized Version, which is followed in the margin, states the date of this decree to be B. C. 563, the year preceding Nebuchadnezzar's death.

CHAPTER V.

In the commencement of this chapter we are informed how Belshazzar, the grandson of Nebuchadnezzar, when rioting in his palace, and profaning the sacred vessels of the temple, 1–4, was suddenly terrified with the appearance of the fingers of a man's hand, which wrote a few words on the wall before him, 5, 6. The wise men and astrologers were immediately called in to show the king the interpretation; but they could not so much as read the writing, because (as Houbigant and others have conjectured) though the words are in the Chaldean tongue, yet they were written in the Samaritan or ancient Hebrew characters, with which the wise men of Babylon were very probably unacquainted, as the Jews were at that time a despised people, and the knowledge of their language not a fashionable attainment, 7–9. Daniel, who had been so highly esteemed by Nebuchadnezzar for his superior wisdom, appears to have been altogether unknown to Belshazzar, till the queen (the same who had been the wife of Nebuchadnezzar according to the general opinion, or the queen consort according to others) had informed him, 10–12. Upon the queen's recommendation, Daniel is called in, 13–16; who boldly tells this despotic king, that as he had not benefited by the judgments inflicted on his grandfather, but gave himself up to pride and profanity, and had added to his other sins an utter contempt for the God of the Jews by drinking wine out of the sacred vessels of Jehovah in honour of his idols, 17–23; the Supreme Being, the Ruler of heaven and earth, had written his condemnation in three words, MENE, TEKEL, PERES, 24, 25; the first of which is repeated in the copies containing the Chaldean original; but all the ancient Versions, except the Syriac, are without this repetition. Daniel then gives the king and his lords the fearful import of the writing, viz., that the period allotted for the duration of the Chaldean empire was now completed, (see Jer. xxv. 12–14,) and that the kingdom was about to be transferred to the Medes and Persians, 26–28. However unwelcome such an interpretation must have been to Belshazzar, yet the monarch, overwhelmed with its clearness and certainty, commanded the prophet to be honoured, 29. And that very night the prediction was fulfilled, for the king was slain, 30, and the city taken by the Medes and Persians, 31. This great event was also predicted by Isaiah and Jeremiah; and the manner in which it was accomplished is recorded by Herodotus and Xenophon.

A. M. cir. 3466.
B. C. cir. 538.
Ol. cir. LX. 3.
Servii Tullii,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 41.

BELSHAZZAR the king
^a made a great feast to a
thousand of his lords, and

drank wine before the thousand.
2 Belshazzar, while he tasted

A. M. cir. 3466.
B. C. cir. 538.
Ol. cir. LX. 3.
Servii Tullii,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 41.

* Esther,

chap. i. 3.

NOTES ON CHAP. V.

Verse 1. *Belshazzar the king made a great feast*] This chapter is out of its place, and should come in

after the seventh and eighth. There are difficulties in the chronology. After the death of Nebuchadnezzar, Evil-merodach his son ascended the throne of Baby-

A. M. cir. 3466. the wine, commanded to bring
B. C. cir. 538. the ^b golden and silver vessels
Ol. cir. L.X. 3. ^c which his ^d father Nebuchad-
Servii Tullii- nezzar had ^e taken out of the
R. Roman., temple which was in Jerusalem; that the king,
cir. annum 41. and his princes, his wives, and his concubines,
might drink therein.

3 Then they brought the golden vessels that were taken out of the temple of the house of God which was at Jerusalem; and the king, and his princes, his wives, and his concubines, drank in them.

4 They drank wine, ^f and praised the gods of gold, and of silver, of brass, of iron, of wood, and of stone.

¹ 1 Chron. xxviii. 17; Ezr. vi. 5; ver. 3, 23. — ^c Chap. i. 2; Jer. lii. 19. — ^d Or, grandfather; as Jer. xxvii. 7; 2 Sam. ix. 7; 2 Chron. xv. 16; ver. 11, 13. — ^e Chald. brought forth. — ^f Rev. ix. 20. — ^g Chap. iv. 31.

Ion. Having reigned about two years, he was slain by his brother-in-law, *Neriglissar*. He reigned four years, and was succeeded by his son *Laborosoarchod*, who reigned only nine months. At his death *Belshazzar*, the son of *Evil-merodach*, was raised to the throne, and reigned seventeen years, and was slain, as we read here, by Cyrus, who surprised and took the city on the night of this festivity. This is the chronology on which Archbishop *Usher*, and other learned chronologists, agree; but the Scripture mentions only *Nebuchadnezzar*, *Evil-merodach*, and *Belshazzar*, by name; and Jeremiah, chap. xxvii. 7, expressly says, "All nations shall serve him (Nebuchadnezzar), and his son (Evil-merodach), and his son's son (Belshazzar), until the very time of his land come;" i. e., till the time in which the empire should be seized by Cyrus. Here there is no mention of *Neriglissar* nor *Laborosoarchod*; but as they were usurpers, they might have been purposely passed by. But there remains one difficulty still: *Belshazzar* is expressly called the son of *Nebuchadnezzar* by the queen mother, ver. 11: "There is a man in thy kingdom, in whom is the spirit of the holy gods: and in the days of thy father light and understanding and wisdom, like the wisdom of the gods, was found in him: whom the king *NEBUCHADNEZZAR* thy father, the king, I say, thy father, made master of the magicians." The solution of this difficulty is, that in Scripture the name of son is indifferently given to sons and grandsons, and even to great grandsons. And perhaps the repetition in the above verse may imply this: "The king, *Nebuchadnezzar* thy father, the king thy father." The king thy father's father, and consequently thy grandfather. If it have not some such meaning as this, it must be considered an idle repetition. As to the two other kings, *Neriglissar* and *Laborosoarchod*, mentioned by *Josephus* and *Berosus*, and by whom the chronology is so much puzzled, they might have been some petty kings, or viceroys, or satraps, who affected the kingdom, and produced disturbances, one for four years, and the other for nine months; and would in

5 In the same hour came forth fingers of a man's hand, and wrote over against the candlestick upon the plaster of the wall of the king's palace: and the king saw the part of the hand that wrote.

6 Then the king's ^b countenance ^c was changed, and his thoughts troubled him, so that the ^d joints ^e of his loins were loosed, and his ^f knees smote one against another.

7 The king cried ^g aloud to bring in ^h the astrologers, the Chaldeans, and the soothsayers. And the king spake, and said to the wise men of Babylon, Whosoever shall read this writing, and show me the interpretation

^b Chald. brightnesses; ver. 9. — ^c Chald. changed it. — ^d Or, girdles; Isa. v. 27. — ^e Chald. bindings, or knots. — ^f Nah. ii. 10. — ^g Chap. ii. 2; iv. 6. — ^h Chald. with might. — ⁱ Isa. xlvii. 13.

consequence not be acknowledged in the Babylonish chronology, nor by the sacred writers, any more than finally unsuccessful rebels are numbered among the kings of those nations which they have disturbed. I believe the only sovereigns we can acknowledge here are the following: 1. *Nabopolassar*; 2. *Nebuchadnezzar*; 3. *Evil-merodach*; 4. *Belshazzar*; and with this last the Chaldean empire ended.

To a thousand of his lords] Perhaps this means lords or satraps, that were each over one thousand men. But we learn from antiquity that the Persian kings were very profuse in their entertainments; but it does not follow that the Chaldeans were so too. Besides, one thousand lords and their appropriate attendants would have been very inconvenient in a nocturnal assembly. The text, however, supports the common translation. Literally, "Belshazzar the king made bread for his lords a thousand; and against the thousand he drank wine." That is, say some, he was a very great drinker.

Verse 2. While he tasted the wine] He relished it, got heated by it, and when wine got fully in, wir went wholly out; and in consequence he acted the profane part of which we immediately read.

Verse 4. And praised the gods of gold] They had gods of all sorts, and of all metals; with wooden gods, and stone gods, beside!

Verse 5. Fingers of a man's hand] The fingers were collected about the style or pen as in the act of writing.

Verse 6. The king's countenance was changed] Here is a very natural description of fear and terror. 1. The face grows pale; 2. The mind becomes greatly agitated; 3. Pains seize on the lower part of the back and kidneys; 4. A universal tremor takes place, so that the knees smite against each other; 5. And lastly, either a syncope takes place, or the cry of distress is uttered, ver. 7: "The king cried."

Verse 7. Whosoever shall read this writing] He knew it must be some awful portent, and wished to know what.

A. M. cir. 3466.
B. C. cir. 538.
Ol. cir. LX. 3.
Servii Tullii,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 41.

thereof, shall be clothed with
a scarlet, and have a chain of gold
about his neck, and shall be the
third ruler in the kingdom.

8 Then came in all the king's wise men :
but they could not read the writing, nor
make known to the king the interpretation
thereof.

9 Then was king Belshazzar greatly troubled,
and his countenance was changed in him,
and his lords were astonished.

10 Now the queen by reason of the words of
the king and his lords came into the banquet
house : and the queen spake and said, O
king, live for ever : let not thy thoughts trouble
thee, nor let thy countenance be changed :

11 There is a man in thy kingdom, in whom
is the spirit of the holy gods ; and in the days
of thy father light and understanding and
wisdom, like the wisdom of the gods, was
found in him ; whom the king Nebuchad-
nezzar thy father, the king, I say, thy father,
made master of the magicians, astrologers,
Chaldeans, and soothsayers ;

12 Forasmuch as an excellent spirit, and
knowledge, and understanding, interpreting
of dreams, and showing of hard sentences, and
dissolving of doubts, were found in the
same Daniel, whom the king named Bel-
shazzar : now let Daniel be called, and he
will show the interpretation.

13 Then was Daniel brought in before the
king. And the king spake and said unto
Daniel, Art thou that Daniel, which art of
the children of the captivity of Judah, whom

a Or, purple.—f Chap. vi. 2.—g Chap. ii. 27 ; iv. 7.—h Ch.
ii. 1.—i Chald. brightnesses ; ver. 6.—j Chap. ii. 4 ; iii. 9.
k Chap. ii. 48 ; iv. 8, 9, 18.—l Or, grandfather ; ver. 2.—m Or,
grandfather ; ver. 2.—n Chap. iv. 9.—o Chap. vi. 3.—p Or,
of an interpreter, &c.—q Or, of a dissolver.

Verse 8. *They could not read the writing*] Because
it was in the pure Hebrew, not the Chaldean, cha-
racter. See below.

Verse 10. *The queen—came*] This is generally
allowed to have been the widow of Nebuchadnezzar ;
if so, she was the queen Amiyt, daughter of Astyages,
sister of Darius the Mede, and aunt of Cyrus, accord-
ing to Polyhistor, cited by Cedrenus. See Calmet.
Others think that Nitocris was the person who is said
to be queen when Cyrus took the city ; and is stated
to have been a lady of eminent wisdom and discretion,
and to have had the chief direction of the public af-
fairs. She was the mother of Labynthus ; and, if this
be the same as Belshazzar, she must be the person
here introduced.

the king my father brought out
of Jewry ?

14 I have even heard of
thee, that the spirit of the
gods is in thee, and that light and under-
standing and excellent wisdom is found in
thee.

15 And now the wise men, the astrologers,
have been brought in before me, that they
should read this writing, and make known unto
me the interpretation thereof : but they could
not show the interpretation of the thing :

16 And I have heard of thee, that thou canst
make interpretations, and dissolve doubts
now if thou canst read the writing, and make
known to me the interpretation thereof, thou
shalt be clothed with scarlet, and have a chain
of gold about thy neck, and shalt be the third
ruler in the kingdom.

17 Then Daniel answered and said before
the king, Let thy gifts be to thyself, and give
thy rewards to another ; yet I will read the
writing unto the king, and make known to
him the interpretation.

18 O thou king, the most high God gave
Nebuchadnezzar thy father a kingdom, and
majesty, and glory, and honour :

19 And for the majesty that he gave him,
all people, nations, and languages, trembled
and feared before him : whom he would he
slew ; and whom he would he kept alive ; and
whom he would he set up ; and whom he
would he put down.

20 But when his heart was lifted up, and
his mind hardened in pride, he was deposed

d Chald. knots.—e Chap. i. 7.—f Or, grandfather.—g Ver.
11, 12.—h Ver. 7, 8.—i Chald. interpret.—k Ver. 7.—l Or,
fee, as chap. ii. 6.—m Chap. ii. 37, 38 ; iv. 17, 22, 25.—n Jer.
xxvii. 7 ; chap. iii. 4.—o Chap. iv. 30, 37.—p Or, to deal proud-
ly ; Exod. xviii. 11.—q Chald. made to come down.

Verse 11. *Nebuchadnezzar thy father*] See the
note on ver. 1.

Verse 16. *Dissolve doubts*] Untie knots—unbind
what is bound. An expression used in the east to sig-
nify a judge of eminent wisdom and skill.

Verse 17. *Let thy gifts be to thyself*] They could
be of little use to any, as the city was in a few hours
to be taken and pillaged.

Verse 18. *Nebuchadnezzar thy father.*] Or grand-
father, as the margin reads, ver. 2. See the notes
on ver. 1.

Verse 19. *Whom he would he slew*] The genuine
character of a despot, whose will is the only rule of his
conduct.

Verse 20. *He was deposed from his kingly throne*]

A. M. cir. 3466.
B. C. cir. 538.
Ol. cir. LX. 3.
Servii Tullii,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 41.

from his kingly throne, and they took his glory from him :

21 And he was ^r driven from the sons of men ; and ^s his heart was made like the beasts, and his dwelling was with the wild asses : they fed him with grass like oxen, and his body was wet with the dew of heaven ; ^t till he knew that the most high God ruled in the kingdom of men, and that he appointeth over it whomsoever he will.

22 And thou his son, O Belshazzar, ^u hast not humbled thine heart, though thou knewest all this ;

23 ^v But hast lifted up thyself against the Lord of heaven ; and they have brought the vessels of his house before thee, and thou, and thy lords, thy wives, and thy concubines, have drunk wine in them ; and thou hast praised the gods of silver, and gold, of brass, iron, wood, and stone, ^w which see not, nor hear, nor know : and the God in whose hand thy breath is, ^x and whose are all thy ways, hast thou not glorified :

^r Chap. iv. 32, &c.—^s Or, he made his heart equal, &c.
^t Ch. iv. 17, 25.—^u 2 Chron. xxxiii. 23, xxxvi. 12.—^v Ver. 3, 4.
^w Psa. cxv. 5, 6.—^x Jer. x. 23.—^y Job xxxi. 6 : Psa. lxi. 9 :

Became insane ; and the reins of government were taken out of his hands.

Verse 22. *Hast not humbled thine heart*] These judgments and mercies have had no good effect upon thee.

Verse 23. *But hast lifted up thyself against the Lord*] And the highest evidence of this rebellion was, the profaning the sacred vessels of the Lord's house.

Verse 24. *Then was the part of the hand sent*] This was the filling up of the cup of thy iniquity ; this last act made thee ripe for destruction.

Verse 25. *And this is the writing*] Had the words been written in the Chaldean character, every wise man there, every one that could read the alphabet of his own language, could have read and interpreted them. Let it be observed,—1. That the character which we now call Hebrew is the Chaldean character. 2. That the true Hebrew character is that which we call the Samaritan. 3. Daniel could easily read this, for it was the character used by the Jews previously to the Babylonish captivity. 4. It appears that it was simply on account of the strangeness of the character that the Chaldeans could not read it.

I shall set down the words in both characters, by which the least learned reader may see that it was quite possible that one might be well known, while the other might be unintelligible.

Hebrew.

מֵנָה כְּנָה הָקֵל וּפְרָכִין

Samaritan.

מֵנָה כְּנָה הָקֵל וּפְרָכִין

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24 Then was the part of the hand sent from him ; and this writing was written.

25 And this is the writing that was written, MENE, MENE, TEKEL, UPHARSIN.

26 This is the interpretation of the thing MENE ; God hath numbered thy kingdom, and finished it.

27 TEKEL ; ^y Thou art weighed in the balances, and art found wanting.

28 PERES ; Thy kingdom is divided, and given to the ^z Medes and ^a Persians.

29 Then commanded Belshazzar, and they clothed Daniel with scarlet, and put a chain of gold about his neck, and made a proclamation concerning him, ^b that he should be the third ruler in the kingdom.

30 ^c In that night was Belshazzar the king of the Chaldeans slain.

31 ^d And Darius the Median took the kingdom, ^e being ^f about threescore and two years old.

Jer. vi. 30.—^y Foretold, [Isa. xxi. 2 ; ver. 31 ; chap. ix. l.—^z Ch. vi. 28.—^a Ver. 7.—^b Jer. li. 31, 39, 57.—^c Chap. vi. 1, 6, 9, 25, 28 ; ix. 1, 2 ; xi. 1.—^d Chald. he as the son of, &c.—^e Or, now.

In ancient times, no doubt, these letters differed more from each other than they appear to do now ; for we know that the Samaritan on ancient coins, though radically the same, differs very much from that now used in printing.

It should be observed, that each word stands for a short sentence ; מֵנָה mene signifies NUMERATION ; תְּקֵל tekel, WEIGHING ; and פְּרָס peres, DIVISION. And so the Arabic translates them. مَوَظِنٌ mokeeson, measured ; مَوَظِنٌ mewzonon, weighed ; مَوَظِنٌ moke-soomon, divided. All the ancient Versions, except the Syriac, read the words simply Mene, Tekel, Phares, as they are explained in the following verses ; without the repetition of Mene, and without the conjunction ו vau, and plural termination, ין in, in Peres.

Verse 29. *Clothed Daniel with scarlet*] אֲרָגָנָה argevana, more probably with purple. The gold chain about the neck was an emblem of magisterial authority. It is often thus mentioned in Scripture.

Verse 30. *In that night was Belshazzar—slain.*] Xenophon says, he was despatched by two lords, Gadatas and Gobrias, who went over to Cyrus, to avenge themselves of certain wrongs which Belshazzar had done them. We have already seen that Cyrus entered the city by the bed of the Euphrates, which he had emptied, by cutting a channel for the waters, and directing them into the marshy country.

Verse 31. *Darius the Median took the kingdom*] This is supposed to be the same as Cyaxares, son of Astyages and maternal uncle of Cyrus, to whom he gave the throne of Babylon, after himself had had the honour of taking the city.

Daniel speaks nothing of the war that raged between the *Babylonians* and the *Medes*; but Isaiah speaks particularly of it, chap. xiii., xiv., xlv., xlv., xlvii.; and so does Jeremiah, chap. i., li. I need not add, that it is largely spoken of by profane authors. The

Medes and Persians were confederates in the war; the former under *Darius*, the latter under *Cyrus*. Both princes are supposed to have been present at the taking of this city. *Mandane*, daughter of *Astages* was mother of *Cyrus*, and sister to *Cyaxares*

CHAPTER VI.

Darius the Median, who succeeded Belshazzar in the kingdom of Babylon, having heard of Daniel's extraordinary wisdom and understanding, constitutes him the chief of the three presidents who were over the whole empire, and purposed also to make him prime minister or viceroy, 1-3. This great partiality of the king towards a stranger of Jewish extraction, and who had been carried captive into Chaldea, raised up a great many enemies to Daniel; and a scheme was even contrived by the presidents and princes to ruin him, 4-15; which succeeded so far that he was cast into a den of lions, but was miraculously delivered, 16-23. Darius, who was greatly displeased with himself for having been entrapped by the governors of the provinces to the prejudice of his faithful minister, is pleased and astonished at this deliverance; punished Daniel's enemies with the same kind of death which they had designed for the prophet; and made a decree that, throughout his dominions, the God of Daniel should be had in the greatest veneration, 24-38.

A. M. cir. 3466.
B. C. cir. 538.
Ol. cir. LX. 3.
Servii Tullii,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 41.

IT pleased Darius to set ^a over the kingdom a hundred and twenty princes, which should be over the whole kingdom;

2 And over these three presidents; of whom Daniel was first: that the princes might give accounts unto them, and the king should have no damage.

3 Then this Daniel was preferred above the presidents and princes, ^b because an excellent spirit was in him; and the king thought to set him over the whole realm.

A. M. cir. 3467.
B. C. cir. 537.
Ol. cir. LX. 4.
Servii Tullii,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 42.

4 ^c Then the presidents and princes sought to find occasion against Daniel concerning the kingdom; but they could find none occasion nor fault; forasmuch as he was

faithful, neither was there any error or fault found in him.

5 Then said these men, We shall not find any occasion against this Daniel, except we find it against him concerning the law of his God.

6 Then these presidents and princes ^d assembled together to the king, and said thus unto him, ^e King Darius, live for ever.

7 All the presidents of the kingdom, the governors, and the princes, the counsellors, and the captains, have consulted together to establish a royal statute, and to make a firm ^f decree, that whosoever shall ask a petition of any god or man for thirty days, save of thee, O king, he shall be cast into the den of lions.

8 Now, O king, establish the decree, and

A. M. cir. 3467.
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^a Esth. i. 1. — ^b Chap. v. 12. — ^c Eccles. iv. 4. — ^d Or, came tumultuously.

^e Nehemiah ii. 3; verse 21; chapter ii. 4. — ^f Or, interdict.

NOTES ON CHAP. VI.

Verse 1. *A hundred and twenty princes*] A chief or satrap over every province which belonged to the Medo-Persian empire. Afterwards we find it enlarged to one hundred and twenty-seven provinces, by the victories of *Cambyzes* and *Darius Hystaspes*. See Esth. i. 1. *Josephus* reckons three hundred and sixty satrapies or lordships; but this is most probably an exaggeration or mistake.

Verse 2. *Three presidents*] Each having forty of these presidents accountable to him for their administration.

Daniel was first] As being established over that part where was the seat of government. He was confirmed in his offices by *Darius*.

Verse 3. *The king thought to set him over the whole realm*] Intended to make him grand vizier or emir ul amrim. This partiality of the king made *Daniel* the

object of the envy of the other presidents, and the grandees of the kingdom.

Verse 4. *Sought to find occasion against Daniel*] But they found no blemish in his administration, for he was faithful to his king: this was a virtue. But he was also faithful to his God: this they hoped to construe into a crime, and make it the cause of his ruin.

Verse 7. *Whosoever shall ask a petition*] What pretence could they urge for so silly an ordinance? Probably to flatter the ambition of the king, they pretend to make him a god for thirty days; so that the whole empire should make prayer and supplication to him, and pay him Divine honours! This was the bait; but their real object was to destroy *Daniel*.

Verse 8. *According to the law of the Medes and Persians*] I do not think that this is to be understood so as to imply that whatever laws or ordinances the Medes or Persians once enacted, they never changed

A. M. cir. 3467.
B. C. cir. 537.
Ol. cir. L.X. 4.
Servii Tullii,
R. Roman.,
annum 42.

sign the writing, that it be not changed, according to the law of the Medes and Persians, which altereth not.

9 Wherefore king Darius signed the writing and the decree.

10 Now when Daniel knew that the writing was signed, he went into his house; and his windows being open in his chamber toward Jerusalem, he kneeled upon his knees three times a day, and prayed, and gave thanks before his God, as he did aforetime.

11 Then these men assembled, and found Daniel praying and making supplication before his God.

12 Then they came near, and spake before the king concerning the king's decree; Hast thou not signed a decree, that every man that shall ask a petition of any god or man within thirty days, save of thee, O king, shall be cast into the den of lions? The king answered and said, The thing is true, according to the law of the Medes and Persians, which altereth not.

g Esth. i. 19; viii. 8; ver. 12, 15.—h Chald. *passeth* not. 1 Kings viii. 14, 18; Psa. v. 7; Jonah ii. 1.—i Psa. iv. 17. Acts ii. 1, 2, 15; iii. 1; x. 9.

them. This would argue extreme folly in legislators in any country. Nothing more appears to be meant than that the decree should be enacted, written, and registered, according to the legal forms among the Medes and Persians; and this one to be made absolute for thirty days. The laws were such among this people, that, when once passed with the usual formalities, the king could not change them at his own will. This is the utmost that can be meant by the law of the Medes and Persians that could not be changed.

Verse 10. *Now when Daniel knew that the writing was signed*] He saw what was designed, and he knew whom he served.

His windows being open] He would not shut them to conceal himself, but "kneeled down with his face turned toward Jerusalem, and prayed thrice each day, giving thanks to God as usual." When the Jews were in distant countries, in prayer they turned their faces towards Jerusalem; and when in Jerusalem, they turned their faces towards the temple. Solomon, in his prayer at the dedication of the temple, 1 Kings viii. 48, had entreated God to hear the prayers of those who might be in strange lands, or in captivity, when they should turn their faces towards their own land, which God gave unto their fathers; and towards the city which he had chosen, and the house which was dedicated to his name. It was in reference to this that Daniel turned his face towards Jerusalem when he prayed.

Verse 12. *Shall be cast into the den of lions*] Either this was the royal menagerie, like that place in the

13 Then answered they and said before the king, That Daniel, which is of the children of the captivity of Judah, regardeth not thee, O king, nor the decree that thou hast signed, but maketh his petition three times a day.

14 Then the king, when he heard these words, was sore displeased with himself, and set his heart on Daniel to deliver him: and he laboured till the going down of the sun to deliver him.

15 Then these men assembled unto the king, and said unto the king, Know, O king, that the law of the Medes and Persians is, That no decree nor statute which the king establisheth may be changed.

16 Then the king commanded, and they brought Daniel, and cast him into the den of lions. Now the king spake and said unto Daniel, Thy God, whom thou servest continually, he will deliver thee.

17 And a stone was brought, and laid upon the mouth of the den; and the king sealed it with his own signet, and with the signet of his

A. M. cir. 3467.
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1 Chap. iii. 8.—m Ver. 8.—n Chap. i. 6; v. 13.—o Chap. iii. 12.—p So Mark vi. 26.—q Ver. 8.—r Lam. iii. 53. s So Matt. xxvii. 66.

Tower of London, where wild beasts are kept for the king's pleasure, and the public amusement; or they were kept for the purpose of devouring certain criminals, which the laws might consign to that kind of death. This is most likely, from the case before us.

Verse 14. *The king—was sore displeased with himself*] And well he might, when through his excessive folly he passed a law that, for its ostensible object, would have been a disgrace almost to an idiot.

And set his heart on Daniel] He strove by every means to get the law annulled. He had no doubt spoken to several of his lords in private, and had gone from one to another till the going down of the sun.

Verse 15. *Then these men assembled*] Having got favourable answers, as we may presume, from many individuals, he called a parliament; but they now collectively joined to urge the execution of the law, not its repeal.

Verse 16. *Then the king commanded*] With a heavy heart he was obliged to warrant this murderous conspiracy. But when passing sentence his last words were affecting: "Thy God, whom thou servest continually, he will deliver thee." He is thy God; thou servest him, not occasionally, but continually; therefore "he will deliver thee." Daniel had now the same kind of opportunity of showing his fidelity to God, as his three Hebrew companions before. The lions were not less terrible than the fiery furnace.

Verse 17. *A stone was brought*] All this precaution served the purposes of the Divine Providence. There could be no trick nor collusion here; if Daniel be

A. M. cir. 3467.
B. C. cir. 537.
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lords; that the purpose might not be changed concerning Daniel.

18 Then the king went to his palace and passed the night fasting: neither were ^tinstruments of music brought before him: ^uand his sleep went from him.

19 Then the king arose very early in the morning, and went in haste unto the den of lions.

20 And when he came to the den, he cried with a lamentable voice unto Daniel: *and the king spake and said to Daniel, O Daniel, servant of the living God, ^vis thy God, whom thou servest continually, able to deliver thee from the lions?*

21 Then said Daniel unto the king, ^wO king, live for ever.

22 ^xMy God hath sent his angel, and hath ^yshut the lions' mouths, that they have not hurt me: forasmuch as before him innocency was found in me; and also before thee, O king, have I done no hurt.

23 Then was the king exceeding glad for him, and commanded that they should take Daniel up out of the den. So Daniel was taken up out of the den, and no manner of

hurt was found upon him, ^zbecause he believed in his God.

24 And the king commanded, ^aand they brought those men which had accused Daniel, and they cast *them* into the den of lions, *them, ^btheir children, and their wives; and the lions had the mastery of them, and brake all their bones in pieces or ever they came at the bottom of the den.*

25 ^cThen king Darius wrote unto all people, nations, and languages, that dwell in all the earth; Peace be multiplied unto you.

26 ^dI make a decree, That in every dominion of my kingdom men ^etremble and fear before the God of Daniel: ^ffor he is the living God, and steadfast for ever, and his kingdom *that* which shall not be ^gdestroyed, and his dominion *shall be even* unto the end.

27 He delivereth and rescueth, ^hand he worketh signs and wonders in heaven and in earth, who hath delivered Daniel from the ⁱpower of the lions.

28 So this Daniel prospered in the reign of Darius, ^kand in the reign of ^lCyrus the Persian.

[†]Or, *table*. — ^uChap. ii. 1. — ^vChap. iii. 15. — ^wChap. ii. 4. — ^xChap. iii. 28. — ^yHeb. xi. 33. — ^zHeb. xi. 33. — ^aDeut. xiv. 19. — ^bEzra ix. 10; see Deut. xxiv. 16; 2 Kings xiv. 6.

preserved, it must be by the power of the Supreme God. The same precaution was taken by the Jews, in the case of the *burial of our blessed Lord*; and this very thing has served as one of the strongest proofs of the certainty of his resurrection and their unmingled wickedness.

Verse 18. *Passed the night fasting*] He neither ate nor drank, had no music to solace, nor sweet odours burnt or brought before him, and he passed the night without sleep. All this points out his great sincerity; and when it is considered that Darius could not be less than *sixty-two or sixty-three* years of age at this time, it shows more fully the depth of his concern.

Verse 19. *The king arose very early*] By the break of day.

Verse 20. *He cried with a lamentable voice*] His heart, full of grief, affected his speech.

Servant of the living God] The king was convinced that, unless his God saved him, his destruction was inevitable.

Verse 22. *My God hath sent his angel*] Such a one as that who attended Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, in the fiery furnace, and blew aside the flames, so that they could not hurt them.

Before him innocency was found in me] Because I was innocent God has preserved me; and now that I am preserved, my innocence is fully proved.

Verse 23. *No manner of hurt was found upon him*]

A. M. cir. 3467.
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^cChap. iv. 1. — ^dChap. iii. 29. — ^ePsa. xcix. 1. — ^fChap. iv. 34. — ^gChap. ii. 44; iv. 3, 34; vii. 14, 27; Luke i. 33.

^hChap. iv. 3. — ⁱHeb. *hand*. — ^kChap. i. 21. — ^lEzra i. 1, 2.

And why? *Because he believed in his God.* How mighty is *faith*? It interests that power in the behalf of the believer by which the sea is dried up, the mountains removed, the dead raised to life, sin forgiven, the heart purified, Satan vanquished, death conquered, and God himself delighted and glorified! See Heb. xi.

Verse 24. *They brought those men*] It was perfectly just that they should suffer that death to which they had endeavoured to subject the innocent; but it was savage cruelty to destroy the *women and children* who had no part in the transgression.

Verse 25. *Then king Darius wrote*] And the substance of this *decree*, which was made by a heathen king, was to point out the *perfections of the true God, and the fidelity of his devoted servant.*

Verse 26. *I make a decree that—men tremble and fear before the God of Daniel*] As in the case of the *three Hebrews*, chap. iii. 29. The true God was known by his servants, and by the deliverances he wrought for them. See his characters in this decree. 1. He is the *living God*, the Author and Giver of life; all others are *dead gods*. 2. He is *steadfast for ever*. All things *change*; but he is unchangeable. 3. He has a *kingdom*; for as he made all things, so he *governs* all things. 4. His *kingdom shall not be destroyed*. No human power can prevail against it, because it is upheld by his omnipotence. 5. His *do-*

minion is without end. It is an everlasting dominion, under an everlasting rule, by an everlasting God. 6. He delivereth them that are in danger and bondage. 7. He rescueth those who have fallen into the hands of their enemies, and implore his succour. 8. He worketh signs in the heavens. 9. And wonders upon earth; showing that both are under his sway, and are parts of his dominion. 10. And to complete all, He hath delivered Daniel. Before our own eyes he has given the fullest proof of his power and goodness, in rescuing his faithful servant from the teeth of the lions. What a fine eulogium on the great God and his faithful servant!

Verse 28. *So this Daniel prospered*] He had served five kings: Nebuchadnezzar, Evil-merodach, Belshazzar, Darius, and Cyrus. Few courtiers have had so long a reign, served so many masters without flattering any, been more successful in their management of public affairs, been so useful to the states where they were in office, or have been more owned of God, or have left such an example to posterity.

Where shall we find ministers like Samuel and Daniel? None so wise, so holy, so disinterested, so useful, have ever since appeared in the nations of the earth.

CHAPTER VII.

The prophet having, in the preceding chapters of this book, related some remarkable events concerning himself and his brethren in the captivity, and given proof of his being enabled, by Divine assistance, to interpret the dreams of others, enters now into a detail of his own visions, returning to a period prior to the transactions recorded in the last chapter. The first in order of the prophet's visions is that of the four beasts, which arose out of a very tempestuous ocean, 1-9; and of one like the Son of man who annihilated the dominion of the fourth beast, because of the proud and blasphemous words of one of its horns, 9-14. An angel deciphers the hieroglyphics contained in this chapter, declaring that the FOUR beasts, diverse one from another, represent the FOUR PARAMOUNT EMPIRES of the habitable globe, which should succeed each other; and are evidently the same which were shadowed forth to Nebuchadnezzar by another set of hieroglyphics, (see the second chapter,) 15-26. But for the consolation of the people of God, it is added that, at the time appointed in the counsel of Jehovah, "the kingdom and dominion, and the greatness of the kingdom under the whole heaven, shall be given to the saints of the Most High;" and that this kingdom shall never be destroyed or transferred to another people, as all the preceding dominations have been, but shall itself stand for ever, 27, 28. It will be proper to remark that the period of a time, times, and a half, mentioned in the twenty-fifth verse as the duration of the dominion of the little horn that made war with the saints, (generally supposed to be a symbolical representation of the papal power,) had most probably its commencement in A. D. 755 or 756, when Pepin, king of France, invested the pope with temporal power. This hypothesis will bring the conclusion of the period to about the year of Christ 2000, a time fixed by Jews and Christians for some remarkable revolution; when the world, as they suppose, will be renewed, the wicked cease from troubling the Church, and the saints of the Most High have dominion over the whole habitable globe. But this is all hypothesis.

A. M. cir. 3449.
B. C. cir. 555.
Ol. cir. LVI. 2.
Servii Tullii,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 24.

IN the first year of Belshazzar king of Babylon ^a Daniel ^b had a dream and ^c visions of his head upon his bed: then he wrote the dream, and told the sum of the ^d matters.

^a Num. xii. 6; Amos iii. 7.—^b Chald. saw.

NOTES ON CHAP. VII.

Verse 1. *In the first year of Belshazzar*] This is the same Belshazzar who was slain at the taking of Babylon, as we have seen at the conclusion of chap. v. That chapter should have followed both this and the succeeding. The reason why the fifth chapter was put in an improper place was, that all the *historic parts* might be together, and the *prophetic* be by themselves; and, accordingly, the former end with the preceding chapter, and the latter with this. The division therefore is not *chronological*, but merely *artificial*.

Told the sum of the matters.] That he might not forget this extraordinary dream, he wrote down the leading particulars when he arose.

Verse 2. *The four winds of the heaven strove upon*
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2 Daniel spake and said, I saw in my vision by night, and, behold, the four winds of the heaven strove upon the great sea.

A. M. cir. 3449
B. C. cir. 555.
Ol. cir. LVI. 2.
Servii Tullii,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 24.

3 And four great beasts ^e came up from

^e Chald. ii. 28.—^d Or, words.—^c Rev xiii. 1.

the great sea] The idea of *strife* is taken here from the effects that must be produced, were the east, the west, the north, and the south winds to rise tempestuously, and *meet* on the surface of the sea. By the *great sea*, the Mediterranean is meant; and is so called to distinguish it from those *lakes* called *seas* by the Hebrews; such as the *Sea of Galilee*, *Dead Sea*, *Sea of Tiberias*, &c.; but even that may refer to *Asia*, the scene of all these contentions. This dream is the same in meaning, under *different emblems*, as that of Nebuchadnezzar's metallic image; but in Daniel's dream several circumstances are added. It is supposed that Daniel had this dream about forty-eight years after Nebuchadnezzar had the vision of the great image.

Verse 3. *Four great beasts came up from the sea*]

A. M. cir. 3449.
B. C. cir. 555.
Ol. cir. LVI. 2.
Servu Tulli,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 24.

the sea, diverse one from another.

4 The first was ^f like a lion, and had eagle's wings : I beheld till the wings thereof were plucked, ^g and it was lifted up ^h from the earth, and made stand

^f Deut. xxviii. 49 ; 2 Sam. i. 23 ; Jer. iv. 7, 13 ; xlviii. 40 ; Ezek. xvii. 3 ; Hab. i. 8.

The term *sea*, in Hebrew ים *yam*, from חמה *hamah*, to be tumultuous, agitated, &c., seems to be used here to point out the then known *terracqueous globe*, because of its generally agitated state ; and the *four winds striving*, point out those predatory wars that prevailed almost universally among men, from the days of Nimrod, the founder of the Assyrian or Babylonish monarchy, down to that time, and in the end gave birth to the *four great monarchies* which are the subject of this vision.

Diverse one from another.] The people were different ; the laws and customs different ; and the administration of each differently executed.

Verse 4. *The first was like a lion, and had eagle's wings*] Bp. Newton well remarks, that these *great beasts*, as explained by the angel, ver. 17, are *kingdoms*. They arise out of a stormy and tempestuous sea ; that is, out of the wars and commotions of the world ; and they are called *great* in comparison of other states and kingdoms, and are denominated *beasts* for their tyrannical and cruel oppression.

These *four beasts* are indeed monstrous productions ; a lion with eagle's wings ; a bear with three ribs in its mouth ; a leopard with four wings, and four heads ; and a beast with ten horns. But such emblems and hieroglyphics were usual among the eastern nations, as may be seen in the monuments of antiquity. A winged lion, and such-like fictitious animals, may be seen in many parts of the ruins of *Persepolis*. Horns are attributed to beasts which naturally have none, being used in hieroglyphic writings for symbols of strength and power. And such figures are supposed to be the symbols of different nations ; and are not more strange than many that are still used in heraldry. I believe the science of heraldry arose out of the knowledge gained from the symbols used in the Sacred Writings ; and the little acquaintance anciently obtained of the meaning of some of the Egyptian hieroglyphics. Hence our wiverons, griffins, unicorns, with a congeries of natural and unnatural things, split eagles, two-headed swans, &c., &c., &c.

The beast like a lion is the kingdom of the *Babylonians* ; and the king of Babylon is compared to a lion, Jer. iv. 7 ; Isa. v. 29 ; and is said to fly as an eagle, Jer. xlviii. 40 ; Ezek. xvii. 3, 7. The lion is considered the king of the beasts, and the eagle the king of the birds ; and therefore the kingdom of Babylon, which was signified by the golden head of the great image, was the first and noblest of all the kingdoms ; and was the greatest then in being. The wings of the eagle denote the rapidity with which the lion—Nebuchadnezzar, made his conquests ; for in a few years, by his own arms, he brought his empire to such an extent, and raised it to such a degree of eminence,

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upon the feet as a man, and a man's heart was given to it.

5 ^h And behold another beast, a second, like to a bear, and ⁱ it raised up itself on one side, and it had three ribs in the mouth of it between the teeth of it :

^g Or, *wherewith*.—Chap. ii. 39.—Or, *it raised up one dominion*.

as was truly surprising ; and all tended to show with what propriety this *eagle-winged lion* is here made his emblem.

The wings thereof were plucked] Lydia, Media, and Persia, which had been provinces of the Babylonish empire, cast off the yoke, and put themselves under kings of their own. Besides, the rapidity of its conquests was stopped by its wars with the *Medes* and *Persians* ; by whom it was at last conquered, and divided between Darius the Mede and Cyrus the Persian.

And it was lifted up from the earth] That is, the wings were plucked, rendered unfit for farther flight, by which it had before been lifted up from the earth ; making its conquests almost with the rapidity of an eagle's flight. In what a short time did Nebuchadnezzar, who is here chiefly intended, conquer Syria, Phenicia, Judea, Egypt, Arabia, &c. ! But on his death the wings were plucked ; and no farther extension of the empire took place under *Evil-merodach* or *Belshazzar*, till it was lost by the latter, and became divided as we have seen above.

And made stand upon the feet as a man] This I think refers to the taming of Nebuchadnezzar's pride. He had acted like a fierce and ravening lion. God struck him with insanity ; he then lived the life of a beast, and had a *beast's heart*—disposition, and habits. At last God restored him.

And a man's heart was given to it.] He became humane, humble, and pious ; and in this state he appears to have died.

Verse 5. *Another beast—like to a bear*] This was the *Medo-Persian* empire, represented here under the symbol of the bear, as the largest species of these animals was found in *Media*, a mountainous, cold, and rough country, covered with woods. The Medes and Persians are compared to a bear on account of their cruelty and thirst after blood, a bear being a most voracious and cruel animal ; the bear is termed by Aristotle an *all-devouring animal* ; and the Medo-Persians are known to have been great robbers and spoilers. See Jer. li. 48–56. The Persians were notorious for the cruelty of their punishments. See *Calmet*.

Raised up itself on one side] Cyrus arose on the borders of Chaldea, and thus the bear appeared to put itself in the position to attack the lion.

It had three ribs in the mouth of it] As if it had just finished its repast on some animal that it had seized. Some think three tusks, curved like ribs, are meant ; others three throats, עֵלֶן *illin*, by which it (Cyrus) had absorbed the three empires of the Babylonians, Medes, and Persians ; for these symbolic animals do not so much denote four empires, as four kings. See ver. 17. Others think three rows of teeth

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A. M. cir. 3449.
B. C. cir. 555.
Ol. cir. LVI. 2.
Servii Tullii,
R. Roman.
cir. annum 24.

and they said thus unto it, Arise,
devour much flesh.

6 After this I beheld, and lo
another, like a leopard, which
had upon the back of it four wings of a fowl;
the beast had also ^k four heads; and dominion
was given to it.

7 After this I saw in the night visions, and
behold ^l a fourth beast, dreadful and terrible,

^k Chap. viii. 8, 22. — ^l Chap. ii. 40; ver. 19, 23.

are meant, to denote the *triple* power of the Medes,
Persians, and Babylonians, conjoined. Or the *east*,
north, and *south*, which were subdued by the Persians.
But the *ribs* being between the teeth of the *bear* may
show how Babylon, Lydia, and Egypt were ground
and oppressed by the *bear*—the Persians; though, as
ribs strengthen the body, they were a powerful sup-
port to their conquerors.

Verse 6. *Another, like a leopard—four wings—four
heads*] This was the Macedonian or Greek empire;
and Alexander the Great its king. Alexander and his
subjects are fitly compared to a *leopard*. 1. The *leo-
pard* is remarkable for its swiftness. Alexander and
the Macedonians were very rapid in their conquests.
2. The leopard is a *spotted* animal; a proper emblem
of the *various nations*, with their various customs and
languages, which constituted the Macedonian empire.
It may refer to the *character* of Alexander himself,
sometimes *mild*, at others *cruel*; *sober* and *drunken*;
continent and *lecherous*; having a great power of self-
government, and at other times being a slave to his
passions. 3. The leopard, though small, is not afraid
to attack the lion.

Four wings of a fowl] The Babylonian empire
was represented with *two wings*; and they sufficiently
marked the *rapidity* of Nebuchadnezzar's conquests;
but the Macedonian has here *four wings*; for nothing,
in the history of the world, was equal to the conquests
of Alexander, who ran through all the countries from
Illyricum and the Adriatic Sea to the Indian Ocean
and the River Ganges; and in *twelve* years subdued
part of Europe, and all Asia.

The beast had also four heads] Signifying the em-
pire after the death of Alexander, divided between his
four generals. *Cassander* reigning over *Macedon* and
Greece; *Lysimachus*, over *Thrace* and *Bithynia*; *Pto-
lemy*, over *Egypt*; and *Seleucus*, over *Syria*.

Dominion was given to it.] It was not owing to
the skill, courage, or valour of Alexander and his
troops, that he made those wondrous conquests; the
nations were *given* to him. For, as Bishop *Newton*
says, had he not been assisted by the mighty power of
God, how could he, with only *thirty thousand* men,
have overcome *Darius* with *six hundred thousand*; and
in so short a time have brought the countries from
Greece as far as *India* into subjection!

Verse 7. *I saw—a fourth beast—it had great iron
teeth*] This is allowed, on all hands, to be the Roman
empire. It was *dreadful*, *terrible*, and *exceeding strong*;
it devoured, and *brake* in pieces, and stamped the resi-
due, that is, the remains of the former kingdoms, with

and strong exceedingly; and it
had great iron teeth: it devoured
and brake in pieces, and stamped
the residue with the feet of it:
and it *was* diverse from all the beasts that *were*
before it; ^m and it had ten horns.

8 I considered the horns, and, behold, ⁿ there
came up among them another little horn, before
whom there were three of the first horns plucked

^m Chap. ii. 41; Rev. xiii. 1. — ⁿ Ver. 20, 21, 24; chap. viii. 9.

its feet. It reduced *Macedon* into a Roman province
about *one hundred and sixty-eight* years before Christ;
the kingdom of *Pergamos* about *one hundred and
thirty-three* years; *Syria* about *sixty-five*; and *Egypt*
about *thirty* years before Christ. And, besides the re-
mains of the Macedonian empire, it subdued many
other provinces and kingdoms; so that it might, by a
very usual figure, be said to *devour the whole earth*,
to *tread it down*, and *break it to pieces*; and became
in effect, what the Roman writers delight to call it,
the empire of the whole world.

*It (the fourth beast) was diverse from all the beasts
that were before it.*] Not only in its republican form
of government, but also in *power* and *greatness*, *extent
of dominion*, and *length of duration*.

It had ten horns] The ten kingdoms into which the
Roman empire was afterwards divided. *Calmet* says,
ten Syrian kings: and he finds them thus:—1. *Se-
leucus* Nicator. 2. *Antiochus* Soter. 3. *Antiochus*
Theos. 4. *Antiochus* Callinicus. 5. *Seleucus* Cerau-
nus. 6. *Antiochus* the Great. 7. *Seleucus*, surnamed
Philopater, brother of *Antiochus* Epiphanes. 8. *La-
omedon* of Mitylene, to whom Syria and Phœnicia had
been intrusted. 9. *Antigone*. And, 10. His son *De-
metrius*, who possessed those provinces, with the title
of *kings*. This is too much like forced work. There
are different opinions concerning these *ten* kings; or
rather which they were that constituted this division
of the Roman empire. They are reckoned thus:—1.
The Roman senate. 2. The *Greeks*, in *Ravenna*.
3. The *Lombards* in *Lombardy*. 4. The *Huns* in
Hungary. 5. The *Alemans*, in *Germany*. 6. The
Franks in *France*. 7. The *Burgundians* in *Bur-
gundy*. 8. The *Saracens* in *Africa*, and a part of
Spain. 9. The *Goths*, in other parts of *Spain*. 10
And the *Saxons*, in *Britain*.

Verse 8. *Another little horn*] Among Protestant
writers this is considered to be the popedom.

*Before whom there were three of the first horns
plucked up*] These were probably, 1. The exarchate
of *Ravenna*. 2. The kingdom of the *Lombards*. And,
3. The *state of Rome*. The first was given to the
Pope, *Stephen II.*, by *Pepin*, king of *France*, A. D.
755; and this constituted the pope's temporal princes.
The second was given to *St. Peter* by *Charlemagne*,
in 774. The third, the *state of Rome*, was vested in
the pope, both in spirituals and temporals, and con-
firmed to him by *Lewis* the pious. These are the
three horns which were *plucked up* from the roots be-
fore the little horn.

Were eyes like the eyes of a man] Intimating *cun-*
(38*)

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B. C. cir. 555.
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up by the roots : and, behold, in this horn *were* eyes like the eyes ^o of man, ^p and a mouth speaking great things.

9 ^a I beheld till the thrones were cast down, and ^r the Ancient of days did sit, ^s whose garment *was* white as snow, and the hair of his head like the pure wool : his throne *was like* the fiery flame, ^t and his wheels *as* burning fire.

10 ^u A fiery stream issued and came forth from before him : ^v thousand thousands ministered unto him, and ten thousand times ten thousand stood before him : ^w the judgment was set, and the books were opened.

11 I beheld then because of the voice of the great words which the horn spake : ^x I beheld even till the beast was slain, and his body destroyed, and given to the burning flame.

12 As concerning the rest of the beasts, they had their dominion taken away : yet ^y their lives were prolonged for a season and time.

^a Rev. ix. 7.—^b Psa. xii. 3; ver. 25; Rev. xiii. 5.—^c Rev. xx. 4.—^d Psa. xc. 2; ver. 13, 22.—^e Psa. civ. 2; Rev. i. 14. ^f Ezek. i. 15, 16.—^g Psa. i. 3; xevii. 3; Isa. xxx. 33; lxxvi. 15. ^h 1 Kings xxii. 19; Psa. lxxviii. 17; Heb. xii. 22; Rev. v. 11. ⁱ Rev. xx. 4, 12.—^j Rev. xix. 20.—^k Chald. a prolonging in life was given them.

ning and superintendence ; for the pope calls himself *Episcopus episcoporum*, the *Overseer of overseers*.

[And a mouth speaking great things.] Full of boasting ; pretending to unlimited jurisdiction ; binding and loosing at pleasure ; promising to absolve from all sins, present, past, and future ; and threatening to send to everlasting destruction all kings, kingdoms, and individuals, who would dare to dispute his power and authority.

Verse 9. *The thrones were cast down*] דָּמוּ might be translated *erected* ; so the Vulgate, *positi sunt*, and so all the versions ; but that ours is a proper translation, is sufficiently evident from chap. iii. 6, 15, 20 ; vi. 17, &c. ; where the original word can be used in no other sense than that of *throwing or casting down*. There is a reference here to preparations made for a general assize, or to the convocation of the sanhedrin, where the father of the consistory sat with his assessors on each side in the form of a semicircle, and the people stood before them.

The Ancient of days] God Almighty ; and this is he only place in the sacred writings where God the Father is represented in a human form.

Verse 10. *A fiery stream issued*] This is not spoken of the final judgment ; but of that which he was to execute upon this fourth beast, the Roman empire ; and the little boasting horn, which is a part of the fourth beast, and must fall when the other falls.

Verse 11. *I beheld then because of the voice* [or, the beast will be destroyed because] of the great words which the horn spake—his body destroyed] When the dominion was taken from the rest of the beasts,

13 I saw in the night visions, and, behold, ^z one like the Son of man came with the clouds of heaven, and came to ^a the Ancient of days, and they brought him near before him.

14 ^b And there was given him dominion, and glory, and a kingdom, that all ^c people, nations, and languages, should serve him : his dominion *is* ^d an everlasting dominion, which shall not pass away, and his kingdom *that* which shall not be destroyed.

15 I Daniel ^e was grieved in my spirit in the midst of *my* ^f body, and the visions of my head troubled me.

16 I came near unto one of them that stood by, and asked him the truth of all this. So he told me, and made me know the interpretation of the things.

17 ^g These great beasts, which are four, *are* four kings, *which* shall arise out of the earth.

^z Ezek. iv. 26; Matt. xxiv. 30; xxvi. 64; Rev. i. 7, 13; xiv. 14.—^a Ver. 9.—^b Psa. ii. 6, 7, 8; viii. 6; ex. i. 2; Matt. xi. 27; xxviii. 18; John iii. 35; 1 Cor. xv. 27; Eph. i. 22.—^c Ch. iii. 4.—^d Psa. cxlv. 13; chap. ii. 44; ver. 27; Mic. iv. 7; Luke i. 33; John xii. 34; Heb. xii. 28.—^e Ver. 28.—^f Chald. sheath.—^g Ver. 3.

their bodies were not destroyed, but suffered to continue still in being ; but when the dominion shall be taken away from *this beast*, his body shall be totally destroyed ; because *other kingdoms* succeeded to those, but no other earthly kingdom shall succeed to this.—Bishop Newton.

Verse 13. *One like the Son of man came with the clouds of heaven*] This most certainly points out the Lord Jesus, מָשִׁיחַ בֶּר אֱנוֹשׁ *bar enosh*, the Son of miserable man ; who took our nature upon him that he might redeem us unto himself. To prove himself to be the Messiah he applies, before the high priests, these words of the Prophet Daniel to himself, Matt. xxiv. 30.

[Near before him.] The Ancient of days.

Verse 14. *And there was given him dominion*] This also is applied to our Lord Jesus by himself, after his resurrection, Matt. xxviii. 18.

His dominion is an everlasting dominion] Christianity shall increase, and prevail to the end of the world. See the parallel passages in the margin.

Verse 15. *I Daniel was grieved, &c.*] The words in the original are uncommonly emphatic. *My spirit was grieved*, or *sickened*, כָּנַי נִינְה *bego nideh*, *within its sheath or scabbard*. Which I think proves, 1. That the human spirit is different from the body. 2. That it has a proper subsistence independently of the body, which is only its *sheath* for a certain time. 3. That the spirit may exist independently of its body, as the sword does independently of its sheath.

Verse 17. *These great beasts—are four kings*] See the preceding verses, where the following explanations are inserted and illustrated.

A. M. cir. 3449.
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18 But ^h the saints of the
Most High shall take the king-
dom, and possess the kingdom
for ever, even for ever and ever.

19 Then I would know the truth of ^k the
fourth beast, which was diverse ^l from all the
others, exceeding dreadful, whose teeth *were*
of iron, and his nails of brass; which devoured,
brake in pieces, and stamped the residue with
his feet;

20 And of the ten horns that *were* in his
head, and of the other which came up, and
before whom three fell; even of that horn
that had eyes, and a mouth that spake very
great things, whose look *was* more stout than
his fellows.

21 I beheld, ^m and the same horn made
war with the saints, and prevailed against
them;

22 ⁿ Until the Ancient of days came, ^o and

^b Isa. lx. 12, 13, 14; ver. 22, 27; 2 Tim. ii. 11, 12; Rev. ii.
26, 27; iii. 21; xx. 4.—^c Chald. *high ones*, that is, *things* or
places.—^d Ver. 7.—^e Chald. *from all those*.—^f Chap. viii.
12, 23; xi. 31; Rev. xi. 7; xiii. 7; xvii. 14; xix. 19.
^g Ver. 9.

Verse 18. *But the saints of the Most High shall take the kingdom*] I doubt whether this be the true sense of the original *Chaldei*. יקבלון מלכותא קדישא עלינו, "But the supreme holy ones shall receive the kingdom;" or, "they shall receive the kingdom of the supreme saints." Properly translated by *Montanus*, Et suscipient regnum sanctorum altissimorum. Whatever we may think of the *patriarchs* and the *Jews* in their best times, there has never been so much holiness of heart possessed, and so much righteousness practised, as by the genuine disciples of Christ. Christianity alone has provided a full redemption for man. They are the *chief saints*, and to them God gives the kingdom: and this Gospel dispensation, called often the *kingdom of God*, and the *kingdom of heaven*, shall last for ever, during the whole lapse of time; and for ever and ever—throughout eternity, shall they and its blessings endure.

Verse 19. *His nails of brass*] This is not mentioned in the *seventh* verse, where the description of the beast is given. It might be *added*, for the first time, by the person who is now explaining the fourth beast. *Houbigant* thinks it has been lost out of the text: but such loss is not intimated by any MS.; nor does any of the *ancient Versions* acknowledge this addition in the *seventh* verse.

Verse 21. *The same horn made war with the saints, and prevailed against them.*] Those who make *Antiochus* the little horn, make the saints the Jewish people. Those who understand the *popedom* by it, see this as referring to the cruel persecutions of the popes of Rome against the *Waldenses* and *Albigenses*, and the *Protestant Church* in general.

judgment was given to the saints of the Most High; and the time came that the saints possessed the kingdom.

23 Thus he said, The fourth beast shall be ^p the fourth kingdom upon earth, which shall be diverse from all kingdoms, and shall devour the whole earth, and shall tread it down, and break it in pieces.

24 ^q And the ten horns out of this kingdom are ten kings that shall arise: and another shall rise after them; and he shall be diverse from the first, and he shall subdue three kings.

25 ^r And he shall speak *great* words against the Most High, and shall ^s wear out the saints of the Most High, and ^t think to change times and laws: and ^u they shall be given into his hand ^v until a time and times and the dividing of time.

^o Ver. 18; 1 Cor. vi. 2; Rev. i. 6; v. 10; xx. 4.—^p Chap. ii. 40.—^q Ver. 7, 8, 20; Rev. xvii. 12.—^r Isa. xxxvii. 23; chap. viii. 24, 25; xi. 28, 30, 31, 36; 1 Mac. i. 46; Rev. xiii. 5, 6.
^s Rev. xvii. 6; xviii. 24.—^t Chap. ii. 21.—^u Rev. xiii. 7.
^v Chap. xii. 7; Rev. xii. 14.

Verse 22. *Saints of the Most High*] *To the super-eminent saints*; see the note on ver. 18.

Verse 25. *He shall speak great words against the Most High*] *Sermones quasi Deus loquatur*; "He shall speak as if he were God." So *St. Jerome* quotes from *Symmachus*. To none can this apply so well or so fully as to the popes of Rome. They have assumed *infallibility*, which belongs only to God. They profess to forgive sins, which belongs only to God. They profess to open and shut heaven, which belongs only to God. They profess to be higher than all the kings of the earth, which belongs only to God. And they go *beyond* God in pretending to loose whole nations from their oath of allegiance to their kings, when such kings do not please them! And they go *against* God when they give *indulgences for sin*. This is the *worst* of all blasphemies!

And shall wear out the saints] By wars, crusades, massacres, inquisitions, and persecutions of all kinds. What in this way have they not done against all those who have protested against their *innovations*, and refused to submit to their *idolatrous worship*? Witness the exterminating crusades published against the *Waldenses* and *Albigenses*. Witness *John Huss*, and *Jerome of Prague*. Witness the *Smithfield fires* in England! Witness *God* and man against this bloody, persecuting, ruthless, and impure Church!

And think to change times and laws] Appointing fasts and feasts; canonizing persons whom he chooses to call *saints*; granting pardons and indulgences for sins; instituting new modes of worship utterly unknown to the Christian Church; new articles of faith; new rules of practice; and reversing, with pleasure, the laws both of God and man.—*Dodd*.

A. M. cir. 3449.
B. C. cir. 555.
Ol. cir. LVI. 2.
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26 ^w But the judgment shall sit, and they shall take away his dominion, to consume and to destroy it unto the end.

27 And the ^x kingdom and dominion, and the greatness of the kingdom under the whole heaven, shall be given to the people of the saints of the Most High, ^y whose kingdom is

^w Ver. 10, 22.—^x Ver. 14, 18, 22; chap. ii. 42; Obad. 21; Matt. xxv. 34; Mark xi. 10; Luke xii. 32.—^y Chap. ii. 44;

an everlasting kingdom, ^z and all ^a dominions shall serve and obey him.

A. M. cir. 3449.
B. C. cir. 555.
Ol. cir. LVI. 2.
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28 Hitherto is the end of the matter. As for me Daniel, ^b my cogitations much troubled me, and my countenance changed in me: but I ^c kept the matter in my heart.

Luke i. 33; John xii. 34; Rev. xi. 15.—^z Isa. lx. 12.—^a Or, rulers.—^b Ver. 15; chap. viii. 27; x. 8, 16.—^c Luke ii. 19, 51

Until a time and times and the dividing of time.]

In prophetic language a *time* signifies a year; and a *prophetic year* has a year for each day. Three years and a half (a day standing for a year, as in chap. ix. 24) will amount to one thousand two hundred and sixty years, if we reckon thirty days to each month, as the Jews do.

If we knew precisely when the papal power began to exert itself in the *antichristian* way, then we could at once fix the time of its destruction. The *end* is probably not very distant; it has already been grievously shaken by the French. In 1798 the French republican army under General *Berthier* took possession of the city of Rome, and entirely superseded the whole papal power. This was a deadly wound, though at present it appears to be healed; but it is but *skinned over*, and a dreadful cicatrice remains. The *Jesuits*, not Jesus, are now the Church's doctors.

If the papal power, as a *horn* or *temporal power*, be intended here, which is most likely, (and we know that that power was given in 755 to Pope Stephen II. by *Pepin*, king of France,) counting one thousand two hundred and sixty years from that, we are brought to A. D. 2015, about one hundred and ninety years from the present [A. D. 1825.] But I neither lay stress upon nor draw conclusions from these dates. If the Church of Rome will *reform itself*, it will then be the

true Christian Church, and will never be destroyed. Let it throw aside all that is ritually *Jewish*; all that is *heathen*; all that which pretends to be of God, and which is only of *man*; all doctrines that are not in the Bible; and all *rites* and *ceremonies* which are not of the appointment of *Christ* and his *apostles*; and then, all hail the once Roman, but now, after such a change, the *holy, Catholic Church*! Every true Protestant would wish rather the *reform* than the *extinction* of this Church.

Verse 27. *The kingdom and dominion*] The people of the saints of the Most High, or the people who are the supereminent saints, shall have the kingdom. Whatever name they may be distinguished by among men, these are the people, and theirs is the Church, that no lapse of time shall injure, and no power be able to destroy; but shall last as long as time shall endure.

Verse 28. *The end of the matter.*] So said the expounding angel; and he said so because the purpose of God had determined it. In considering these things, and looking at the evils that shall come upon the world before those auspicious times can take place, I may say, with Daniel, *My cogitations much troubled me, and my countenance changed in me: but I keep the matter of my conjectures and consequent feelings in my own heart.*

CHAPTER VIII.

This chapter contains Daniel's vision of the ram and he-goat, 1-14; referring, as explained by the angel, to the Persian and Grecian monarchies, 15-26. The little horn mentioned in the ninth verse, (or fierce king, as interpreted in the twenty-third,) is supposed by some to denote Antiochus Epiphanes; but seems more properly to apply to the Roman power in general, by which the polity and temple of the Jews were destroyed, on account of the great transgressions of these ancient people of God; and particularly because of their very obstinate and unaccountable rejection of the glorious doctrines of Christianity, which had been preached among them by Jesus Christ and his apostles, and the truth of which God had attested "by signs and wonders, and by divers miracles and gifts of the Holy Ghost." Daniel is then informed of the two thousand and three hundred prophetic days (that is, years) which must elapse before the sanctuary be cleansed; or, in other words, before righteousness shall prevail over the whole earth. This period is supposed, with considerable probability, to have had its commencement when Alexander the Great invaded Asia, in the year before Christ 334. This will bring the close of it to about the end of the sixth chiliad of the world; when, as already observed, some astonishing changes are expected to take place in the moral condition of the human race; when the power of Antichrist, both Papal and Mohammedan, shall be totally annihilated, and universal dominion given to the saints of the Most High. The chapter concludes with the distress of Daniel on account of the fearful judgments with which his country should be visited in after ages, 27.

A. M. cir. 3451.
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IN the third year of the reign of king Belshazzar a vision appeared unto me, *even unto me* Daniel, after that which appeared unto me ^a at the first.

2 And I saw in a vision; and it came to pass, when I saw, that I *was* at ^b Shushan in the palace, which *is* in the province of Elam; and I saw in a vision, and I was by the river of Ulai.

3 Then I lifted up mine eyes, and saw, and behold, there stood before the river a ram which had *two horns*: and the *two horns*

^a Chap. vii. 1. — ^b Esth. i. 2. — ^c Heb. *the second*. — ^d Chap. v. 19; xi. 3, 16.

NOTES ON CHAP. VIII.

Verse 1. *In the third year of the reign of—Belshazzar*] We now come once more to the *Hebrew*, the *Chaldee* part of the book being finished. As the Chaldeans had a particular interest both in the *history* and *prophecies* from chap. ii. 4 to the end of chap. vii., the whole is written in *Chaldee*; but as the prophecies which remain concern times posterior to the Chaldean monarchy, and principally relate to the *Church* and *people of God generally*, they are written in the *Hebrew* language, this being the tongue in which God chose to reveal all his counsels given under the *Old Testament* relative to the *New*.

Verse 2. *I saw in a vision*] Daniel was at this time in Shushan, which appears to have been a strong place, where the kings of Persia had their summer residence. It was the capital of the province of Elam or the Elymais; which province was most probably added to the Chaldean territories by Nebuchadnezzar; see Jer. xlix. 34, 35. Here was Daniel's ordinary residence; and though here at this time, he, in *vision*, saw himself on the *banks of the river Ulai*. This is the same as the river *Euleus*, which divided Shushan or Susiana from Elymais.

Verse 3. *A ram which had two horns*] In the former vision there were *four beasts*, pointing out *four empires*; in this we have but *two*, as only *two empires* are concerned here, *viz.*, the *Grecian* and the *Persian*. The Babylonish empire is not mentioned; its fate was before decided, and it was now at its close.

By the *ram*, the empire of the Medes and Persians was pointed out, as explained by the angel Gabriel, ver. 20; and particularly Cyrus, who was the founder of that empire. Cyrus was the son of Cambyses, king of Persia; and grandson of Astyages, king of Media, by his daughter Mandane, who had been given in marriage to Cambyses. Cyrus, marrying Roxana, the daughter and only child of his uncle Cyaxares, called in Scripture *Ahasuerus*, succeeded to both crowns, and thus united Media and Persia. A *ram* was the symbol of the Persians; and a ram's head with two horns, one higher than the other, appears as such in different parts of the ruins of *Persepolis*. See the plates of these ruins in the supplement to the seventh volume of the *ancient part of the Universal History*.

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were high; but one *was* higher than ^e the other, and the higher came up last.

4 I saw the ram pushing westward, and northward, and southward; so that no beasts might stand before him, neither was *there any* that could deliver out of his hand; ^d but he did according to his will, and became great.

5 And as I was considering, behold, a he-goat came from the west on the face of the whole earth, and ^e touched not the ground: and the goat *had* ^f a ^g notable horn between his eyes.

^e Or, *none* touched him in the earth. — ^f Heb. *a horn of sight*.
^g Ver. 21.

This ram had *two horns*; that is, *two kingdoms*, *viz.*, *Media* and *Persia*; but one was *higher than the other*; and the higher *came up last*. *Media*, signified by the *shorter horn*, was the more *ancient* of the two kingdoms. *Persia*, the *higher horn*, had come up but lately, and was of little historic or political consequence till the time of Cyrus; but in the reigns of this prince and his immediate successors, Persia attained a political consequence greatly superior to that possessed at any time by the kingdom of Media; therefore, it is said to have been the *higher*, and to have come up *last*.

Verse 4. *I saw the ram pushing westward*] The Persians, who are signified by the *ram*, as well as their founder *Cyrus*, pushed their conquests *west*, *north*, and *south*. The principal theatre of their wars, says *Calmet*, was against the *Scythians*, *northward*; against the *Greeks*, *westward*; and against the *Egyptians*, *southward*.

He did according to his will] There was no other nation at that time that could stay the progress of the Persian arms.

Verse 5. *Behold, a he-goat*] This was *Alexander the Great*; and a *goat* was a very proper symbol of the Grecian or Macedonian people. Bp. *Newton* very properly observes that, *two hundred* years before the time of Daniel, they were called *Ægeadae*, the *goats' people*; the origin of which name is said to be as follows: Caranus, their first king, going with a multitude of Greeks to seek a new habitation in Macedonia, was advised by an oracle to take the *goats* for his guides; and afterwards, seeing a herd of goats flying from a violent storm, he followed them to *Edessa*, and there fixed the seat of his empire, and made the *goats* his ensigns or standards; and called the place *Æge* or *Ægea*, the *goats' town*; and the people *Ægeadae*, the *goats' people*; names which are derived from *αἴς*, *aiōs*, a *goat*. The city *Æge* or *Ægea*, was the usual burying-place of the Macedonian kings; and, in reference to this origin, Alexander called his son by Roxana, *Alexander Ægeus*, Alexander the *goat*. All this shows the very great propriety of the symbol here used.

Came from the west] Europe lies westward of Asia. *On the face of the whole earth*] Carrying every thing before him.

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R. Roman.,
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6 And he came to the ram that had *two* horns, which I had seen standing before the river, and ran unto him in the fury of his power.

7 And I saw him come close unto the ram, and he was moved with choler against him, and smote the ram, and brake his two horns: and there was no power in the ram to stand before him, but he cast him down to the ground, and stamped upon him: and there was none that could deliver the ram out of his hand.

^b Chap. vii. 6; xi. 4; ver. 22.—^c Chap. vii. 8; xi. 21.—^d Ch. xi. 25; 1 Mac. i. 16–19.—^e Psa. xlviii. 2; Ezek. xx. 6, 15; chap.

Touched not the ground] Seemed to fly from conquest to conquest. By the time Alexander was thirty years of age he had conquered all Asia: and, because of the rapidity of his conquests, he is represented as a leopard with four wings, in the preceding vision.

A notable horn between his eyes.] This, says the angel, is the first king, ver. 21, that is, the first kingdom of the Greeks in Asia, which was erected by Alexander; and continued some years in his brother Philip Arideus, and in his two young sons, Alexander Ægus and Hercules. See Newton.

Verse 6. *And he came to the ram.*] This and the following verse give an account of the overthrow of the Persian empire by Alexander.

And ran unto him in the fury of his power] The conflicts between the Greeks and the Persians were excessively severe. Alexander first vanquished the generals of Darius, at the river *Granicus*, in Phrygia; he next attacked and totally routed Darius, at the straits of *Issus*, in Cilicia; and afterwards at the plains of *Arbela*, in Assyria. One can hardly read these words, says Bp. Newton, “the ram—which I had seen standing by the river, ran unto him in the fury of his power,” without having the image of Darius’ army standing and guarding the river *Granicus*; and of Alexander on the other side, with his forces plunging in, swimming across the stream, and rushing on the enemy, with all the fire and fury that can be conceived.

Verse 7. *And brake his two horns*] Subdued Persia and Media; sacked and burnt the royal city of *Persepolis*, the capital of the Persian empire, and, even in its ruins, one of the wonders of the world to the present day. This he did because “he was moved with choler” against Darius, who had endeavoured to draw off his captains with bribes, and had laboured to induce some of his friends to assassinate him. Alexander, finding this, would listen to no proposals of peace; and was determined never to rest till he had destroyed Darius and his whole empire. In Media, Darius was seized and made prisoner by some of his own treacherous subjects, and afterwards basely murdered.

There was no power in the ram to stand before him] Alexander’s victories over the Persians were as easy as they were rapid and decisive.

8 Therefore the he-goat waxed very great: and when he was strong, the great horn was broken; and for it came up ^bfour notable ones toward the four winds of heaven.

9 ⁱAnd out of one of them came forth a little horn, which waxed exceeding great, ^ktoward the south, and toward the east, and toward the ^lpleasant land.

10 ^mAnd it waxed great, *even* ⁿto ^othe host of heaven; and ^pit cast down *some* of the

xi. 16, 41, 45.—^m Chap. xi. 28.—ⁿ Or, against the host. ^o So Isa. xiv. 13.—^p Rev. xii. 4.

He cast him down to the ground, and stamped upon him] Totally destroyed the family, and overturned the whole monarchy.

Verse 8. *The he-goat waxed very strong*] He had subdued nearly the whole of the then known world.

The great horn was broken] Alexander died in the height of his conquests, when he was but about thirty-three years of age. His natural brother, Philip Arideus, and his two sons, Alexander Ægus and Hercules, kept up the show and name of the Macedonian kingdom for a time; but they were all murdered within fifteen years; and thus the great horn, the Macedonian kingdom, was broken, Alexander’s family being now cut off.

And for it came up four notable ones] The regal family being all dead, the governors of provinces usurped the title of kings; and Antigonus, one of them, being slain at the battle of *Ipsus*, they were reduced to four, as we have already seen. 1. SELEUCUS, who had Syria and Babylon, from whom came the *Seleucidae*, famous in history. 2. LYSIMACHUS, who had Asia Minor. 3. PTOLEMY, son of Lagus, who had Egypt, from whom sprang the *Lagidae*. And, 4. CASSANDER, who had Greece and the neighbouring countries. These held dominion towards the four winds of heaven. Cassander had the western parts, Lysimachus had the northern regions, Ptolemy possessed the southern countries, and Seleucus had the eastern provinces.

Verse 9. *Out of one of them came forth a little horn*] Some think that Antiochus Epiphanes is meant; but Bp. Newton contends that it is the Roman government that is intended; and although very great at its zenith, yet very little in its rising.

Waxed—great toward the south] The Romans made Egypt a province of their empire, and it continued such for some centuries.

Toward the east] They conquered Syria, and made it a province.

Toward the pleasant land.] Judea, so called Psa. cvi. 24; Jer. iii. 19; Dan. xi. 16, 41. It is well known that they took Judea, and made it a province: and afterwards burnt the city and the temple, and scattered the Jews over the face of the earth.

Verse 10. *The host of heaven*] The Jewish hierarchy. The stars, the priests and Levites. The

A. M. cir. 3451.
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Ol. cir. LVI. 4.
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cir. annum 26.

A. M. cir. 3451. host and of the stars to the
B. C. cir. 553. ground, and stamped upon them.
Ol. cir. LVI. 4. 11 Yea, ^a he magnified himself
Servii Tullii, R. Roman.,
cir. annum 26. even ^r to ^s the prince of the host,

and ^u by him ^v the daily sacrifice was taken away, and the place of his sanctuary was cast down.

12 And ^w a ^x host was given him against the daily sacrifice ^y by reason of transgression, and it cast down ^z the truth to the ground; and ^a it practised, and prospered.

13 Then I heard ^b one saint speaking, and another saint said unto ^c that ^d certain saint which spake, How long shall be the vision concerning the daily sacrifice, and the transgression of ^e desolation, to give both the sanctuary and the host to be trodden under foot?

14 And he said unto me, Unto two thousand and three hundred ^f days; ^g then shall the sanctuary be ^h cleansed.

15 And it came to pass, when I, even I Daniel, had seen the vision, and ⁱ sought for the meaning, then, behold, there stood before me ^k as the appearance of a man.

16 And I heard a man's voice ^l between the banks of Ulai, which called, and said, ^m Ga-

^a Jer. xlviii. 26, 42; chap. xi. 36; ver. 25.—^r Or, against.
^s Josh. v. 14.—^t Chap. xi. 31; xii. 11; 1 Mac. i. 44-64.—^u Or, from him.—^v Exod. xxix. 39; Num. xxviii. 3; Ezek. xvi. 13.
^w Chap. xi. 31.—^x Or, the host was given over for the transgression against the daily sacrifice.—^y 1 Mac. i. 11, &c.; 2 Mac. iv. 13, 17.—^z Psa. cxix. 43, 142; Isa. lix. 14.—^a Ver. 4; ch. xi. 28, 36.—^b Chap. iv. 13; xii. 6; 1 Pet. i. 12.—^c Or, the number of secrets, or the wonderful numberer.—^d Hebrew, Palmori.

powers or host of heaven are probably intended by our Lord, Matt. xxiv. 29, to signify the whole Jewish hierarchy.

Verse 11. *Even to the prince of the host*] They seemed, in this case, to fight against God himself.

The daily sacrifice was taken away] By the destruction of the city and temple; and has never been restored from that day until now.

Verse 12. *And a host was given him*] That is, power; or perhaps the host of heaven—the priesthood—the whole sacrificial system, by reason of transgression. They had filled up the measure of their iniquities, in rejecting the Lord that bought them; and the daily sacrifice, being no longer of use, was given up with the rest to destruction.

Cast down the truth] Probably the whole Jewish ritual and religion.

Practised, and prospered.] Prosperity or success followed all their acts.

Verse 13. *One saint speaking, and another saint said*] One angel asked another how long the sanctuary was to be trodden down ^l

Verse 14. *Unto two thousand and three hundred days*] Though literally it be two thousand three hun-

briel, make this man to understand the vision.

17 So he came near where I stood: and when he came, I was afraid, and ^a fell upon my face: but he said unto me, Understand, O son of man, for at the time of the end shall be the vision.

18 ^b Now as he was speaking with me, I was in a deep sleep on my face toward the ground: ^c but he touched me, and ^d set me upright.

19 And he said, Behold, I will make thee know what shall be in the last end of the indignation; ^e for at the time appointed the end shall be.

20 ^f The ram which thou sawest having two horns are the kings of Media and Persia.

21 ^g And the rough goat is the king of Grecia: and the great horn that is between his eyes ^h is the first king.

22 ⁱ Now that being broken, whereas four stood up for it, four kingdoms shall stand up out of the nation, but not in his power.

23 And in the latter time of their kingdom, ^j when the transgressors ^k are come to the full, a king ^l of fierce countenance, and understanding dark sentences, ^m shall stand up.

^a Or, making desolate; chap. xi. 31; xii. 11; 1 Mac. i. 54.
^b Heb. evening morning.—^c 1 Mac. iv. 36, &c.—^d Heb. justified.—^e See chap. xii. 8; 1 Pet. i. 10, 11.—^f Ezek. i. 26.
^g Chap. xii. 6, 7.—^h Chap. ix. 21; Luke i. 19, 26.—ⁱ Ezek. i. 28; Rev. i. 17.—^j Chap. x. 9, 10; Luke ix. 32.—^k Ezek. ii. 2.
^l Heb. made me stand upon my standing.—^m Chap. ix. 27; xi. 27, 35, 36; xii. 7; Hab. ii. 3.—ⁿ Ver. 3.—^o Ver. 5.—^p Chap. xi. 3.—^q Ver. 8; chap. xi. 4.—^r 1 Mac. i. 11, &c.; ii. 15.
^s Heb. are accomplished.—^t Deut. xxviii. 50.—^u Ver. 6.

dred evenings and mornings, yet I think the prophetic day should be understood here, as in other parts of this prophet, and must signify so many years. If we date these years from the vision of the he-goat, (Alexander's invading Asia,) this was A. M. 3670, B. C. 334; and two thousand three hundred years from that time will reach to A. D. 1966, or one hundred and forty-one years from the present A. D. 1825. This will bring it near to the time mentioned chap. vii. 25, where see the note.

Verse 15. *As the appearance of a man.*] Supposed to be the Messiah.

Verse 17. *At the time of the end shall be the vision.*] Or, as Houbigant, "The vision shall have an end at the proper time."

Verse 20. *The ram which thou sawest*] See this explained under the vision itself, ver. 3, &c.

Verse 22. *But not in his power.*] The four kingdoms which shall arise out of the Macedonian empire shall not be of Alexander's power or family, nor have his strength and dignity.

Verse 23. *When the transgressors are come to the full*] When the utmost degradation has taken place, by the buying and selling of the high priesthood; for

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Ol. cir. LVI. 4.
Servii Tullii,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 26.

24 And his power shall be mighty, ^abut not by his own power: and he shall destroy wonderfully, ^band shall prosper, and practise, ^cand shall destroy the mighty and the ^dholy people.

25 And ^ethrough his policy also he shall cause craft to prosper in his hand; ^fand he shall magnify *himself* in his heart, ^gand by ^hpeace shall destroy many: ⁱhe shall also stand up against the Prince of princes; but

^a Rev. xvii. 13, 17.—^b Ver. 12; chap. xi. 36.—^c Ver. 10; chap. vii. 25.—^d Heb. *people of the holy ones*.—^e Chap. xi. 21, 23, 24.—^f Ver. 11; chap. xi. 36; 2 Mac. ix. 4, 7, 8, 11. ^g 1 Mac. i. 30, &c.—^h Or, *prosperity*.

Onias was ejected for a sum of money, to make room for wicked *Jason*; and *Jason* again was supplanted for a greater sum by a worse man, if possible, than himself, *Menelaus*; and the golden vessels of the temple were sold to pay for this sacrilegious purchase. Thus transgressions were come to the full, before the Romans had commission to destroy Jerusalem and its temple, &c.

A king of fierce countenance] The Roman government, as before; for king is often taken for kingdom or empire.

Understanding dark sentences] Very learned and skilful in all things relating to government and its intrigues. The learning of Rome is proverbial to the present time.

Verse 24. *But not by his own power*] The strength of the other kingdoms consisted in themselves; but the Roman empire, as a horn or kingdom of the goat, was not mighty by its own power—was not strong by virtue of the goat, but drew its nourishment and strength from Rome and Italy. There grew the trunk and body of the tree; though the branches extended over Greece, Asia, Syria, and Egypt.—Bp. Newton.

Shall destroy wonderfully] In the taking of Jerusalem by the Romans ninety-seven thousand Jews were made captives, and eleven hundred thousand

he shall be ^kbroken without hand.

26 ^lAnd the vision of the evening and the morning which was told is true: ^mwherefore shut thou up the vision; for it shall be for many days.

27 ⁿAnd I Daniel fainted, and was sick certain days; afterward I rose up, ^oand did the king's business; and I was astonished at the vision, ^pbut none understood it.

ⁱ Ver. 11; chap. xi. 36.—^k Job xxxiv. 20; Lam. iv. 6; chap. ii. 34, 45; 1 Mac. vi. 8-13; 2 Mac. ix. 9, &c.—^l Chap. x. 1.—^m Ezek. xii. 27; chap. x. 14; xii. 4, 9; Rev. xxii. 10 ⁿ Chap. vii. 28; x. 8, 16.—^o Chap. vi. 2, 3.—^p See ver. 16.

were slain. So they destroyed this once mighty and holy people!

Verse 25. *He shall cause craft to prosper*] They subdued as many by their diplomatic skill and political intrigues as they did by the sword.

He shall also stand up against the Prince of princes] Against *Christ*; for it was by the Roman authority that he was condemned to death and crucified; and their persecutions had nearly destroyed the Christian religion; but the house was founded on a rock.

But he shall be broken without hand.] The tide was turned by the invisible hand of God; and thus heathen Rome was overcome, and converted to Christianity.

Verse 26. *The vision of the evening and the morning which was told is true*] That mentioned in ver. 14.

For it shall be for many days.] Not less than two thousand three hundred years!

Verse 27. *Daniel fainted*] To foresee the desolations that were coming on the land, the city, the temple, and the people.

Did the king's business] Transacted the affairs of state that belonged to my department, after having been sick for certain days through the effects of this vision. He had a pious and feeling heart; and he was distressed for the desolations that were coming upon his people.

CHAPTER IX.

Daniel, understanding from the prophecies of Jeremiah that the seventy years' captivity was now terminating, pours out his soul in fervent prayer to God, and earnestly supplicates pardon and restoration for his captive people, 1-12. When thus supplicating God in behalf of Israel, the angel Gabriel is sent to inform him of the seventy prophetic weeks, or four hundred and ninety natural years, which should elapse from the date of the edict to rebuild Jerusalem and the temple to the death of the Messiah, 20-27; a prophecy most exactly fulfilled by the event, according to the computation of the best chronologers. Dean Prideaux states the commencement of these seventy prophetic weeks to have been in the month Nisan, in the year of the Julian period 4256, which corresponds with A. M. 3546, B. C. 458, according to the Usherian account. How awfully are the Jews blinded, who, in contradiction to so clear a prophecy, still expect the Messiah who was cut off, and, after suffering, is entered into his glory!

A. M. cir. 3466.
B. C. cir. 538.
Ol. cir. L.X. 3.
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R. Roman.,
cir. annum 41.

Chaldeans ;

2 In the first year of his reign I Daniel understood by books the number of the years, whereof the word of the LORD came to ^c Jeremiah the prophet, that he would accomplish seventy years in the desolations of Jerusalem.

3 ^d And I set my face unto the Lord God, to seek by prayer and supplications, with fasting, and sackcloth, and ashes :

4 And I prayed unto the LORD my God, and made my confession, and said, O ^e Lord, the great and dreadful God, keeping the covenant and mercy to them that love him, and to them that keep his commandments ;

5 ^f We have sinned, and have committed iniquity, and have done wickedly, and have rebelled, even by departing from thy precepts and from thy judgments :

6 ^g Neither have we hearkened unto thy servants the prophets, which spake in thy name to our kings, our princes, and our fathers, and to all the people of the land.

7 O Lord, ^h righteousness ⁱ *belongeth* unto thee, but unto us confusion of faces, as at this day ; to the men of Judah, and to the inhabitants of Jerusalem, and unto all Israel, *that*

^a Chap. i. 21 ; v. 31 ; vi. 28.—^b Or, *in which he*, &c. ^c 2 Chron. xxxvi. 21 ; Jer. xxv. 11, 12. xxix. 10.—^d Neh. i. 4 ; chap. vi. 10 ; Jer. xxix. 12, 13 ; James iv. 8, 9, 10.—^e Exod. xx. 6. Deut. vii. 9. Neh. i. 5, ix. 32.—^f 1 Kings viii. 47, 48. Neh. i. 6, 7. ix. 33, 34 ; Psa. cvi. 6 ; Isa. lvi. 5, 6, 7. Jer. xiv. 7 ; ver. 15 ; Bar. i. 17, 18.—^g 2 Chron. xxxvi. 15, 16 ; ver. 10.—^h Neh. ix. 33 ; Bar. i. 15.—ⁱ Or, *thou hast*, &c.

NOTES ON CHAP. IX.

Verse 1. *In the first year of Darius*] This is the same Darius the Mede, spoken of before, who succeeded Belshazzar, king of the Chaldeans. See chap. v. 31.

Verse 2. *I Daniel understood by books*] The prophecy referred to here is found Jer. xxv. 12 ; xxix. 10. The people must have been satisfied of the Divine inspiration of Jeremiah, or his prophecies would not have been so speedily collected nor so carefully preserved. It appears that there was a copy of them then in Daniel's hands.

Verse 3. *I set my face—to seek by prayer*] He found that the time of the promised deliverance could not be at any great distance ; and as he saw nothing that indicated a speedy termination of their oppressive captivity, he was very much afflicted, and earnestly besought God to put a speedy end to it ; and how earnestly he seeks, his own words show. He *prayed*, he *supplanted*, he *fasted*, he put *sackcloth* upon his

are near, and *that are* far off, through all the countries whither thou hast driven them, because of their trespass that they have trespassed against thee.

8 O Lord, to us *belongeth* ^k confusion of face, to our kings, to our princes, and to our fathers, because we have sinned against thee.

9 ^l To the Lord our God *belong* mercies and forgivenesses, though we have rebelled against him ;

10 ^m Neither have we obeyed the voice of the LORD our God, to walk in his laws, which he set before us by his servants the prophets.

11 Yea, ⁿ all Israel have transgressed thy law, even by departing, that they might not obey thy voice ; therefore the curse is poured upon us, and the oath that is written in the ^o law of Moses the servant of God, because we have sinned against him.

12 And he hath ^p confirmed his words, which he spake against us, and against our judges that judged us, by bringing upon us a great evil : ^q for under the whole heaven hath not been done as hath been done upon Jerusalem.

13 ^r As it is written in the law of Moses, all this evil is come upon us : ^s yet ^t made we not our prayer before the LORD our God, that we might turn from our iniquities, and understand thy truth.

¹ Ver. 7 ; Bar. i. 15.—² Neh. ix. 17 ; Psa. cxxx. 4, 7.—³ Ver. 6.—⁴ Isa. i. 4, 5, 6 ; Jer. viii. 5, 10.—⁵ Lev. xxvi. 14, &c. ; Deut. xxvii. 15, &c. ; xxviii. 15, &c. ; xxix. 20, &c. ; xxx. 17, 18 ; xxxi. 17, &c. ; xxxii. 19, &c. ; Lam. ii. 17.—⁶ Zech. i. 6.—⁷ Lam. i. 12 ; ii. 13 ; Ezek. v. 9 ; Amos iii. 2.—⁸ Lev. xxvi. 14, &c. ; Deut. xxviii. 15 ; Lam. ii. 17.—⁹ Isa. ix. 13 ; Jer. ii. 30 ; v. 3 ; Hos. vii. 7, 10.—¹⁰ Heb. *intreated we not the face of*, &c.

body, and he put *ashes* upon his head. He uses that kind of prayer prescribed by Solomon in his prayer at the dedication of the temple. See 1 Kings viii. 47, 48.

Verse 4. *Keeping the covenant*] Fidelity and truth are characteristics of God. He had never yet broken his engagements to his followers, and was ever showing *mercy* to men.

Verse 7. *All Israel, that are near, and that are far off*] He prays both for Judah and Israel. The latter were more dispersed, and had been much longer in captivity.

Verse 9. *Mercies and forgivenesses*] From God's goodness flow God's *mercies* ; from his *mercies*, *forgivenesses*.

Verse 11. *Therefore the curse is poured upon us*] It is probable that he alludes here to the punishment of certain criminals by pouring *melted metal* upon them ; therefore he uses the word תַּתֵּחַ *tittach*, it is *poured out*, like melted metal, for this is the proper meaning of the root נָתַח *nathach*.

A. M. cir. 3466.
B. C. cir. 538.
Ol. cir. L.X. 3.
Servii Tullii,
R. Roman.
cir. annum 41.

14 Therefore hath the LORD
watched upon the evil, and
brought it upon us: for the
LORD our God is righteous in
all his works which he doeth: for we obeyed
not his voice.

15 And now, O Lord our God, that hast
brought thy people forth out of the land of
Egypt with a mighty hand, and hast gotten
thee renown, as at this day; we have sinned,
we have done wickedly.

16 O Lord, according to all thy righteous-
ness, I beseech thee, let thine anger and thy
fury be turned away from thy city Jerusalem,
thy holy mountain: because for our sins,
and for the iniquities of our fathers, Jerusalem
and thy people are become a reproach
to all that are about us.

17 Now therefore, O our God, hear the
prayer of thy servant, and his supplications,
and cause thy face to shine upon thy sanc-
tuary that is desolate, for the Lord's sake.

18 O my God, incline thine ear, and hear;
open thine eyes, and behold our desolations,
and the city which is called by thy name:
for we do not present our supplications before
thee for our righteousnesses, but for thy great
mercies.

19 O Lord, hear; O Lord, forgive; O Lord,

hearken and do; defer not, for
thine own sake, O my God: for
thy city and thy people are called
by thy name.

20 And whiles I was speaking, and pray-
ing, and confessing my sin and the sin of my
people Israel, and presenting my supplication
before the LORD my God for the holy moun-
tain of my God;

21 Yea, whiles I was speaking in prayer,
even the man Gabriel, whom I had seen in
the vision at the beginning, being caused to
fly swiftly, touched me about the time of
the evening oblation.

22 And he informed me, and talked with me,
and said, O Daniel, I am now come forth to
give thee skill and understanding.

23 At the beginning of thy supplications the
commandment came forth, and I am come
to show thee; for thou art greatly beloved:
therefore understand the matter, and consider
the vision.

24 Seventy weeks are determined upon thy
people and upon thy holy city, to finish the
transgression, and to make an end of sins,
and to make reconciliation for iniquity, and to
bring in everlasting righteousness, and to
seal up the vision and prophecy, and to
anoint the Most Holy.

¹⁰ Jer. xxxi. 28; aliv. 27.—¹¹ Neh. ix. 33; ver. 7.—¹² Ver.
10.—¹³ Exod. vi. 1, 6; xxxii. 11; 1 Kings viii. 51; Neh. i. 10.
Jer. xxxii. 21.—¹⁴ Heb. *made thee a name*.—¹⁵ Exod. xiv. 18;
Neh. ix. 10; Jer. xxxii. 20.—¹⁶ Ver. 5.—¹⁷ 1 Sam. xii. 7; Psa.
xxxi. 1; lxxv. 2; Mic. vi. 4, 5.—¹⁸ Ver. 20; Zech. viii. 3.
¹⁹ Exod. xx. 5.—²⁰ Lam. ii. 15, 16.—²¹ Psa. xlv. 13, 14; lxxiv.
4.—²² Num. vi. 25; Psa. lxxvii. 1; lxxx. 3, 7, 19.—²³ Lam. v.
18.—²⁴ Ver. 19; John xvi. 24.—²⁵ Isa. xxxvii. 17.—²⁶ Exod.
iii. 7; Psa. lxxx. 14, &c.—²⁷ Jer. xxv. 29.—²⁸ Heb. *where-*
upon thy name is called.

Verse 14. *The Lord watched upon the evil*] In con-
sequence of our manifold rebellions he hath now
watched for an opportunity to bring these calamities
upon us.

Verse 17. *And cause thy face to shine*] Give us
proof that thou art reconciled to us.

Verse 19. *Thy city and thy people are called by thy
name*] The holy city, the city of the great King. I
think it scarcely possible for any serious man to read
these impressive and pleading words without feeling a
measure of the prophet's earnestness.

Verse 21. *The man Gabriel*] Or the angel Gabriel,
who had appeared to me as a man. *וְשָׂאִשׁ* is the
same here as *person*—the person Gabriel.

Being caused to fly swiftly] God hears with delight
such earnest, humble, urgent prayers; and sends the
speediest answer. Gabriel himself was ordered on
this occasion to make more than usual speed.

Verse 24. *Seventy weeks are determined*] This is a

¹⁰ Heb. *cause to fall*; Jer. xxxvi. 7.—¹¹ Psa. lxxix. 9, 10; cii.
15, 16.—¹² Psa. xxxii. 5; Isa. lxxv. 24.—¹³ Chap. viii. 16.
¹⁴ Heb. *with weariness, or flight*.—¹⁵ Chap. viii. 18; x. 10, 16.
¹⁶ 1 Kings xviii. 36.—¹⁷ Heb. *to make thee skilful of understanding*.
¹⁸ Heb. *word*.—¹⁹ Chap. x. 12.—²⁰ Chap. x. 11, 19.—²¹ Heb.
a man of desires.—²² Matt. xxiv. 15.—²³ Or, *to restrain*.
²⁴ Or, *to seal up*; Lam. iv. 22.—²⁵ Isa. liiii. 10.—²⁶ Isa. liiii.
11; Jer. xxxiii. 5, 6; Heb. ix. 12; Rev. xiv. 6.—²⁷ Heb. *pro-*
phet.—²⁸ Psalms xlv. 7; Luke i. 35; John i. 41; Hebrews
ix. 11.

most important prophecy, and has given rise to a va-
riety of opinions relative to the proper mode of expla-
nation; but the chief difficulty, if not the only one, is
to find out the time from which these *seventy weeks*
should be dated. What is here said by the angel is
not a direct answer to Daniel's prayer. He prays to
know when the *seventy weeks of the captivity are to
end*. Gabriel shows him that there are *seventy weeks*
determined relative to a redemption from another sort
of captivity, which shall commence with the going
forth of the edict to restore and rebuild Jerusalem,
and shall terminate with the death of Messiah the
Prince, and the total abolition of the Jewish sacrifices.
In the four following verses he enters into the parti-
culars of this most important determination, and leaves
them with Daniel for his comfort, who has left them
to the Church of God for the confirmation of its faith,
and a testimony to the truth of Divine revelation.
They contain the fullest confirmation of Christianity,

A. M. cir. 3466. 25 ^b Know therefore and understand, *that* ⁱ from the going forth of the commandment ^k to restore and to build Jerusalem unto ^l the Messiah ^m the Prince *shall be*

seven weeks, and threescore and two weeks: the street ⁿ shall be built again, and the ^o wall, ^p even ^q in troublous times.

A. M. cir. 3466.
B. C. cir. 538.
Ol. cir. LX. 3.
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R. Roman.,
cir. annum 41.

^b Ver. 23; Matt. xxiv. 15.—^c Ezra iv. 24; vi. 1, 15; vii. 1; Neh. ii. 1, 3, 5, 6, 8.—^d Or, to build again Jerusalem; as 2 Sam. xv. 25; Psa. lxxi. 20.

ⁱ John i. 41; iv. 25.—^j Isa. lv. 4.—^k Heb. shall return and be builded.—^l Or, breach, or ditch.—^m Neh. iv. 8, 16, 17, 18.
ⁿ Heb. in strait of times; Neh. vi. 15.

and a complete refutation of the Jewish cavils and blasphemies on this subject.

Of all the writers I have consulted on this most noble prophecy, Dean Prideaux appears to me the most clear and satisfactory. I shall therefore follow his method in my explanation, and often borrow his words.

Seventy weeks are determined—The Jews had *Sabbatic years*, Lev. xxv. 8, by which their years were divided into weeks of years, as in this important prophecy, each week containing *seven years*. The *seventy weeks* therefore here spoken of amount to *four hundred and ninety years*.

In ver. 24 there are *six events* mentioned which should be the consequences of the incarnation of our Lord:—

I. *To finish* (לכלל *lechalle*, to restrain) the transgression; which was effected by the preaching of the Gospel, and pouring out of the Holy Ghost among men.

II. *To make an end of sins*; rather וְהָרַחֵם חַטָּאתוֹ *ulehathem chataoth*, “to make an end of sin-offerings;” which our Lord did when he offered his spotless soul and body on the cross *once* for all.

III. *To make reconciliation* (ולכפר *ulechapper*, “to make atonement or expiation”) for iniquity; which he did by the *once offering* up of himself.

IV. *To bring in everlasting righteousness*, צדק עולם *tsedek olamim*, that is, “the righteousness, or righteous One, of ages;” that person who had been the object of the faith of mankind, and the subject of the predictions of the prophets through all the ages of the world.

V. *To seal up* (ולחַתֵּם *velachtom*, “to finish or complete”) the vision and prophecy; that is, to put an end to the necessity of any farther revelations, by completing the canon of Scripture, and fulfilling the prophecies which related to his person, sacrifice, and the glory that should follow.

VI. *And to anoint the Most Holy*, קדש קדשים *kodesh kodashim*, “the Holy of holies.” מָשַׁח *mashach*, to anoint, (from which comes משיח *mashiach*, the Messiah, the anointed one,) signifies in general, to consecrate or appoint to some special office. Here it means the consecration or appointment of our blessed Lord, the Holy One of Israel, to be the Prophet, Priest, and King of mankind.

Verse 25. *From the going forth of the commandment to restore and to build Jerusalem*] The foregoing events being all accomplished by Jesus Christ, they of course determine the prophecy to him. And if we reckon back *four hundred and ninety years*, we shall find the time of the going forth of this command.

Most learned men agree that the death of Christ happened at the passover in the month *Nisan*, in the

four thousand seven hundred and forty-sixth year of the Julian period. Four hundred and ninety years, reckoned back from the above year, leads us directly to the month Nisan in the four thousand two hundred and fifty-sixth year of the same period; the very month and year in which Ezra had his commission from Artaxerxes Longimanus, king of Persia, (see Ezra vii. 9,) to restore and rebuild Jerusalem. See the commission in Ezra, chap. vii. 11–26, and Prideaux's Connexions, vol. ii. p. 380.

The above *seventy weeks*, or *four hundred and ninety years*, are divided, in ver. 25, into *three distinct periods*, to each of which particular events are assigned. The three periods are,—

I. *Seven weeks*, that is, *forty-nine years*.

II. *Sixty-two weeks*, that is, *four hundred and thirty-four years*.

III. *One week*, that is, *seven years*.

To the *first period of seven weeks* the restoration and repairing of Jerusalem are referred; and so long were *Ezra* and *Nehemiah* employed in restoring the sacred constitutions and civil establishments of the Jews, for this work lasted *forty-nine years* after the commission was given by Artaxerxes.

From the above *seven weeks* the *second period of sixty-two weeks*, or *four hundred and thirty-four years* more, commences, at the end of which the prophecy says, *Messiah the Prince should come*, that is, *seven weeks*, or *forty-nine years*, should be allowed for the restoration of the Jewish state; from which time till the public entrance of the Messiah on the work of the ministry should be *sixty-two weeks*, or *four hundred and thirty-four years*, in all *four hundred and eighty-three years*.

From the coming of our Lord, the *third period* is to be dated, viz., “He shall confirm the covenant with many for one week,” that is, *seven years*, ver. 27.

This confirmation of the covenant must take in the ministry of *John the Baptist* with that of our Lord, comprehending the term of *seven years*, during the whole of which he might be well said to confirm or ratify the new covenant with mankind. Our Lord says, “The law was until John;” but from his first public preaching the *kingdom of God*, or Gospel dispensation, commenced.

These *seven years*, added to the *four hundred and eighty-three*, complete the *four hundred and ninety years*, or *seventy prophetic weeks*; so that the whole of this prophecy, from the times and corresponding events, has been fulfilled to the very letter.

Some imagine that the *half* of the last *seven years* is to be referred to the total destruction of the Jews by *Titus*, when the daily sacrifice for ever ceased to be offered; and that the intermediate space of *thirty*

A. M. cir. 3466.
B. C. cir. 538.
Ol. cir. LX. 3.
Servii Tullii,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 41.

26 And after threescore and two weeks ^a shall Messiah be cut off, ^b but ^c not for himself: ^d and ^e the people of the prince that shall come ^f shall destroy the city ^g and the sanctuary; ^h and the end thereof *shall be* ⁱ with a flood, and unto the end of the war ^j desolations are determined.

^a Isa. liii. 8; Mark ix. 12; Luke xxiv. 26, 46. — ^b 1 Pet. ii. 21; iii. 18. — ^c Or, and shall have nothing; John xiv. 30. — ^d Or, and [the Jews] they shall be no more his people: chap. xi. 17, or, and the Prince's [Messiah's, ver. 25] future people. — ^e Matt. xxi. 7. — ^f Luke xix. 44. — ^g Matt. xxiv. 2. — ^h Matt. xxiv. 6, 14. — ⁱ Isa. viii. 7, 8; chap. xi. 10, 22; Nah. i. 8.

seven years, from our Lord's death till the destruction of the city, is passed over as being of no account in relation to the prophecy, and that it was on this account that the last seven years are divided. But Dean Prideaux thinks that the whole refers to our Lord's preaching connected with that of the Baptist. וַחֲצִי *vachatsi*, says he, signifies in the *half part* of the week; that is, in the latter three years and a half in which he exercised himself in the public ministry, he caused, by the sacrifice of himself, all other sacrifices and oblations to cease, which were instituted to signify his.

In the latter parts of ver. 26 and 27 we find the THIRD part of this great prophecy, which refers to what should be done *after* the completion of these seventy weeks.

Verse 26. *And the people of the prince that shall come shall destroy the city and the sanctuary* [By the "prince" Titus, the son of Vespasian, is plainly intended; and "the people of that prince" are no other than the Romans, who, according to the prophecy, destroyed the sanctuary, הקדש *hakkodesh*, the holy place or temple, and, as a flood, swept away all, till the total destruction of that obstinate people finished the war.

Verse 27. *And for the overspreading of abominations he shall make it desolate* [This clause is remarkably obscure. כִּנְיָ שְׂקוּצִים *kenaph shikkulsim meshomem*, "And upon the wing of abominations causing amazement." This is a literal translation of the place; but still there is no determinate sense. A Hebrew MS., written in the thirteenth century, has preserved a very remarkable reading here, which frees the place from all embarrassment. Instead of the above reading, this valuable MS. has וְהֵיכַל יְהוָה שִׁקוּץ *ubeheychal yihyey shikkuts*; that is, "And in the temple (of the Lord) there shall be abomination." This makes the passage plain, and is strictly conformable to the facts themselves, for the temple was profaned; and it agrees with the prediction of our Lord, who said that the abomination that maketh desolate should stand in the holy place, Matt. xxiv. 15, and quotes the words as spoken *Θα Δανιηλ του προφητου, by Daniel the prophet*. That the above reading gives the true sense, there can be little doubt, because it is countenanced by the most eminent ancient versions.

The Vulgate reads, *Et erit in templo abominatio*, "And in the temple there shall be abomination."

27 And he shall confirm ^b the ^a covenant with ^c many for one week: and in the midst of the week he shall cause the sacrifice and the oblation to cease, ^d and for the overspreading of ^e abominations he shall make it desolate, ^f even until the consummation, and that determined shall be poured ^h upon the desolate

A. M. cir. 3466.
B. C. cir. 538.
Ol. cir. LX. 3.
Servii Tullii,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 41.

^a Or, it shall be cut off by desolations. — ^b Or, a. — ^c Isa. xlii. 6; lv. 3; Jer. xxxi. 31; Ezek. xvi. 60, 61, 62. — ^d Isa. liii. 11; Matt. xxvi. 28; Rom. v. 15, 19; Heb. ix. 28. — ^e Or, and upon the battlements shall be the idols of the desolator. — ^f Matt. xxiv. 15; Mark xiii. 14; Luke xxi. 20. — ^g See Isa. x. 22, 23; xxviii. 22, chap. xii. 36; Luke xxi. 24; Rom. xi. 26. — ^h Or, upon the desolator.

The Septuagint, *Και ερι το ιερον βδελυγμα των ερημωσεων*, "And upon the temple there shall be the abomination of desolation."

The Arabic, "And upon the sanctuary there shall be the abomination of ruin."

The above reading is celebrated by J. D. Michaelis, Epist. De Ebdom. Dan., p. 120: *Vix insignius exemplum reperiri posse autem, ostensuro in codicibus Hebraeis latere lectiones dignissimas quæ eruantur, &c.* "A more illustrious example can, I think, hardly be found, to show that various readings lie hid in Hebrew MSS., which are most worthy of being exhibited." Vid. *Bib. Heb.* KENNICOTT, *Dis. Gen.*

I have 'only to add that this mode of reckoning years and periods by weeks is not solely Jewish. Macrobius, in his book on Scipio's dream, has these remarkable words: *Sed a sexta usque ad septimam septimanam fit quidem diminutio, sed occulta, et quæ detrimentum suum aperta defectione non prodat: ideo nonnullarum rerumpublicarum hic mos est, ut post sextam ad militiam nemo cogatur; Somn. Scip., lib. i. c. vi., in fine.* "From the sixth to the seventh week, there is a diminution of strength; but it is hidden, and does not manifest itself by any outward defect. Hence it was the custom in some republics not to oblige a man to go to the wars after the sixth week, i. e., after forty-two years of age."

Having now gone through the whole of this important prophecy, and given that interpretation which the original seemed best to warrant, I shall next proceed to notice the principal various readings found in the Collections of Kennicott and De Rossi, with those from my own MSS., which the reader may collate with the words of the common printed text.

Verse 24. שְׁבַע שָׁבוּעִים נֶחֱמָה עַל עֵינַי וְעַל עֵיר קִדְשִׁי לְכֹלָה הַפְשָׁע וְלַחֲמֵה חַטָּאוֹת

וְלִכְפֹּר עֵינַי וְלִהְבִּיב צִדֵּק עֲלֵמַי
וְלַחֲמֵה חוּזִן וְנִכְיָא וְלִמְשַׁח קֶדֶשׁ קִדְשִׁי:

Verse 25. וְהָרַע וְתִשְׁכַּל

כֵּן כִּצָּא דְבַר הַלֶּשֶׁת וּלְכַנֹּת יְרוּשָׁלַם

עַי כְּשִׁיחַ נִגְדִי שְׁבַע שָׁבוּעִים

וּשְׁבַע שָׁבוּעִים שְׁשִׁים וּשְׁנַיִם חֻשָׁב

וּנְכַחֵהוּ רַחוּב וְחִזּוּץ וּבְצוּץ הַעֲתִימִים:

Verse 26. וְאַחֲרֵי הַשְּׁבַע שָׁבוּעִים שְׁשִׁים וּשְׁנַיִם
יִכְרַת כְּשִׁיחַ וְאֵין לוֹ.

יהוה וקדש ישיח עם נגיד הכא
וקצו בשטר.

ועד קץ מלחמה נחרצת שמכוח:

Verse 27. והנביר ברית לרבים שבין אחר.

והצי השבועי "שבת וזכו ומנחה.

ועל כנף שקוצים משכם.

ועד כלה ונחרצה תהן על שיכם:

Of the whole passage *Houbigant* gives the following translation:—

Verse 24. Seventy weeks are determined upon thy people, and the city of thy sanctuary:

That sin may be restrained, and transgressions have an end;

That iniquity may be expiated, and an everlasting righteousness brought in;

That visions and prophecies may be sealed up, and the Holy of holies anointed.

Verse 25. Know therefore and understand:—

From the edict which shall be promulgated, to return and rebuild Jerusalem, there shall be seven weeks.

Then it shall be fully rebuilt, with anxiety, in difficult times.

Thence, to the Prince Messiah, there shall be sixty-two weeks.

Verse 26. And after sixty-two weeks the Messiah shall be slain, and have no justice.

Afterwards he shall waste the city and the sanctuary, by the prince that is to come.

And his end shall be in straits; and to the end of the war desolation is appointed.

Verse 27. And for one week he shall confirm a covenant with many;

And in the middle of the week he shall abrogate sacrifice and offering;

And in the temple there shall be the abomination of desolation,

Until the ruin which is decreed rush on after the desolation.

In this translation there are some peculiarities.

Instead of "the street shall be built again, and the wall," ver. 25, he translates רחוב וחורין (with the prefix ב *beth* instead of ו *vau* in the latter word,) "it shall be fully (the city and all its walls) rebuilt with anxiety."

Instead of "but not for himself," he translates, "Nor shall justice be done him;" supposing that רין "justice" was originally in the verse.

Instead of "the people of the prince," ver. 26, he translates "by the prince," using עם *im* as a preposition, instead of עם *am*, "the people."

Instead of "and for the overspreading," he translates "and in the temple;" following the Septuagint, καὶ ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ. This rendering is at least as good as ours: but see the *marginal* readings here, and the preceding notes.

Houbigant contends also that the arrangement of the several members in these passages is confused. He proposes one alteration, which is important, viz., From the promulgation of the decree to rebuild Jerusalem shall be seven weeks; and unto Messiah the prince, sixty-two weeks. All these alterations he vindicates in his notes at the end of this chapter. In the

text I have inserted *Houbigant's* dots, or marks of distinction between the different members of the verses

VARIOUS READINGS.

Verse 24. *Seventy weeks* written *full*, so as to prevent mistakes, in *thirteen* of *Kennicott's*, *four* of *De Rossi's*, and *one* ancient of my own.

שבעים *Seventy-one* of *Kennicott's*, and *one* of *De Rossi's*, have שבועים "weeks, weeks, weeks;" that is, "many weeks:" but this is a mere mistake.

לכלא "to restrain." לכולא "to consume," is the reading of *twenty-nine* of *Kennicott's*, *thirteen* of *De Rossi's*, and *one* ancient of my own.

ולחתם "and to seal up." *Forty-three* of *Kennicott's*, *twelve* of *De Rossi's*, and *one* of my own, have ויהתם "to make an end." *One* reads ויהתם, more *full*.

חטאת "sins." חטאת "sin," in the singular, is the reading of *twenty-six* of *De Rossi's*; and so, in the second instance where this word occurs, *two* of my MSS.

עלמים "everlasting." *Two* of my oldest MSS. read שלמים, and so in the next instance.

ונביא "and the prophet." The conjunction is omitted by *two* of *Kennicott's*.

והשכיל "and understand." *One* of my MSS. has והשכל

Verse 25. כן כווצא "from the publication." *One* MS. of *De Rossi's* omits the כן "from," and instead of either, *one* of my oldest MSS. has לכווצא "to the publication."

כשה "Messiah." *Nine* MSS. read the word with the point *sheva*, which makes it read, in regimine, "the anointed of the prince." But this is evidently the effect of carelessness, or rather design.

שבעה "seven." *Two* MSS. add the conjunction ו *vau*, "and."

ולבנות "and to build." *One* of mine omits the conjunction.

שבועים שבעה "seven weeks." *One* of *Kennicott's* has שבועים שנה "seventy years."

ושבועים "and weeks." *One* of *Kennicott's* has שבועים "and a week."

ששים "sixty." A few add the conjunction ו *vau*, "and sixty;" and another has ששה "six;" and another שבועים "seventy." Wherever this word signifies *weeks*, *two* of my oldest MSS. write it *full*, שבועים.

In *one* of my MSS. השבועים ששים are omitted in the text, but added by a later hand in the margin.

והורין "and the ditch." *One* MS. has העיר "the city." And for רחוב "street," *one* of mine has רחוב of the same meaning, but more *full*.

ובצוק "and in straits," or *anxiety*. *One* MS. without *and*, as the *Vulgate* and *Septuagint*.

Verse 26. והקדש "and the holy place or sanctuary." But *two* of my most ancient MSS., and *four* of *Kennicott's*, leave out the ו *vau*, and read הקדש "and the holy city," or "city of holiness," instead of "the city and sanctuary." In *one* MS. ו is omitted in העיר.

וקצו "and its end." *One* MS. omits the conjunction ו *and*; *one* omits the following קץ "the end;" reading thus: "and unto the war." But a more singular reading is that of *one* of my own MSS

written about A. D. 1136, which has יקצו "and its summer."

ששים "sixty." But one of Kennicott's MSS. has ששים ששים "sixty weeks;" and another adds the conjunction, AND sixty.

ישרה "shall destroy." But one of De Rossi's has ישרה "shall be destroyed."

עם "the people." עם im, "with," is the reading of one of Kennicott's, with the Septuagint, Theodotion, Syriac Hexapla, Vulgate, and Arabic.

בשטף "with a flood." One MS. has השטף "the flood."

ועל כנף "and upon the wing." Nearly twenty MSS. have ועל "and unto," &c.

Verse 27. יער קץ "and unto the end." ער "to the end;" and יער "and upon."

קץ "the end." One has עת "the time;" and another both, עת קץ "the time of the end."

ועל כנף שקוצים "and upon the wing (or battlement) abomination." Instead of this, one of the Parisian MSS. numbered three hundred and thirteen in Kennicott's, has ובהיכל יהיה שקוף "and in the temple there shall be abomination." See the preceding notes.

This is a similar reading to Theodotion, the Vulgate, Septuagint, Syriac Hexapla, and the Arabic; and is countenanced by our Lord, Matt. xxiv. 15. After all that has been said on this reading, (which may

be genuine, but is less liable to suspicion, as the MS. appears to be the work of some Christian; it is written from the left to the right hand, and is accompanied by the Vulgate Latin,) if this be an attempt to accommodate the Hebrew to the Vulgate, it should be stated that they who have examined this MS. closely, have asserted that there is no evidence that the writer has endeavoured to conform the Hebrew to the Latin text, unless this be accounted such. The ancient versions give this reading great credit.

שקוצים "abominations." One of mine has less fully שקוצים.

כשמים "desolation." One of mine has more fully כשמים ועל "and unto," is wanting in one of mine; ועל "and upon" is the reading in one other.

על שמים "until the desolation." One of mine has שמים without the ו vau. על is wanting; but is added in the margin, by a later hand, in another of these ancient MSS.

I have thus set down almost all the variations mentioned by Kennicott and De Rossi, and those furnished by three ancient MSS. of my own, that the learned reader may avail himself of every help to examine thoroughly this important prophecy. Upwards of thirty various readings in the compass of four verses, and several of them of great moment.

CHAPTER X.

This and the two following chapters give an account of Daniel's last vision, wherein the succession of the Persian and Grecian monarchies is described, together with the wars that should take place between Syria and Egypt under the latter monarchy. The last part of the vision (from chap. xi. 36) seems to relate chiefly to the persecutions of the Church in the times of Antichrist, till it be purified from all its pollutions; after which will follow that glorious kingdom of the saints spoken of in the seventh and eighth chapters. This chapter begins with an account of Daniel's fasting and humiliation, 1-3. Then we have a description of the Divine person who appeared to the prophet, not unlike him who appeared to the apostle in the isle of Patmos, 4-21. See Rev. i. 10-16.

A. M. 3470.
B. C. 534.
Ol. LXI. 3.
Anno Tarquini
Superbi,
R. Roman., 1.

IN the third year of Cyrus king of Persia a thing was revealed unto Daniel, ^a whose name was called Belteshazzar; ^b and the thing was true, ^c but the time appointed was ^d long; and ^e he understood the thing, and had understanding of the vision.

2 In those days I Daniel was mourning three ^f full weeks.

^a Chap. i. 7 — ^b Chap. viii. 26; Rev. xix. 9. — ^c Ver. 14.
^d Heb. great. — ^e Chap. i. 17; viii. 16.

NOTES ON CHAP. X.

Verse 1. In the third year of Cyrus] Which answers to the first year of Darius the Mede.

The time appointed was long] וצבא גדול vetsaba gadol, but the warfare long; there will be many contentions and wars before these things can be accomplished.

Verse 2. I—was mourning three full weeks.] The weeks are most probably dated from the time of the

3 I ate no ^a pleasant bread, neither came flesh nor wine in my mouth, ^b neither did I anoint myself at all, till three whole weeks were fulfilled.

4 And in the four and twentieth day of the first month, as I was by the side of the great river, which is ^c Hiddekel;

5 Then ^d I lifted up mine eyes, and looked,

^a Heb. weeks of days. — ^b Heb. bread of desires. — ^c Matt. vi. 17.
^d Gen. ii. 14. — ^e Josh. v. 13.

termination of the last vision. Calmet proves this by several reasons.

Verse 3. I ate no pleasant bread] This fast was rather a general abstinence; living all the while on coarse and unsavoury food; drinking nothing but water; not using the bath, and most probably wearing haircloth next the skin, during the whole of the time.

Verse 4. By the side of—Hiddekel] The same as

A. M. 3470. and ¹ behold ^m a certain man
B. C. 534. clothed in linen, whose loins *were*
Ol. LXI. 3. ⁿ girded with ^o fine gold of
Anno Tarquini Superbi,
R. Roman., 1. Uphaz :

6 His body also *was* ^p like the beryl, and his face ^q as the appearance of lightning, ^r and his eyes as lamps of fire, and his arms ^s and his feet like in colour to polished brass, ^t and the voice of his words like the voice of a multitude.

7 And I Daniel ^u alone saw the vision : for the men that were with me saw not the vision ; but a great quaking fell upon them, so that they fled to hide themselves.

8 Therefore I was left alone, and saw this great vision, ^v and there remained no strength in me : for my ^w comeliness ^x was turned in me into corruption, and I retained no strength.

9 Yet heard I the voice of his words : ^y and when I heard the voice of his words, then was I in a deep sleep on my face, and my face toward the ground.

10 ^z And, behold, a hand touched me, which ^a set me upon my knees and *upon* the palms of my hands.

¹ Chap. xii. 6, 7. — ^m Heb. *one man*. — ⁿ Rev. i. 13, 14, 15; xv. 6. — ^o Jer. x. 9. — ^p Ezek. i. 16. — ^q Ezek. i. 11. — ^r Rev. i. 14; xix. 12. — ^s Ezek. i. 7; Rev. i. 15. — ^t Ezek. i. 24; Rev. i. 15. — ^u 2 Kings vi. 17. — ^v Acts ix. 7. — ^w Chap. viii. 27. — ^x Or, *vigour*. — ^y Chap. vii. 28. — ^z Chap. viii. 18. — ^a Jer. i. 9; ch. ix. 21; Rev. i. 17. — ^b Heb. *moved*.

the Tigris, the great river of Assyria; as the Euphrates of Syria, and the Nile of Egypt.

Verse 5. *Clothed in linen*] The description is intended to point out the splendour of the garments.

Gold of Uphaz] The same as Ophir.

Verse 6. *His body also was like the beryl*] The description of this person is very similar to that of our Lord in Rev. i. 13–15.

Verse 7. *The men that were with me saw not the vision*] An exactly parallel case with what occurred at the conversion of Saul of Tarsus, Acts ix. 7. There was a Divine influence which they all felt, but only Daniel saw the corporeal appearance.

Verse 9. *Was I in a deep sleep*] I fell into a swoon.

Verse 10. *A hand touched me*] Nothing was apparent or palpable but a hand. A hand had written Belshazzar's fate upon the wall; and the hand is frequently mentioned when the power or majesty of God is intended. Perhaps by hand God himself may be meant. It is remarkable that in a very ancient MS. of the Septuagint, more than a thousand years old, now in the imperial library of Vienna, adorned with paintings which have been engraved for the catalogue of Lambeckius, and transferred to that of Nesselius, all the appearances of God are represented by a hand in the clouds.

Verse 12. *I am come for thy words*] On account of thy prayers I am sent to comfort and instruct thee.

11 And he said unto me, O Daniel, ^b a ^c man greatly beloved, understand the words that I speak unto thee, and ^d stand upright : for unto thee am I now sent. And when he had spoken this word unto me, I stood trembling.

12 Then said he unto me, ^e Fear not, Daniel : for from the first day that thou didst set thine heart to understand, and to chasten thyself before thy God, ^f thy words were heard, and I am come for thy words.

13 ^g But the prince of the kingdom of Persia withstood me one and twenty days : but, lo, ^h Michael, ⁱ one of the chief princes, came to help me ; and I remained there with the kings of Persia.

14 Now I am come to make thee understand what shall befall thy people ^k in the latter days : ^l for yet the vision is for many days.

15 And when he had spoken such words unto me, ^m I set my face toward the ground, and I became dumb.

16 And, behold, ⁿ one like the similitude of the sons of men ^o touched my lips : then I

^b Chap. ix. 23. — ^c Heb. *a man of desires*. — ^d Heb. *stand up on thy standing*. — ^e Rev. i. 17. — ^f Chap. ix. 3, 4, 22, 23; Acts x. 4. — ^g Ver. 20. — ^h Ver. 21; chap. xii. 1; Jude 9; Rev. xii. 7. — ⁱ Or, *the first*. — ^k Gen. xlix. 1; chap. ii. 28. — ^l Chap. viii. 26; ver. 1; Hab. ii. 3. — ^m Ver. 9; chap. viii. 18. — ⁿ Chap. viii. 15. — ^o Ver. 10; Jer. i. 9.

Verse 13. *But the prince of the kingdom of Persia withstood me*] I think it would go far to make a legend or a precarious tale of this important place to endeavour to maintain that either a good or evil ANGEL is intended here. Cyrus alone was the prince of Persia, and God had destined him to be the deliverer of his people; but there were some matters, of which we are not informed, that caused him to hesitate for some time. Fearing, probably, the greatness of the work, and not being fully satisfied of his ability to execute it, he therefore for a time resisted the secret inspirations which God had sent him. The opposition might be in reference to the building of the temple.

But lo, Michael] Gabriel, who speaks, did not leave Cyrus till Michael came to take his place. Michael, he who is like God, sometimes appears to signify the Messiah, at other times the highest or chief archangel. Indeed there is no archangel mentioned in the whole Scripture but this one. See Jude 9; Rev. xii. 7.

Verse 14. *For yet the vision is for many days*] There are many things which remain yet to be revealed, and the time of their accomplishment is very distant.

Verse 15. *I set my face toward the ground*] He was standing upright, ver. 11, and he now bent his body in reverence, and looked down upon the ground.

And became dumb] Found himself unable to speak.

Verse 16. *Like the similitude of the sons of men*]

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opened my mouth, and spake, and said unto him that stood before me, O my lord, by the vision my sorrows are turned upon me, and I have retained no strength.

17 For how can the servant of this my lord talk with this my lord? for as for me, straightway there remained no strength in me, neither is there breath left in me.

18 Then there came again and touched me one like the appearance of a man, and he strengthened me,

19 And said, O man greatly beloved, fear

¶ Ver. 8.—^a Or, *this servant of my lord.*—¶ Ver. 11.—^a Judg. vi. 23.

I think Gabriel is here meant, who appeared to Daniel in a human form; and so in ver. 18, and see also chap. ix. 21.

Touched my lips] Before this he was unable to speak.

By the vision] The vision that I have already had, and of which I have not a proper knowledge, has greatly afflicted me, because I see it intimates grievous calamities to my people. See chap. ix. 26.

Verse 17. *Neither is there breath*] He could not breathe freely; he was almost suffocated with sorrow.

Verse 19. *O man, greatly beloved*] *איש חמדות ish chamudoth*, man of delights; the most amiable of men.

Let my lord speak] I am now so strengthened and encouraged, that I shall be able to bear any revelation that thou mayest make.

Verse 20. *Knowest thou wherefore I come*] So high art thou in the favour of God, that he hath sent me unto thee to give thee farther satisfaction; though I was elsewhere employed upon a most important mission, and I must speedily return to accomplish it, viz. :—

To fight with the king of Persia] To remove all the scruples of Cyrus, and to excite him to do all that God designs him to do for the restoration of my people, and the rebuilding of the city and temple of Jerusalem. Nothing less than a supernatural agency in

not: peace be unto thee, be strong, yea, be strong. And when he had spoken unto me, I was strengthened, and said, Let my lord speak, for thou hast strengthened me.

20 Then said he, Knowest thou wherefore I come unto thee? and now will I return to fight with the king of Persia: and when I am gone forth, lo, the prince of Grecia shall come.

21 But I will show thee that which is noted in the scripture of truth: and there is none that holdeth with me in these things, but Michael your prince.

¶ Ver. 13.—^a Heb. *strengtheneth himself.*—¶ Ver. 13; Jude 9; Rev. xii. 7.

the mind of Cyrus can account for his decree in favour of the Jews. He had no natural, no political inclination to it; and his reluctance to obey the heavenly motions is here represented as a fight between him and the angel.

The prince of Grecia shall come.] I believe this refers to Alexander the Great, who was to destroy the Persian empire. See the second and third verses of the following chapter.

Verse 21. *Noted in the scripture of truth*] Perhaps this refers to what he had already written down. See the preceding visions, which Daniel did not fully understand, though a general impression from them had filled his heart with sorrow.

Michael your prince.] The archangel mentioned before, ver. 13, and who has been always supposed to be appointed by God as the guardian of the Jewish nation. It appears that God chose to make use of the ministry of angels in this work; that angels, as they could be only in one place at one time, could not produce influence where they were not; and that, to carry on the operation on the mind of the Persian king, it was necessary that either Gabriel or Michael should be present with him, and when one went on another commission another took his place; see ver. 13. But we know so little of the invisible world that we cannot safely affirm any thing positively.

CHAPTER XI.

This chapter gives a more particular explanation of those events which were predicted in the eighth chapter. The prophet had foretold the partition of Alexander's kingdom into four parts. Two of these, in which were included Egypt and Syria, the one to the north, the other to the south, in respect of Judea, appear to take up the chief attention of the prophet, as his people were particularly concerned in their fate; these being the countries in which by far the greatest number of the Jews were, and still are, dispersed. Of these countries he treats (according to the views of the most enlightened expositors) down to the conquest of Macedon, A. M. 3836, B. C. 168, when he begins to speak of the Romans, 1–30; and then of the Church under that power, 31–35. This leads him to speak of Antichrist, who was to spring up in that quarter, 36–39; and of those powers which at the time of the end, or the latter days of the Roman monarchy, (as this term is generally understood,) were to push at it, and overthrow many countries, 40–43. By the king of the south in the fortieth verse, the dominion of the Saracens, or Arabs, is supposed to be intended, which was an exceeding great plague to the Roman empire in the east, and also to several papistical countries, for the space of one hundred and fifty years, i. e. from A. D. 612, when Mohammed and his

followers first began their depredations, to A. D. 762, when Bagdad was built, and made the capital of the caliphs of the house of Abbas; from which epoch the Saracens became a more settled people. By the king of the NORTH in the same verse the prophet is supposed by some to design that great scourge of eastern Christendom, the Ottoman or Othman empire, by which, after about a hundred and fifty years of almost uninterrupted hostilities, the Roman empire in the east was completely overturned, A. D. 1453. The chapter concludes with a prediction of the final overthrow of this northern power, and of the manner in which this great event shall be accomplished, 44, 45. But it should be observed that, notwithstanding the very learned observations of Bishop Newton and others upon this chapter, their scheme of interpretation presents very great and insurmountable difficulties; among which the very lengthy detail of events in the Syrian and Egyptian histories, comprising a period of less than two hundred years, and the rather uncouth transition to the incomparably greater transactions in Antichristian times, and of much longer duration, which are passed over with unaccountable brevity, are not the least. On all these subjects, however, the reader must judge for himself. See the notes.

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ALSO I, ^a in the first year of
^b Darius the Mede, even I,
stood to confirm and to strengthen
him.

2 And now will I show thee the truth. Behold, there shall stand up yet three kings in Persia; and the fourth shall be far richer than they all: and by his strength through his riches he shall stir up all against the realm of Grecia.

^a Chap. ix. 1. — ^b Chap. v. 31. — ^c Chap. vii. 6; viii. 5.

NOTES ON CHAP. XI.

Verse 1. *In the first year of Darius the Mede*] This is a continuation of the preceding discourse. Bp. Newton, who is ever judicious and instructing, remarks: It is the usual method of the Holy Spirit to make the latter prophecies explanatory of the former; and thus revelation "is a shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day." The four great empires shown to Nebuchadnezzar, under the symbol of a great image, were again more particularly represented to Daniel under the forms of four great wild beasts. In like manner, the memorable events that were revealed to Daniel in the vision of the ram and he-goat, are here more clearly revealed in this last vision by an angel; so that this latter prophecy may not improperly be said to be a comment on the former. It comprehends many signal events. The types, figures, and symbols of the things are not exhibited in this, as in most other visions, and then expounded by the angel; but the angel relates the whole: and, not by way of vision, but by narration, informs Daniel of that which is noted in the Scripture of truth, chap. x. 21.

Verse 2. *There shall stand up yet three kings*] Gabriel had already spoken of Cyrus, who was now reigning; and after him three others should arise. These were, 1. Cambyses, the son of Cyrus. 2. Smerdis, the Magian, who was an impostor, who pretended to be another son of Cyrus. And, 3. Darius, the son of Hystaspes, who married Mandane, the daughter of Cyrus.

Cambyses reigned seven years and five months; Smerdis reigned only seven months; and Darius Hystaspes reigned thirty-six years.

The fourth shall be far richer than they all] This was Xerxes, the son of Darius, of whom Justin says: "He had so great an abundance of riches in his king-

3 And ^c a mighty king shall
stand up, that shall rule with great
dominion, and ^d do according to
his will.

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4 And when he shall stand up, ^e his kingdom shall be broken, and shall be divided toward the four winds of heaven, and not to his posterity, ^f nor according to his dominion which he ruled: for his kingdom shall be plucked up, even for others beside those.

^d Chap. viii. 4; ver. 16, 36. — ^e Chap. viii. 8. — ^f Chap. viii. 22.

dom, that although rivers were dried up by his numerous armies, yet his wealth remained unexhausted."

He shall stir up all against the realm of Grecia.] His military strength was such, that Herodotus, who lived in that time, informs us that his army amounted to five millions, two hundred and eighty-three thousand, two hundred and twenty men. Besides these, the Carthaginians furnished him with an army of three hundred thousand men, and a fleet of two hundred ships. He led an army against the Greeks of eight hundred thousand men, and twelve hundred and seven ships, with three banks of rowers each. As he marched along, he obliged all the people of the countries through which he passed to join him.

Verse 3. *A mighty king shall stand up*] This was Alexander the Great. It is not said that this mighty king shall stand up against Xerxes, for he was not born till one hundred years after that monarch; but simply that he should stand up, i. e., that he should reign in Greece.

Verse 4. *His kingdom shall be broken*] Shall, after his death, be divided among his four chief generals, as we have seen before. See chap. viii. 22.

And not to his posterity] The family of Alexander had a most tragical end: 1. His wife Statira was murdered soon after his death by his other wife Roxana. 2. His brother Aridæus, who succeeded him, was killed, together with his wife Euridice, by command of Olympias, Alexander's mother, after he had been king about six years and some months. 3. Olympias herself was killed by the soldiers in revenge. 4. Alexander Ægus, his son, together with his mother Roxana, was slain by order of Cassander. 5. Two years after, his other son Hercules, with his mother Barsine, was privately murdered by Polysperchon; so

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5 And the king of the south shall be strong, and *one* of his princes; and he shall be strong above him, and have dominion; his dominion shall be a great dominion.

6 And in the end of years they ^e shall join themselves together: for the king's daughter of the south shall come to the king of the north to make ^h an agreement: but she shall not retain the power of the arm; neither shall he stand, nor his arm: but she shall be given up, and they that brought her, and ⁱ he that begat her, and he that strengthened her in these times.

7 But out of a branch of her roots shall *one*

^eHeb. shall associate themselves.—^hHeb. rights.—ⁱOr, whom she brought forth

that in fifteen years after his death not one of his family or posterity remained alive!

"Blood calls for blood." He (Alexander) was the great butcher of men. He was either poisoned, or killed himself by immoderate drinking, when he was only *thirty-two* years and *eight* months old: and a retributive Providence destroyed all his posterity, so that neither *root* nor *branch* of them was left on the face of the earth. Thus ended Alexander, the great butcher; and thus ended his family and posterity.

Verse 5. *The king of the south*] This was *Ptolemy Lagus*, one of his generals, who had the government of Egypt, Libya, &c., which are on the south of Judea. He was strong, for he had added Cyprus, Phœnicia, Caria, &c., to his kingdom of Egypt.

And one of his princes—shall be strong above him] This was *Seleucus Nicator*, who possessed Syria, Babylon, Media, and the neighbouring countries. This was the king of the north, for his dominions lay north of Judea.

Verse 6. *In the end of years*] Several historical circumstances are here passed by.

The king's daughter of the south] *Berenice*, daughter of *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, king of Egypt, was married to *Antiochus Theos*, king of Syria. These two sovereigns had a bloody war for some years; and they agreed to terminate it by the above marriage, on condition that *Antiochus* would put away his wife *Laodice* and her children, which he did: and *Berenice* having brought an immense fortune to her husband, all things appeared to go on well for a time.

But she shall not retain the power of the arm] *ἡ δὲ βασίλισσα*, her posterity, shall not reign in that kingdom.

But she shall be given up] *Antiochus* recalled his former wife *Laodice* and her children; and she, fearing that he might recall *Berenice*, caused him to be poisoned and her to be murdered, and set her son *Callinicus* upon the throne.

And they that brought her] Her Egyptian women, striving to defend their mistress, were many of them killed.

And he that begat her] Or, as the margin, "he

stand up ^k in his estate, which shall come with an army, and shall enter into the fortress of the king of the north, and shall deal against them, and shall prevail:

8 And shall also carry captives into Egypt their gods, with their princes, and with ^l their precious vessels of silver and of gold; and he shall continue *more* years than the king of the north.

9 So the king of the south shall come into his kingdom, and shall return into his own land.

10 But his sons ^m shall be stirred up, and shall assemble a multitude of great forces:

^k Or, in his place, or office; ver. 20.—^l Heb. vessels of their desire.—^m Or, shall war.

whom she brought forth;" the son being murdered, as well as the mother, by order of *Laodice*.

And he that strengthened her] Probably her father *Ptolemy*, who was excessively fond of her, and who had died a few years before.

Verse 7. *But out of a branch of her roots*] A branch from the same root from which she sprang. This was *Ptolemy Euergetes*, her brother, who, to avenge his sister's death, marched with a great army against *Seleucus Callinicus*, took some of his best places, indeed all Asia, from Mount Taurus to India, and returned to Egypt with an immense booty, *forty thousand* talents of silver, precious vessels, and images of their gods *two thousand five hundred*, without *Callinicus* daring to offer him battle. I can but touch on these historic facts, for fear of extending these notes to an immoderate length.

Verse 8. *He shall continue more years*] *Seleucus Callinicus* died (an exile) by a fall from his horse; and *Ptolemy Euergetes* survived him four or five years.—Bp. Newton.

Verse 9. *So the king of the south*] *Ptolemy Euergetes*—

Shall come into his kingdom] That of *Seleucus Callinicus*.

And shall return] Having heard that a sedition had taken place in Egypt, *Ptolemy Euergetes* was obliged to return speedily in order to repress it; else he had wholly destroyed the kingdom of *Callinicus*.

Verse 10. *But his sons shall be stirred up*] That is, the sons of *Callinicus*, who were *Seleucus Ceraunus* and *Antiochus*, afterwards called the Great.

Shall assemble a multitude] *Seleucus Ceraunus* did assemble a multitude of forces in order to recover his father's dominions; but, not having money to pay them, they became mutinous, and he was poisoned by two of his own generals. His brother *Antiochus* was then proclaimed king; so that *one only* of the sons did certainly come, and overflow, and pass through; he retook *Seleucia*, and regained Syria. He then returned, and overcame *Nicolaus* the Egyptian general; and seemed disposed to invade Egypt,

A. M. 3470. and one shall certainly come,
B. C. 534. ^a and overflow, and pass through :
Olymp. LXI. 3. ^o then shall he return, and be
Anno Tarquini ^o stirred up, ^p even to his fortress.
Superbi, ^p
R. Roman., 1.

11 And the king of the south shall be moved with choler, and shall come forth and fight with him, *even* with the king of the north : and he shall set forth a great multitude ; but the multitude shall be given into his hand.

12 And when he hath taken away the multitude, his heart shall be lifted up ; and he shall cast down *many* ten thousands : but he shall not be strengthened *by it*.

13 For the king of the north shall return, and shall set forth a multitude greater than the former, and shall certainly come ^a after certain years with a great army and with much riches.

^a Isa. viii. 8 ; chap. ix. 26. — ^o Or, *then shall he be stirred up again* — ^p Ver. 7. — ^o Heb. *at the end of times, even years* ; chap. iv. 16 ; xii. 7. — ^o Heb. *the children of robbers.* — ^o Heb. *the city of munitions.*

as he came even to *his fortress*, to the frontiers of Egypt.

Verse 11. *The king of the south*] Ptolemy Philopater, who succeeded his father *Euergetes*.

Shall come forth and fight with him] He did come forth to Raphia, where he was met by Antiochus, when a terrible battle was fought between these two kings.

And he (Antiochus, the king of the north) shall set forth a great multitude] Amounting to sixty-two thousand foot, six thousand horse, and one hundred and two elephants ; but yet the multitude was given into his hand, the hand of the king of the south ; for Ptolemy gained a complete victory. Raphia, and other neighbouring towns, declared for the victor ; and Antiochus was obliged to retreat with his scattered army to Antioch, from which he sent to solicit a peace. See 3 Macc. i. 1-6, and Polybius, lib. v.

Verse 12. *His heart shall be lifted up*] Had Ptolemy improved his victory, he might have dispossessed Antiochus of his whole empire ; but giving way to *pride*, and a criminally *sensual life*, he made peace on dishonourable terms ; and though he had gained a great victory, yet his kingdom was *not strengthened by it*, for his subjects were displeased, and rebelled against him, or at least became considerably disaffected.

Verse 13. *The king of the north shall return—after certain years*] In about fourteen years Antiochus did return, Philopater being dead, and his son Ptolemy Epiphanes being then a minor. He brought a much larger army and more riches ; these he had collected in a late eastern expedition.

Verse 14. *Many stand up against the king of the south*] Antiochus, and Philip king of Macedon, united together to overrun Egypt.

Also the robbers of thy people] The Jews, who revolted from their religion, and joined Ptolemy, under Scopas,—

14 And in those times there shall many stand up against the king of the south : also ^r the robbers of thy people shall exalt themselves to establish the vision ; but they shall fall.

15 So the king of the north shall come, and cast up a mount, and take ^s the most fenced cities : and the arms of the south shall not withstand, neither ^t his chosen people, neither shall there be any strength to withstand.

16 But he that cometh against him ^u shall do according to his own will, and ^v none shall stand before him : and he shall stand in the ^w glorious ^x land, which by his hand shall be consumed.

17 He shall also ^y set his face to enter with the strength of his whole kingdom, and ^z up-

^r Heb. *the people of his choices.* — ^s Chap. viii. 4, 7 ; ver. 3, 36. ^t Josh. i. 5. — ^u Or, *goodly land* ; chap. viii. 9 ; ver. 41, 45. ^w Heb. *the land of ornament.* — ^y 2 Chron. xx. 3. — ^z Or, *much uprightness, or equal conditions.*

Shall exalt themselves to establish the vision] That is, to build a temple like that of Jerusalem, in Egypt, hoping thereby to fulfil a prediction of Isaiah, chap. xxx. 18-25, which seemed to intimate that the Jews and the Egyptians should be one people. They now revolted from Ptolemy, and joined Antiochus ; and this was the means of contributing greatly to the accomplishment of prophecies that foretold the calamities that should fall upon the Jews.

But they shall fall.] For Scopas came with a great army from Ptolemy ; and, while Antiochus was engaged in other parts, reduced *Cœlesyria* and *Palestine*, subdued the Jews, placed guards on the coasts of Jerusalem, and returned with great spoils to Egypt.

Verse 15. *So the king of the north*] Antiochus came to recover Judea. Scopas was sent by Ptolemy to oppose him ; but he was defeated near the fountains of Jordan, and was obliged to take refuge in *Sidon* with ten thousand men. Antiochus pursued and besieged him ; and he was obliged by famine to surrender at discretion, and their lives only were spared. Antiochus afterwards besieged *several of the fenced cities*, and took them ; in short, carried all before him ; so that the king of the south, Ptolemy, and *his chosen people*, his ablest generals, were not able to oppose him.

Verse 16. *He shall stand in the glorious land*] Judea. For he reduced *Palestine* ; and the Jews supplied him with provisions, and assisted him to reduce the garrison that Scopas had left in the citadel of Jerusalem.

Which by his hand shall be consumed] Or, *which shall be perfected in his hand*. For Antiochus showed the Jews great favour : he brought back those that were dispersed, and re-established them in the land ; freed the priests and Levites from all tribute, &c.

Verse 17. *He shall also set his face to enter*] Antiochus purposed to have marched his army into Egypt ; but he thought it best to proceed by *fraudulence* ; and

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right ones with him; thus shall he do: and he shall give him the daughter of women, ^a corrupting her: but she shall not stand on his side, ^b neither be for him.

18 After this shall he turn his face unto the isles, and shall take many: but a prince ^c for his own behalf shall cause ^d the reproach offered by him to cease; without his own reproach he shall cause it to turn upon him.

19 Then he shall turn his face toward the

^a Heb. to corrupt.—^b Chap. ix. 26.—^c Heb. for him. ^d Olymp. his reproach.—^e Job xx. 8; Psa. xxxvii. 36; Ezek xxv. 21.—^f Or, in his place; ver. 7.

therefore proposed a treaty of marriage between him and his daughter Cleopatra, called here *the daughter of women*, because of her great beauty and accomplishments. And this he appeared to do, having “upright ones with him.” Or, as the *Septuagint* have it, καὶ σὺβεία πάντα μὲν αὐτοῦ ποιήσει, “and he will make all things straight with him;” that is, he acted as if he were influenced by nothing but the most upright views. But he intended his daughter to be a snare to Ptolemy, and therefore purposed to corrupt her that she might betray her husband.

But she shall not stand on his side] On the contrary, her husband’s interests became more dear to her than her father’s; and by her means Ptolemy was put upon his guard against the intentions of Antiochus.

Verse 18. *Shall he turn his face unto the isles*] Antiochus had fitted out a great fleet of one hundred large ships and two hundred smaller, and with this fleet subdued most of the maritime places on the coast of the Mediterranean, and took many of the isles, Rhodes, Samos, Eubœa, Colophon, and others.

But a prince for his own behalf] Or, a captain. The consul Acilius Glabrio caused the reproach to cease; beat and routed his army at the straits of Thermopylæ, and expelled him from Greece. So he obliged him to pay the tribute which he hoped to impose on others; for he would grant him peace only on condition of paying the expense of the war, fifteen thousand talents; five hundred on the spot,—two thousand five hundred when the peace should be ratified by the senate,—and the remaining twelve thousand in twelve years, each year one thousand. See Polybius in his Legations, and Appian in the Wars of Syria. And thus,—

Without his own reproach] Without losing a battle, or taking a false step, Acilius caused the reproach which he was bringing upon the Romans to turn upon himself.

Verse 19. *He shall turn his face toward the fort of his own land*] After this shameful defeat, Antiochus fled to Sardis, thence to Apamea, and the next day got into Syria, and to Antioch, his own fort, whence he sent ambassadors to treat for peace; and was obliged to engage to pay the immense sum of money mentioned above.

fort of his own land: but he shall stumble and fall, ^a and not be found.

20 Then shall stand up ^f in his estate ^g a raiser of taxes in the glory of the kingdom: but within few days he shall be destroyed, neither in ^h anger, nor in battle.

21 And ⁱ in his estate ^k shall stand up a vile person, to whom they shall not give the honour of the kingdom: but he shall come in peaceably, and obtain the kingdom by flatteries.

^g Heb. one that causeth an exactor to pass over.—^h Heb. angers.—ⁱ Or, in his place.—^k Chap. vii. 8; viii. 9, 23, 25.

But he shall stumble and fall] Being under the greatest difficulties how to raise the stipulated sums, he marched into his eastern provinces to exact the arrears of taxes; and, attempting to plunder the temple of Jupiter Belus at Elymais, he was opposed by the populace, and he and his attendants slain. This is the account that Diodorus Siculus, Strabo, and Justin give of his death. But it is variously related by others; some saying that he was assassinated by some of his own people whom he had punished for being drunk at a feast.—So Aurelius Victor. St. Jerome says he lost his life in a battle against the inhabitants of Elymais. In short, the manner of his death is uncertain; and perhaps even this circumstance is referred to by the prophet, when he says, “He shall stumble and fall, and NOT BE FOUND.”

Verse 20. *Then shall stand up in his estate a raiser of taxes*] Seleucus Philopater succeeded his father Antiochus. He sent his treasurer Heliodorus to seize the money deposited in the temple of Jerusalem, which is here called the glory of the kingdom, see 2 Macc. ix. 23. He was so cramped to pay the annual tax to the Romans, that he was obliged to burden his subjects with continual taxes.

He shall be destroyed, neither in anger—fighting against an enemy, nor in battle—at the head of his troops; but basely and treacherously, by the hand of Heliodorus his treasurer, who hoped to reign in his stead.

Verse 21. *In his estate shall stand up a vile person*] This was Antiochus, surnamed Epiphanes—the Illustrious. They did not give him the honour of the kingdom: he was at Athens, on his way from Rome, when his father died; and Heliodorus had declared himself king, as had several others. But Antiochus came in peaceably, for he obtained the kingdom by flatteries. He flattered Eumenes, king of Pergamus, and Attalus his brother, and got their assistance. He flattered the Romans, and sent ambassadors to court their favour, and pay them the arrears of the tribute. He flattered the Syrians, and gained their concurrence; and as he flattered the Syrians, so they flattered him, giving him the epithet of Epiphanes—the Illustrious. But that he was what the prophet here calls him, a vile person, is fully evident from what Polybius says of him, from Athenæus, lib. v.: “He

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22 ¹ And with the arms of a
flood shall they be overflown from
before him, and shall be broken ;
^m yea, also the prince of the

covenant.

23 And after the league *made* with him ⁿ he
shall work deceitfully : for he shall come up,
and shall become strong with a small people.

24 He shall enter ^o peaceably even upon the
fattest places of the province ; and he shall do
that which his fathers have not done, nor his
fathers' fathers ; ^p he shall scatter among them
the prey, and spoil, and riches : *yea*, and he

¹ Ver. 10.—^m Chap. viii. 10, 11, 25.—ⁿ Chap. viii. 25.—^o Or,
into the peaceable and fat, &c.

was every man's companion : he resorted to the
common shops, and prattled with the workmen : he
frequented the common taverns, and ate and drank
with the meanest fellows, singing debauched songs,"
&c., &c. On this account a contemporary writer,
and others after him, instead of *Epiphanes*, called
him *Epimanes*—the *Madman*.

Verse 22. *And with the arms of a flood*] The arms
which were *overflown* before him were his competitors
for the crown. They were vanquished by the forces
of Eumenes and Attalus ; and were dissipated by
the arrival of Antiochus from Athens, whose presence
disconcerted all their measures.

The prince of the covenant] This was *Onias*, the
high priest, whom he removed, and put *Jason* in his
place, who had given him a great sum of money ;
and then put wicked *Menelaus* in his room, who had
offered him a larger sum. Thus he acted *deceitfully*
in the league made with *Jason*.

Verse 23. *He shall come up*] From Rome, where
he had been a hostage for the payment of the tax
laid on his father.

Shall become strong with a small people.] At first
he had but *few* to espouse his cause when he arrived
at *Antioch*, the people having been greatly divided
by the many claimants of the crown ; but being sup-
ported by Eumenes and Attalus, his *few people* in-
creased, and he became *strong*.

Verse 24. *He shall enter peaceably even upon the
fattest places*] The very richest provinces—Cœlesyria
and Palestine.

*He shall do that which his fathers have not done,
nor his fathers' fathers*] He became profuse in his
liberalities, and scattered among them the prey of his
enemies, the spoil of temples, and the riches of his
friends, as well as his own revenues. He spent much
in public shows, and bestowed largesses among the
people. We are told in 1 Macc. iii. 30, that "in the
liberal giving of gifts he abounded above all the
kings that went before him." These are nearly the
words of the prophet ; and perhaps without any
design to copy them on the part of the apocryphal
writer. He would sometimes go into the streets,
and throw about a handful of money, crying out,
"Let him take it, to whom Fortune sends it."

shall ^a forecast his devices against
the strong holds, even for a time.

25 And he shall stir up his
power and his courage against
the king of the south with a great army ; and
the king of the south shall be stirred up to
battle with a very great and mighty army ; but
he shall not stand : for they shall forecast
devices against him.

26 Yea, they that feed of the portion of his
meat shall destroy him, and his army shall
^r overflow : and many shall fall down slain.

27 And both these kings' ^s hearts shall be to

¹ 1 Macc. iii. 28, &c.—^a Heb. *think his thoughts*.—^r Ver. 10,
22. —^s Heb. *their hearts*.

He shall forecast his devices] As Eulæus and Lenæus,
who were the guardians of the young Egyptian king
Ptolemy Philometer, demanded from Antiochus the
restitution of Cœlesyria and Palestine, which he re-
fused, he foresaw that he might have a war with that
kingdom ; and therefore *he forecast devices*—fixed a
variety of plans to prevent this ; visited the *strong
holds* and frontier places to see that they were in a
state of defence. And this he did *for a time*—he
employed some years in hostile preparations against
Egypt.

Verse 25. *He shall stir up his power*] Antiochus
marched against Ptolemy, *the king of the south*, (Egypt,)
with a great army ; and the Egyptian generals had
raised a *mighty force*.

Stirred up to battle] The two armies met between
Pelusium and Mount Casius ; *but he* (the king of the
south) *could not stand*—the Egyptian army was de-
feated. The next campaign he had greater success ;
he routed the Egyptian army, took Memphis, and
made himself master of all Egypt, except *Alexandria*,
see 1 Macc. i. 16–19. And all these advantages he
gained by *forecasting devices* ; probably by *corrupting*
his ministers and captains. Ptolemy Macron gave
up Cyprus to Antiochus ; and the Alexandrians were
led to renounce their allegiance to Ptolemy Philo-
meter, and took *Euergetes*, or Physcon his younger
brother, and made him king in his stead. All this
was doubtless by the *corruptions* of Antiochus. See
below.

Verse 26. *Yea, they that feed of the portion of his
meat*] This is the proof of what has been last noted,
that the intrigues of Antiochus, *corrupting the minis-
ters and officers* of Ptolemy, were the cause of all the
disasters that fell on the Egyptian king. *They that
fed of the portion of his meat*—who were in his con-
fidence and pay, and possessed the secrets of the
state, betrayed him ; and these were the means of
destroying *him and his army*, so that he was defeated,
as was before observed.

Verse 27. *And both these kings' hearts shall be to
do mischief*] That is, *Antiochus*, and *Ptolemy Phi-
lometer*, who was nephew to the former, and whose
interest he now pretended to have much at heart,
since the Alexandrians had renounced their allegiance

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do mischief, and they shall speak
lies at one table; but it shall
not prosper: for yet the end
shall be at the time appointed.

28 Then shall he return into his land ^a with
great riches; and ^v his heart shall be against
the holy covenant; and he shall do exploits,
and return to his own land.

^v Ver. 29, 35, 40; chap. viii. 19. — ^v 1 Mac. i. 19. — ^v Ver. 22;
1 Mac. i. 20, &c.; 2 Mac. v. 11, 14, &c. — ^v Ver. 23.

to him, and set his younger brother *Euergetes* upon
the throne. When Antiochus came to Memphis, he
and Philometer had frequent conferences at the same
table; and at these times they spoke lies to each
other, Antiochus professing great friendship to his
nephew and concern for his interests, yet in his
heart designing to ruin the kingdom, by fomenting
the discords which already subsisted between the
two brothers. On the other hand, Philometer pro-
fessed much gratitude to his uncle for the interest he
took in his affairs, and laid the blame of the war
upon his minister Eulæus; while at the same time he
spoke lies, determining as soon as possible to accom-
modate matters with his brother, and join all their
strength against their deceitful uncle.

But it shall not prosper] Neither succeeded in his
object; for the end of the appointed time was not yet
come.

Verse 28. Then shall he return into his land with
great riches] Antiochus did return, laden with riches,
from the spoils that he took in Egypt; see 1 Macc. i.
19, 20. And hearing that there had been a report
of his death, at which the citizens of Jerusalem had
made great rejoicings,—

His heart shall be against the holy covenant] He
was determined to take a severe revenge, and he had
an ostensible pretext for it; for Jason, who had been
deprived of the high priesthood, hearing the report of
the death of Antiochus, raised forces, marched against
Jerusalem, took it, and obliged Menelaus, the high
priest, to shut himself up in the castle. Antiochus
brought a great army against Jerusalem; took it by
storm; slew forty thousand of the inhabitants; sold
as many more for slaves; boiled swine's flesh, and
sprinkled the temple and the altar with the broth; broke
into the holy of holies; took away the golden vessels
and other sacred treasures, to the value of one thousand
eight hundred talents; restored Menelaus to his office;
and made one Philip, a Phrygian, governor of Judea,
1 Macc. i. 24; 2 Macc. v. 21. Prideaux and New-
ton. These are what we term exploits; which having
finished, he returned to his own land.

Verse 29. At the time appointed he shall return]
Finding that his treachery was detected, and that the
two brothers had united their counsel and strength for
their mutual support, he threw off the mask; and hav-
ing collected a great army early in the spring, he
passed through *Calesyria*; entered Egypt; and the
inhabitants of Memphis having submitted to him, he
came by easy marches to Alexandria. But, says the
prophet, "it shall not be as the former or as the lat-

29 At the time appointed he
shall return, and come toward
the south; ^w but it shall not be as
the former, ^x or as the latter.

30 ^y For the ships of Chittim shall come
against him: therefore he shall be grieved,
and return, and have indignation ^z against the
holy covenant: so shall he do; he shall even

^x Ver. 25. — ^y Num. xxiv. 24; Jer. ii. 10. — ^z Ver. 28; 1 Mac.
i. 30, 44, &c.; 2 Mac. v. 24, &c.

ter:" he had not the same success as the former, when
he overthrew the Egyptian army at *Pelusium*; nor as
the latter, when he took *Memphis*, and subdued all
Egypt, except *Alexandria*. See the reason.

Verse 30. For the ships of Chittim shall come
against him] Chittim is well known to mean the Ro-
man empire. Antiochus, being now in full march to
besiege Alexandria, and within seven miles of that city,
heard that ships were arrived there from Rome, with
legates from the senate. He went to salute them.
They delivered to him the letters of the senate, in
which he was commanded, on pain of the displeasure
of the Roman people, to put an end to the war against
his nephews. Antiochus said he would go and con-
sult his friends; on which *Popilius*, one of the legates,
took his staff, and instantly drew a circle round Anti-
ochus on the sand where he stood, and commanded
him not to pass that circle till he had given a defini-
tive answer. Antiochus, intimidated, said, he would
do whatever the senate enjoined; and in a few days
after began his march, and returned to Syria. This
is confirmed by *Polybius*, *Livy*, *Velleius*, *Paterculus*,
Valerius Maximus, and *Justin*.

Therefore he shall be grieved] "Grieving and
groaning," says *Polybius*; both mortified, humbled, and
disappointed.

Have indignation against the holy covenant] For
he vented his rage against the Jews; and he sent his
general, *Apollonius*, with twenty-two thousand men
against Jerusalem, plundered and set fire to the city,
pulled down the houses round about it, slew much of
the people, and built a castle on an eminence that com-
manded the temple, and slew multitudes of the poor
people who had come up to worship, polluted every
place, so that the temple service was totally abandoned,
and all the people fled from the city. And when he
returned to Antioch he published a decree that all
should conform to the Grecian worship; and the Jew-
ish worship was totally abrogated, and the temple
itself consecrated to *Jupiter Olympius*. How great
must the wickedness of the people have been when
God could tolerate this!

In the transacting of these matters he had intelli-
gence with them that forsake the holy covenant; with
wicked Menelaus the high priest; and the apostate
Jews united with him, who gave from time to time
such information to Antiochus as excited him against
Jerusalem, the temple, and the people. See 1 Macc.
i. 41, 62; 2 Macc. vi. 1-9; confirmed by *Josephus*,
War, book i. chap. 1, s. 1. The concluding reflection
of Bp. Newton here is excellent:—

A. M. 3470. return, ^a and have intelligence
B. C. 534. with them that forsake the holy
Olymp. LXI. 3. covenant.

Anno Tarquini
Superbi,
R. Roman., 1. 31 And arms shall stand on his
part, ^b and they shall pollute the sanctuary of
strength, and shall take away the daily *sacri-*
fice, ^c and they shall place the abomination
that ^d maketh desolate.

32 ^e And such as do wickedly against the
covenant shall be ^f corrupt by flatteries: ^g but

^a 1 Mac. i. 43, 52; 2 Mac. v. 15, 23.—^b Chap. viii. 11; xii. 11; 1 Mac. i. 37, 39, 41, 45, 46.—^c 1 Mac. i. 54, 59; iv. 38.—^d Or, *astomisheth*.—^e 1 Mac. i. 43, 52; 2 Mac. iv. 13, 14; v. 15.

“It may be proper to stand a little here, and reflect how particular and circumstantial this prophecy is, concerning Egypt and Syria, from the death of *Alexander* to the time of *Antiochus Epiphanes*. There is not so concise, comprehensive, and regular an account of their kings and affairs to be found in any authors of those times. The prophecy is really more perfect than any *history*, and is so wonderfully exact, not only to the time of *Antiochus Epiphanes*, but likewise equally so *beyond that time*, that we may conclude in the words of the inspired writer, ‘No one could thus declare the times and seasons, but he who hath them in his own power.’”

Verse 31. *And arms shall stand on his part*] After *Antiochus*, arms, that is, the Romans, shall stand up: for arms in this prophecy every where denote *military power*; and *standing up*, the power in *activity and conquering*. Both Sir Isaac Newton and Bp. Newton agree, that what follows is spoken of the *Romans*. Hitherto Daniel has described the actions of the kings of the north and of the south, that of the kings of *Syria and Egypt*; but, upon the conquest of Macedonia by the Romans, he has left off describing the actions of the Greeks, and begun to describe those of the *Romans in Greece*, who conquered Macedonia, Illyricum, and Epirus, in the year of the era of *Nabonassar*, 580. *Thirty-five* years after, by the will of *Attalus*, they inherited all Asia westward of Mount Taurus; *sixty-five* years after they conquered the kingdom of Syria, and reduced it into a province; and *thirty-four* years after they did the same to Egypt. By all these steps the Roman arms stood up over the Greeks; and after *ninety-five* years more, by making war upon the Jews, they polluted the sanctuary of strength,—the temple, (so called by reason of its fortifications,) and took away the daily sacrifice and placed the abomination that maketh desolate, or of the desolator; for that this abomination was thus placed after the time of Christ, appears from Matt. xxiv. 15.

In the sixteenth year of the Emperor Adrian, A. D. 132, they placed this abomination by building a temple to *Jupiter Capitolinus*, where the temple of God in Jerusalem stood; upon which the Jews, under *Barchocab*, rose up against the Romans. But in this war they had fifty cities demolished, nine hundred and fifty of their best towns destroyed, and eighty thousand men were slain by the sword; and in the end

the people that do know their God shall be strong, and do exploits.

33 ^h And they that understand among the people shall instruct many: ⁱ yet they shall fall by the sword, and by flame, by captivity, and by spoil, many days.

34 Now when they shall fall, they ^k shall be holpen with a little help: ^l but many shall cleave to them with flatteries.

35 And some of them of understanding shall

^h Or, *cause to dissemble*.—ⁱ 1 Mac. i. 62; ii. 41, 42, 43; 2 Mac. v. 27, vi. 19, 20; vii. 1, &c.—^j Mal. ii. 7.—^k Heb. xi. 35, &c.—^l 1 Mac. iii. 2; 2 Mac. viii. 1.—^m 2 Mac. xii. 40 xiii. 21.

of the war, A. D. 136, were banished Judea on pain of death; and thenceforth the land became desolate. See Observations on Daniel, and Bp. Newton on the Prophecies.

Verse 32. *Such as do wickedly against the covenant*] This is understood of the *Christian Jews*; for the new had now succeeded to the old, the whole of the Jewish ritual having been abolished, and Jerusalem filled with heathen temples. And he—the Roman power, did all he could by flatteries, as well as threats, to corrupt the Christians, and cause them to sacrifice to the statues of the emperors.

But the people that do know their God] The genuine Christians.

Shall be strong] Shall be strengthened by his grace and Spirit.

And do exploits.] Continue steadfast in all temptations, hold fast their faith, and enjoy a good conscience.

Verse 33. *And they that understand*] The apostles and primitive Christians in general, who understood from the prophets, and his own actions, that Jesus was the true MESSIAH.

Instruct many] Preach the Gospel every where, and convert multitudes to the faith.

Yet they shall fall by the sword, and by flame, by captivity, and by spoil, many days.] They were exposed to the malice and fury of their enemies, during TEN STATE PERSECUTIONS, and suffered all kinds of tortures, with but little intermission, for three hundred years.—Newton.

Verse 34. *Now when they shall fall*] When the storm of the tenth persecution under *Diocletian*, which lasted ten years, fell upon them, they were sorely oppressed.

They shall be holpen with a little help] By *Constantine*: who, while he removed all persecution, and promoted the temporal prosperity of the Christian Church, yet added little to its spiritual perfection and strength. For many, now seeing the Christians in prosperity,—

Cleave to them with flatteries.] Became Christians BECAUSE the EMPEROR was such.

Verse 35. *And some of them of understanding*] Disputes on certain points of religion soon agitated the Christian Church; and now, having no outward persecution, they began to persecute each other. And

A. M. 3470. fall, ^m to try ⁿ them, and to purge,
B. C. 534. and to make *them* white, ^o *even*
Olymp. LXI. 3. to the time of the end : ^p because
Anno Tarquini Superbi,
R. Roman., 1. it is yet for a time appointed.

36 And the king ^a shall do according to his will ; and he shall ^r exalt himself, and magnify himself above every god, and shall speak marvellous things ^s against the God of gods, and shall prosper ^t till the indignation be accomplished : for that that is determined shall be done.

^m Chap. xii. 10 ; 1 Pet. i. 7. — ⁿ Or, by them. — ^o Chap. viii. 17, 19 ; ver. 40. — ^p Ver. 29. — ^q Ver. 16. — ^r Chap. vii. 8, 25 ; viii. 25 ; 2 Thess. ii. 4 ; Rev. xiii. 5, 6. — ^s Chap. viii. 11, 24, 25. — ^t Chap. ix. 27. — ^u 1 Tim. iv. 3. — ^v Isa. xiv. 13 ; 2 Thess. ii. 4.

many excellent men, *men of understanding*, fell victims because they would not embrace erroneous doctrines, when professed by the *state*. But this was permitted,—

To try them, and to purge, and to make them white] To bring all to the pure profession, possession, and practice of Christianity.

To the time of the end] To the time that God shall cause pure and undefiled religion every where to prevail. But when is the time appointed for this ?

Verse 36. *And the king shall do according to his will*] This may apply to Antiochus, who exalted himself above every god, called himself a god, sported with all religion, profaned the temple, &c., &c. But others think an *antichristian power* in the Church is intended ; for in the language of this prophecy king is taken for *power*, a *kingdom*, &c. That such a power did spring up in the Church that acted in an arbitrary manner against all laws, human and Divine, is well known. This power showed itself in the *Greek emperors* in the east, and in the *bishops of Rome* in the west. And this is to continue.

Till the indignation be accomplished : for that that is determined shall be done.] This is the same as what was called in chap. viii. 19, *the last end of the indignation* ; and chap. ix. 27, *the consummation* ; and means the end or consummation of God's indignation against the Jews. And this seems more clearly expressed, chap. xii. 7 : "When he shall have accomplished to scatter the power of the holy people." We see this still subsisting in the Church of Rome ; and it was a saying of Rabbi David Kimchi, "When Rome shall be laid waste, then shall be redemption for Israel." For the destruction of Rome and the restoration of the Jews shall fall out about the same time.—Bp. Newton.

Verse 37. *Neither shall he regard the God of his fathers*] That God who, sent the evangelists and apostles to preach the pure doctrine. These *true fathers of the Christian Church*, and their God, this Church has not regarded, but put councils, and traditions, and apocryphal writings in their place.

Nor the desire of women] Both the Greek and Latin Church, in their antichristian enactments, have discouraged, and in several cases proscribed, marriage,

37 Neither shall he regard the God of his fathers, ^r nor the desire of women, ^s nor regard any god : for he shall magnify himself above all.

38 ^w But ^x in his estate shall he honour the god of ^y forces : ^z and a god whom his fathers knew not shall he honour with gold, and silver, and with precious stones, and ^a pleasant things.

39 Thus shall he do in the ^b most strong holds with a strange god, whom he shall ac-

^w Or, But in his stead. — ^x Heb. as for the Almighty God, in his seat he shall honour, yea, he shall honour a god, whom, &c. ^y Or, munitions. — ^z Hebrew, Mauzzim, or gods protectors. ^a Heb. things desired ; Isa. xlv. 9. — ^b Hebrew, fortresses of munitions.

under the pretence of *greater chastity*, to the discredit of God's ordinance, and Christianity itself.

Nor regard any god] For the mandates and decrees of that Church have been often in defiance of God and his word ; for it has magnified itself above all power and authority in heaven and on earth. It professes to hold the keys, and to open and shut heaven at pleasure, both to states and individuals.

Verse 38. *Shall he honour the god of forces*] מוצים mauzzim, or gods protectors, as in the margin ; worshipping saints and angels as guardians, and protectors, and mediators ; leaving out, in general, the true God, and the only Mediator, JESUS CHRIST.

And a god whom his fathers knew not] For these gods guardians, the Virgin Mary, saints, and angels, were utterly unknown as mediators and invocable guardians in the primitive apostolic Church.

Shall he honour with gold, and silver, and with precious stones] How literally does this apply to the Church of Rome ! See the house of our lady at Loreto ; the shrines of saints ; the decorated images, costly apparel, gold, jewels, &c., profusely used about images of saints, angels, and the blessed virgin, in different popish churches. This superstition began to prevail in the fourth century, and was established in 787, by the seventh general council ; for in that the worship of images was enacted.

Verse 39. *In the most strong holds with a strange god*] Bishop Newton proposed the following translation, after justly finding fault with our common Version : "Thus shall he do to the defenders of Mauzzim, together with the strange god whom he shall acknowledge : he shall multiply honour, and he shall cause him to rule over many ; and the earth he shall divide for a reward." The defenders of Mauzzim, these saint and angel gods protectors, were the monks, priests, and bishops ; of whom it may be truly said, "They were increased with honour, ruled over many, and divided the land for gain." They have been honoured and revered almost to adoration ; their jurisdiction was extended over the purses and consciences of men ; they have been enriched with the noblest buildings and largest endowments, and the choicest lands have been appropriated for Church lands. These are points of such public notoriety, that they require no proof.—Newton.

A. M. 3470. knowledge *and* increase with
B. C. 534. glory : and he shall cause them to
Olymp. LXI. 3. rule over many, and shall divide
Anno Tarquini Superbi, the land for ^c gain.
R. Roman., 1.

40 ^d And at the time of the end shall the king of the south push at him : and the king of the north shall come against him ^e like a whirlwind, with chariots, ^f and with horsemen, and with many ships ; and he shall enter into the countries, ^g and shall overflow and pass over.

41 He shall enter also into the ^h glorious ⁱ land, and many countries shall be overthrown : but these shall escape out of his hands, ^k even Edom, and Moab, and the chief of the children of Ammon.

^f Heb. *a power*. — ^d Ver. 35. — ^e Psa lvi. 9. Prov. i. 27. x. 25. Isa. xxi. 1. xl. 24. xl. 16. lxxv. 15. Zech. ix. 14. — ^g Ezek. xxxviii. 4. 15 : Rev. ix. 16. — ^h Ver. 10. 22. — ⁱ Or, *goodly land* ; ver. 16. — ^k Heb. *land of delight, or ornament*

Verse 40. *At the time of the end shall the king of the south push at him*] These kings are to be understood in reference to the times of which the prophet speaks. While the kingdoms of *Egypt* and *Syria* were subsisting, the king of the south and the north applied to them exclusively : but they did not exist at the time of which the prophet speaks ; therefore other southern and northern powers must be sought. These we may find in the *Saracens*, who were of the *Arabians*, who came from the south, headed by the false prophet *Mohammed*, who pushed at him—made war on the Greek emperor *Heraclius*, and with amazing rapidity deprived him of *Egypt*, *Syria*, and many of his finest provinces.

And the king of the north] The *Turks*, who were originally *Scythians*, seized on the remains of the Greek empire ; and in process of time rendered themselves masters of the whole. They are represented as coming like a whirlwind, with chariots, and with horsemen ; their armies being chiefly composed of cavalry.

And with many ships] With these they got possession of many islands and maritime countries ; and were so powerful in their fleets, that they entirely defeated the *Venetians* ; and at last their fleets became of the utmost consequence to them in besieging, and afterwards taking, *Constantinople*, A. D. 1453, which they hold to the present day. So they entered into the countries, and overflowed, rendering themselves masters of all Asia Minor and Greece.

Verse 41. *He shall enter also into the glorious land*] Entirely subdue *Judea*.

And many countries shall be overthrown] *Aleppo*, *Damascus*, *Gaza*, and many other cities were forced to submit to them ; and they hold them still.

But these shall escape—*Edom and Moab, and the chief of the children of Ammon.*] These and other Arabians they have never been able to subdue. They still occupy the deserts ; and receive a yearly pension of forty thousand crowns of gold from the Ottoman

42 He shall ¹ stretch forth his hand also upon the countries : and the land of *Egypt* shall not escape.

A. M. 3470
B. C. 534.
Olymp. LXI. 3.
Anno Tarquini Superbi,
R. Roman., 1.

43 But he shall have power over the treasures of gold and of silver, and over all the precious things of *Egypt* : and the *Libyans* and the *Ethiopians* shall be ^m at his steps.

44 But tidings out of the east and out of the north shall trouble him : therefore he shall go forth with great fury to destroy, and utterly to make away many.

45 And he shall plant the tabernacles of his palaces between the seas in ⁿ the ^o glorious ^p holy mountain ; ^q yet he shall come to his end, and none shall help him.

^k Isa. xi. 14. — ^l Heb. *sent forth*. — ^m Exod. xi. 8 ; Judg. iv. 10. — ⁿ Psa. xlviii. 2. ver. 16. 11. — ^o Thess. ii. 1. — ^p Or, *goodly*. — ^q Heb. *mountain of delight of holiness*. — ^r 1 Mac. vi. 8-16. — ^s Thess. ii. 8. Rev. xix. 20

emperors, to permit the caravans, with the pilgrims for Mecca, to have a free passage.

Verse 42. *He shall stretch forth his hand*] *He*—the Ottoman emperors, have stretched forth the hand, not only on European, but also upon Asiatic and African countries. *Egypt* has not escaped ; it is a province of the Turkish government, as are also Fez, Morocco, Algiers, and many other African countries. And as the prophecy says they “ got power over the silver and gold, and the precious things of *Egypt*,” so it was ; for when *Selim* conquered *Egypt*, A. D. 1517, he took all its spoils ; and the immense sums drawn from it to the present day, and the wretchedness of the land in consequence, are almost incredible.

The Libyans and the Ethiopians] The *Cushim*—unconquered *Arabs*, all sought their friendship ; and many of them are tributary to the present time.

Verse 44. *But tidings out of the east and out of the north shall trouble him*] This part of the prophecy is allowed to be yet unfulfilled ; and what is portended, the course of prophetic events will show. Were we to understand it as applying to *Antiochus*, then the news might be of the preparations which he heard, that the provinces of the east, and *Artaxerxes*, king of *Armenia*, on the north, were intending to rise up against him. But if the Turkish power be understood, as in the preceding verses, it may mean that the *Persians* on the east, and the *Russians* on the north, will at some time greatly embarrass the Ottoman government. And how completely has this been fulfilled ; first, by the total destruction of the Egyptian fleet, by the combined fleets of England, France, and Russia, in the Bay of Navarino ; and, secondly, by the total overthrow of the Turkish army by the Russians, in the years 1828 and 1829, when the sultan was obliged to accept any conditions that the emperor of Russia was pleased to give ! [N.B.—The former part of this note was written for the first edition of this work, printed in 1825.]

Verse 45. *He shall plant the tabernacles*] He shall

make a last stand in *Judea*, and there shall his power be smitten.

He shall come to his end, and none shall help him.] All his confederate and tributary kingdoms, states, and provinces shall desert him, and leave that government to come to a shameful end.

In the interpretation of this chapter I have generally followed Bp. *Newton*, in his most excellent *Disertations on the Prophecies*, consulting other eminent authors occasionally. From the beginning of the

chapter to the end of ver. 30 all is very clear and plain, relative to the Grecian, Syrian, and Egyptian histories; from the *thirty-first* verse to the end, the mode of interpretation is not so satisfactory, in its application to the times since Christ. Yet possibly these alone may be intended; though the whole might be, with considerable ease, applied to the remaining part of the *Syrian* and *Egyptian* history. It is a wonderful piece of prophecy, and of great utility to the cause of Divine revelation.

CHAPTER XII.

The proper conclusion to the great revolutions predicted in this and the following chapters is the general resurrection, of which the beginning of this chapter (if to be literally understood) gives some intimation, 1-3. Daniel is then commanded to shut up the words and to seal the book to the time of the end, 4; and is informed of the three grand symbolical periods of a time, times, and a half, twelve hundred and ninety days, and thirteen hundred and thirty-five days, 4-12; at the end of the last of which Daniel shall rest and stand in his lot. 13. It is generally thought by commentators that the termination of the last period is the epoch of the first resurrection. See Rev. xx. 4, 5.

A. M. 3470.
B. C. 534.
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Anno Tarquini
Superbi,
R. Roman., 1.

AND at that time shall ^a Michael stand up, the great prince which standeth for the children of thy people: ^b and there shall be a time of trouble, such as never was since there was a nation *even* to that same time: and at that time thy people ^c shall be delivered, every one that shall be found ^d written in the book.

2 And many of them that sleep in the dust of the earth shall awake, ^e some to everlasting

life, and some to shame ^f and everlasting contempt.

3 And ^g they that be ^h wise shall shine ⁱ as the brightness of the firmament; ^k and they that turn many to righteousness ^l as the stars for ever and ever.

4 ^m But thou, O Daniel, ⁿ shut up the words, and seal the book, *even* to ^o the time of the end: many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased.

^a Ch. x. 13, 21.—^b Isa. xxvi. 20, 21; Jer. xxx. 7; Matt. xxiv. 21; Rev. xvi. 18.—^c Rom. xi. 26.—^d Exod. xxxii. 32; Psa. lvi. 8; Ixi. 28; Ezek. xiii. 9; Luke. x. 20; Phil. iv. 3; Rev. iii. 5; xiii. 8.—^e Matt. xxv. 46; John v. 28, 29; Acts xxiv.

15.—^f Isaiah lxvi. 24; Rom. ix. 21.—^g Chap. xi. 33, 35. ^h Or, teachers.—ⁱ Prov. iv. 18; Wisd. iii. 7; Matt. xiii. 43. ^k James v. 20.—^l 1 Cor. xv. 41, 42.—^m Ch. viii. 26; ver. 9. ⁿ Rev. x. 4; xxii. 10.—^o Ch. x. 1; ver. 9.

NOTES ON CHAP. XII.

Verse 1. *And at that time Michael shall stand up]* Michael the archangel, as has already been observed, was ever reputed the guardian of the Jewish people.

Every one that shall be found written in the book] All that truly fear, love, and obey the Lord. On the phrase, "written in the book, the book of life," &c., see the passages in the margin, and the notes on those passages.

Verse 2. *Many of them that sleep in the dust of the earth]* This prophecy has been referred to the future restoration of the Jews. It will be also true of the state of mankind at the general judgment.

Verse 3. *And they that be wise]* Those who are thoroughly instructed in Christ's word and doctrine, shall shine—shall be eminently distinguished in the Christian Church by the holiness of their lives, and the purity of their creed.

And they that turn many to righteousness] They who, by preaching Christ crucified among their brethren, shall be the means of converting them to the Christian faith; shall be as the stars—bright lumina-

ries in the Gospel kingdom of Jesus Christ. This also may be applied to the case of holy and useful men, particularly the faithful ministers of the Gospel, in the day of judgment. See the parallel texts in the margin, and the notes on them.

Verse 4. *Shut up the words, and seal the book]* When a prophet received a prediction concerning what was at a considerable distance of time, he shut his book, did not communicate his revelation for some time after. This Daniel was commanded to do, chap. viii. 26. See also Isa. xxix. 10, 11; Rev. xxii. 10. Among the ancients, those were said to seal, who in the course of their reading stamped the places of which they were yet doubtful, in order to keep them in memory, that they might refer to them again, as not yet fully understood. This custom *Salmasius*, in his book *De modo Usurarum*, p. 446, proves from *Hesychius*.

Many shall run to and fro] Many shall endeavour to search out the sense; and knowledge shall be increased by these means; though the meaning shall not be fully known till the events take place: THEN

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5 Then I Daniel looked, and, behold, there stood other two, the one on this side of the ^a bank of the river, and the other on that side of the bank ^a of the river.

6 And *one* said to ^r the man clothed in linen, which *was* ^s upon the waters of the river, ^t How long shall it be to the end of these wonders?

7 And I heard the man clothed in linen, which *was* upon the waters of the river, when he ^u held up his right hand and his left hand unto heaven, and sware by him ^v that liveth for ever ^w that *it shall be* for a time, times, and ^x a half; ^y and when he shall have accomplished to scatter the power of ^z the holy people, all these *things* shall be finished.

8 And I heard, but I understood not: then said I, O my Lord, what shall be the end of these things?

^p Heb. *lip.*—^q Chap. x. 4.—^r Chap. x. 5.—^s Or, *from above.*—^t Chap. viii. 13.—^u Deut. xxxii. 40; Rev. x. 5, 6. ^v Chap. iv. 34.—^w Chap. vii. 25; xi. 13; Rev. xii. 14. ^x Or, *part.*—^y Luke xxi. 24; Rev. x. 7.—^z Chap. viii. 24. ^a Verse 4.—^b Chap. xi. 35; Zech. xiii. 9.—^c Hos. xiv. 9;

the seal shall be broken, and the sense become plain. This seems to be the meaning of this verse, though another has been put on it, viz., "Many shall run to and fro preaching the Gospel of Christ, and therefore religious knowledge and true wisdom shall be increased." This is true in itself; but it is not the meaning of the prophet's words.

Verse 5. *Behold, there stood other two*] Probably two angels. We know no more of them, unless they be the same as those called *saints*, chap. viii. 13, which see. The *river* was most likely the *Tigris*.

Verse 6. *The man clothed in linen*] Gabriel, in a human form. Thus he is represented, chap. x. 5.

Verse 7. *Which was upon the waters*] By this description, he was standing on the water. This is very similar to the description of the angel, Rev. x. 5, 6, and in the seventh verse there seems to be a reference to this prophecy, "a time, times, and a half." See the note on chap. vii. 25.

Verse 8. *I heard, but I understood not*] Could not comprehend what the *time, times, and half time* should refer to. These make *three years and a half* of prophetic time, answering to *one thousand two hundred and sixty years*.

Verse 9. *The words are closed up*] The prophecy shall not be understood, but in its accomplishment; and then the depth of the wisdom and providence of God will be clearly seen in these matters. See on ver. 4. We must wait "till the time of the end;" and this, it appears from the following calculations, will not arrive before the TWENTIETH CENTURY. We here see the reason why these prophecies are at present so imperfectly understood. *God has sealed them.*

Verse 10. *Many shall be purified*] During the

9 And he said, Go thy way, Daniel: for the words *are* closed up and sealed ^a till the time of the end.

10 ^b Many shall be purified, and made white, and tried; ^c but the wicked shall do wickedly: and none of the wicked shall understand; but ^d the wise shall understand.

11 And from the time ^e that the daily *sacri* fice shall be taken away, and ^f the abomi nation that ^g maketh desolate set up, *there shall be* a thousand two hundred and ninety days.

12 Blessed is he that waiteth, and cometh to the thousand three hundred and five and thirty days.

13 But ^h go thou thy way till the end *be*: ⁱ for ^k thou shalt rest, ^l and stand in thy lot at the end of the days.

Rev. ix. 20; xxii. 11.—^d Chapter xi. 33, 35; John vii. 17; viii. 47; xviii. 37.—^e Chapter viii. 11; xi. 31.—^f Hebrew, *to set up the abomination, &c.*—^g Or, *astounding.*—^h Verse 9.—ⁱ Or, *and thou, &c.*—^k Isa. lviii. 2; Rev. xiv. 13. ^l Ps. i. 5.

interim, the great work of God's providence and grace shall be carried on in the salvation of men; who, in the midst of trials, temptations, and difficulties, shall be *purified and made white*—be fully saved from their sins.

None of the wicked shall understand] Because they are wicked, and will continue in their sins, the eyes of their *understanding* shall be closed, and their hearts hardened; so that they shall not see the light of the glorious Gospel.

But the wise] Those who open their hearts to God, that he may pour in his light, shall *understand* the things that make for their peace.

Verse 11. *From the time that the daily sacrifice shall be taken away*] See the notes on chap. xi. 25–27.

The abomination that maketh desolate set up] I believe, with Bp. Newton, that this is a *proverbial* phrase; and may be applied to any thing substituted in the place of, or set up in opposition to, the ordinances of God, his worship, his truth, &c. Adrian's temple, built in the place of God's temple at Jerusalem, the church of St. Sophia turned into a Mohammedan mosque, &c., &c., may be termed *abominations that make desolate*. Perhaps Mohammedanism may be the abomination; which sprang up A. D. 612. If we reckon *one thousand two hundred and ninety years*, ver. 11, from that time, it will bring us down to A. D. 1902, when we might presume from this calculation, that the religion of the FALSE PROPHET will cease to prevail in the world; which from the present year, 1825, is distant only *seventy-seven years*.

Verse 12. *Blessed is he that waiteth*] He who implicitly depends on God, expecting, as his truth cannot fail, that these predictions shall be accomplished in due time.

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And cometh to the thousand three hundred and five and thirty days.] This is seventy-five days more than what is included in the three years and a half, or the time, times, and a half in the seventh verse; and as we have met with so many instances of prophetic days and years, this undoubtedly is another instance; and as a day stands for a year, this must mean a period of one thousand three hundred and thirty-five years, which period is to bring all these wonders to an end, ver. 6. But we are left totally in the dark relative to the time from which these one thousand three hundred and thirty-five years are to be reckoned. If, however, we reckon them from the above epoch, A. D. 612, when Mohammedanism arose, they lead us to A. D. 1947, when the fulness of the Gentiles shall be brought in; and thus a final closure of vision and prophecy be made, as then all the great events relative to the salvation of men shall have taken place. Wars and contentions will probably then cease over the whole world; Jews and Gentiles become one fold, under one Shepherd and Bishop of souls; and the triune God be properly worshipped and glorified, from generation to generation, over the face of the whole earth. But all these conjectures may be founded in

darkness. We have not chronological data; and "the times and seasons God has reserved in his own power."

Verse 13. *But go thou thy way till the end be* Here is proper advice for every man. 1. Thou hast a way—a walk in life, which God has assigned thee; walk in that way, it is thy way. 2. There will be an end to thee of all earthly things. Death is at the door, and eternity is at hand; go on to the end—be faithful unto death. 3. There is a rest provided for the people of God. Thou shalt rest; thy body, in the grave; thy soul, in the Divine favour here, and finally in paradise. 4. As in the promised land there was a lot for each of God's people, so in heaven there is a lot for thee. Do not lose it, do not sell it, do not let thy enemy rob thee of it. Be determined to stand in thy own lot at the end of the days. See that thou keep the faith; die in the Lord Jesus, that thou mayest rise and reign with him to all eternity. Amen.

MASORETIC NOTES.

Number of verses in this book, 357.

Middle verse, chap. v. 30.

Masoretic sections, 7.

Finished correcting for the press, March 1st, 1831.—A. C.

INTRODUCTION TO THE BOOK

OF THE

PROPHET HOSEA.

HOSEA, the son of *Beeri*, is the first of the minor prophets. *Epiphanius* says that he was of the town of *Belemoth*, in the tribe of *Issachar*; which is no other, in all probability, than *Beelmean*, towards Esdraelon, in this tribe. The rabbins say that *Bura* was his father, who is mentioned in the *Chronicles*, and was prince of the tribe of *Reuben* at the time when *Tiglath-pileser* carried some of the tribes of *Israel* into captivity. But if it be so, *Hosea* must be said to be of the tribe of *Reuben*; and a native of *Beelmean*, beyond *Jordan*. This prophet lived in the kingdom of *Samaria*; and his prophecies for the most part have a view to this state, though there are likewise some particular things which concern the kingdom of *Judah*.

We read, in the introduction to his prophecy, that he prophesied under the kings of *Judah*, *Uzziah*, *Jotham*, *Ahaz*, and *Hezekiah*, and under *Jeroboam II.*, king of *Israel*. If he prophesied in the reign of all these princes, he must have lived a very long time; for there are a *hundred and twelve* years from the beginning of *Uzziah's* reign to the end of *Hezekiah's* reign. *Uzziah* began to reign A. M. 3194, and *Hezekiah's* reign ended in 3306. Add, if you please, *twenty or five and twenty* years, which might be the age of *Hosea* when he began to prophesy; and this will make *one hundred and thirty-two*, or *one hundred and thirty-seven* years. And if we were to take *ten* years from *Uzziah*, and as many from *Hezekiah*, during which *Hosea* might not have prophesied, there will still remain *one hundred and twelve*, or *one hundred and fifteen* years.

In the whole collection of *Hosea's* prophecies, we find nothing which proves that he prophesied so long. And, besides, why should his prophecies be dated in the title by the reigns of the kings of *Judah*, when he did not live under their dominion? It is therefore very probable that this title is not *Hosea's*, but some ancient transcriber's; and that the true beginning of this prophet's work is at these words: "The beginning of the word of the Lord by *Hosea*." It is our opinion that he began about the end of *Jeroboam's* reign, who was the second king of *Israel* of this name. See *Calmet*.

St. Jerome and many others believe *Hosea* to be the oldest prophet, whose writings are in our possession; and that he was witness to the first captivity of the four tribes carried away by *Tiglath-pileser*, and the extinction of the kingdom of *Samaria* by *Shalmaneser*. *St. Jerome* will have it that he prophesied even afterwards. The first verses of chap. i. have a view to the death of *Zechariah*, king of *Israel*, and son of *Jeroboam II.* From the sixth verse of the first chapter to the third chapter, is a prediction of the captivity of *Israel*; but after he has foretold this captivity, he declares the return and end of it. He inveighs strongly against the disorders which prevailed in the kingdom of the ten tribes. It appears that in his time there were idols; not only at *Don*, *Beth-el*, and *Samaria*, but likewise at *Gilgal*, upon *Tabor*, at *Shechem*, *Beer-sheba*, and upon the mountains of *Gilead*. He speaks of the *Israelites* as of a people entirely corrupted, and the measure of whose sins was filled up; he foretells that their golden calves should be pulled down, cast upon the ground, and carried into *Assyria*.

He reflects, with the same severity, upon the irregularities which reigned in *Judah*. He stands up against those who went to worship false gods at *Gilgal*. He speaks of *Senacherib's* invading the territories of *Judah*. He foretells that the people of *Judah* should

INTRODUCTION TO THE BOOK OF HOSEA.

still continue some time in their country after the captivity of the *ten tribes*; but that after this they themselves should likewise be carried captives beyond the *Euphrates*, from whence the Lord would bring them back after a certain number of years. The style of *Hosea* is obscure, and his expressions often dubious and perplexed. The things whereof he speaks contribute farther to his obscurity, by reason of their distance, and our ignorance of the history of those times.

In the beginning of *Hosea's* prophecy, we read that the Lord directed him "to take unto him a wife of whoredoms, and children of whoredoms;" that is, to marry a woman who, before her marriage, had lived a debauched life, but who, after her marriage, should retire from all bad conversation, and whose children should be legitimate, notwithstanding that, by reason of the blemish which their mother had contracted by her former life, they were called *the children of whoredoms*. This prostitute woman, and the children who were to be born of her, were a figure and a kind of real prophecy which described the idolatry and infidelity of *Samaria* and the *ten tribes*, formerly the Lord's spouse, but who afterwards became idolatrous and corrupt.

The children of this faithless woman are children of prostitution, since they imitate the idolatry of their mother. God gives these children the names of *Jezreel*, *God will disperse*; *Lo-rechamah*, or *Without mercy*; and *Lo-ammi*, *Thou art no longer my people*; to show,— 1. That God was going to revenge upon the house of *Jehu*, king of *Israel*, the sins which he had committed at *Jezreel*, when he usurped the kingdom of the *ten tribes*. 2. That the Lord would treat his idolatrous and sinful people without mercy. 3. That he would reject them, and no more look upon them as his people.

Hosea is concise, sententious, and abrupt. It is his manner to omit the connexive and adversative particles; an observation which we should recollect when we observe them occasionally supplied by versions or manuscripts. These are among the causes of that obscurity for which he is remarkable: but the greatest difficulties arise from the corrupt readings which deform the printed text. He chiefly addresses *Israel*; but introduces frequent mention of *Judah*. He not only inveighs against the vices of the people, but sharply arraigns the conduct of their kings, princes, and priests.

Like many of the Hebrew prophets, he tempers denunciations of God's vengeance against an idolatrous and vicious people, with promises of abundant mercies in store for them; and his transitions from one of these subjects to the other are rapid and unexpected. He abounds with short and lively comparisons; and, like the best Greek and Roman writers, often omits the particle of similitude. These comparisons he sometimes accumulates in the spirit of that poetry which is most admired. See chap. vi. 3, 4, ix. 10, xi. 11, xiii. 3, xiv. 5, 6, 7. He has often a GREAT FORCE OF EXPRESSION. See chap. i. 7, ii. 3, 18, 21, 22, iv. 2, vi. 5, xi. 4, l. 1, xii. 1, l. 1. He is sometimes HIGHLY ANIMATED. See chap. iv. 14, . 8, viii. 1, ix. 5, 14, xiii. 10, 14. Many BEAUTIFUL PASSAGES occur in this prophet, as in the SIMILES throughout; in the ALLEGORIES, chap. ii. 2, 20, vii. 11, 12, viii. 7, l. 2, 3, 4, x. 11, 12, 13, xiii. 15; in the PATHOS, chap. xi. 3, l. 1, 2, and ver. 8, 9; in the FIGURES, chap. xiii. 12, xiv. 2, l. 5. There are also some parts which are truly SUBLIME, as chap. v. 14, 15, viii. 7, l. 1, x. 8, l. 2, 3, xiii. 7, 8.

I have already, at the beginning of *Isaiah*, given a table of the chronological succession of all the prophets: that of Archbishop *Newcome* on the *twelve* minor prophets I subjoin here, because it contains some differences from the preceding.

ORDER AND TIME IN WHICH THE TWELVE MINOR PROPHETS FLOURISHED.

1. *JONAH* prophesied between 823 B. C. and 783 B. C. in the reign of *Jeroboam II.*, king of *Israel*. See 2 Kings xiv. 25.

2. *AMOS* prophesied from about 823 B. C. to about 785 B. C. in the reign of *Uzziah*, king of *Judah*, and in that of *Jeroboam II.*, king of *Israel*. See *Amos* i. 1.

INTRODUCTION TO THE BOOK OF HOSEA.

3. HOSEA flourished from about 809 B. C. to about 698 B. C., in the reigns of Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, kings of Judah, and in that of Jeroboam II., king of Israel. See Hos. i. 1. [But see the observations in the preceding page.]

4. MICAH flourished between 757 B. C. and 698 B. C., in the reigns of Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, kings of Judah. See Mic. i. 1.

5. NAHUM is supposed to have prophesied between 720 B. C. and 698 B. C., in the reign of Hezekiah.

6. JOEL is supposed to have prophesied between 697 B. C. and 660 B. C., in the reign of Manasseh.

7. ZEPHANIAH prophesied between 640 B. C. and 609 B. C., in the reign of Josiah. See Zeph. i. 1.

8. HABAKKUK is thought to have prophesied between 606 B. C. and 598 B. C., in the reign of Jehoiakim.

9. OBADIAH prophesied soon after 587 B. C., between the taking of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar, and the destruction of the Edomites by the same prince.

10. HAGGAI prophesied about 520 B. C. after the return from Babylon. See Haggai i. 1.

11. ZECHARIAH prophesied from 520 B. C. to about 518 B. C.; and was contemporary with Haggai. See Zech. i. 1.

12. MALACHI is generally believed to have prophesied about 436 B. C.

THE BOOK

OF THE

PROPHET HOSEA.

Chronological Notes relative to the commencement of Hosea's prophesying, upon the supposition that this event took place in the last year of the reign of Jeroboam II., king of Israel.

Year of the world, according to the Usherian account, 3219.—Year of the Julian period, 3929.—Year since the Flood, 1563. Year from the vocation of Abram, 1136.—Year from the foundation of Solomon's temple, 227.—Year before the First Olympiad, 9.—Year before the building of Rome, 32.—Year before the vulgar era of Christ's nativity, 785.—Cycle of the Sun, 9.—Cycle of the Moon, 15.—Second year of Cæsus, the second king of Macedon; which was the thirtieth from the foundation of the monarchy.—Thirteenth year of Agamestor, perpetual archon of the Athenians.—Thirteenth year of Ardysus, king of Lydia.—Twelfth year of Amulius Sylvius, king of the Albans.—Twenty-fifth year of Charilaus, king of the Lacedæmonians.—Forty-first year of Jeroboam II., king of Israel.—Twenty-sixth year of Uzziah, king of Judah.

CHAPTER I.

Under the figure of a wife proving false to her marriage vows, and bearing children that would follow her example, the prophet represents the shameful idolatry of the ten tribes, which provoked God to cast them off. The whole passage is information by action instead of words. The names of the children are all emblematical. The first is intended to put Israel in mind of their unrepented guilt, and the acts of cruelty committed in their palace of Jezreel, (1 Kings xxi. 1.) The second and third, signifying not finding mercy, and not my people, denote that, in consequence of their guilt, they were to be rejected of God, 1-9. God promises, however, to repair the loss to his Church by calling in the Gentiles, 10; and by uniting all the children of God under one head, the Messiah, in the latter days, 11.

A. M. cir. 3219.
B. C. cir. 785.
Ante U. C. 32.
Amulii Sylvii,
R. Alban.,
cir. annum 12.

THE word of the LORD that came unto Hosea, the son of Beeri, in the days of ^a Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, kings of Judah, and in the days of ^b Je-

roboam the son of Joash, king of Israel.

A. M. cir. 3219.
B. C. cir. 785.
Ante U. C. 32.
Amulii Sylvii,
R. Alban.,
cir. annum 12.

2 The beginning of the word of the LORD by Hosea. And the LORD said to Hosea, ^c Go, take unto thee a

^a Isa. i. 1.—^b 2 Kings xiv. 23.

^c So chap. iii. 1.

NOTES ON CHAP. I.

Verse 1. *Hosea, the son of Beeri*] See the preceding account of this prophet.

In the days of Uzziah, &c.] If we suppose, says Bp. Newcome, that Hosea prophesied during the course of sixty-six years, and place him from the year 790 before Christ to the year 724, he will have exercised his office eight years in the reign of Jeroboam the second, thirty-three years in the reign of Uzziah, the whole reigns of Jotham and Ahaz, and three years in the reign of Hezekiah; but will not have survived the taking of Samaria. But see the preceding account of this prophet.

I think the first verse to be a title to this book added by the compiler of his prophecies, and that it relates more to facts which took place in those reigns,

and had been predicted by Hosea, who would only be said to have prophesied under all those kings, by his predictions, which were consecutively fulfilled under them. By those, though dead, he continued to speak. The prophet's work properly begins at ver. 2; hence called, "The beginning of the word of the Lord by Hosea."

Verse 2. *A wife of whoredoms*] That is, says Newcome, a wife from among the Israelites, who were remarkable for spiritual fornication, or idolatry. God calls himself the husband of Israel; and this chosen nation owed him the fidelity of a wife. See Exod. xxxiv. 15; Deut. xxxi. 16; Judg. ii. 17; Isa. liv. 5; Jer. iii. 14; xxxi. 32; Ezek. xvi. 17; xxiii. 5, 27. Hos. 2, 5; Rev. xvii. 1, 2. He therefore says, with indignation, Go join thyself in marriage to one of those

A. M. cir. 3219.
B. C. cir. 785.
Ante U. C. 32.
Amulii Sylvii,
R. Alban.,
cir. annum 12.

wife of whoredoms, and children of whoredoms: for ^d the land hath committed great whoredom, ^e departing from the LORD.

3 So he went and took Gomer the daughter of Diblaim; which conceived, and bare him a son.

4 And the LORD said unto him, Call his name Jezreel; for yet a little while, ^e and I will ^favenge the blood of Jezreel upon the house of Jehu, ^g and will cause to cease the kingdom of the house of Israel.

5 ^h And it shall come to pass at that day, that I will break the bow of Israel in the valley of Jezreel.

6 And she conceived again, and bare a

^d Deut. xxxi. 16; Psa. lxxiii. 27; Jer. ii. 13; Ezek. xxiii. 3, &c.—^e 2 Kings x. 11.—^f Heb. visit.—^g 2 Kings xv. 10, 12.—^h 2 Kings xv. 29.—ⁱ That is, Not having obtained mercy.
² Kings xvii. 6, 23.

who have committed fornication against me, and raise up children who, by the power of example, will themselves swerve to idolatry. See chap. v. 7. And thus show them that they are radically depraved.

Verse 3. *He went and took Gomer*] All this appears to be a real transaction, though having a typical meaning. If he took an *Israelite*, he must necessarily have taken an *idolatress*; one who had worshipped the calves of Jeroboam at Dan or at Bethel.

Verse 4. *Call his name Jezreel*] יִזְרְעֵאל that is, *God will disperse*. This seems to intimate that a dispersion or sowing of Israel shall take place; which happened under Shalmaneser, king of Assyria, 2 Kings xvii. 5, 6. But the word refers also to the name of a city, where Jehu slew Jezebel and all the children of Ahab. 2 Kings ix. 10, 36, and x. 6.

This was one of those *prophetic* names which we so often meet with in the Scriptures; e. g., Japheth, Abraham, Israel, Judah, Joshua, Zerubbabel, Solomon, Sheer-jashub, &c.

The blood of Jezreel] Not Jehu's vengeance on Ahab's family, but his acts of cruelty while he resided at Jezreel, a city in the tribe of Issachar, Josh. xix. 18, where the kings of Israel had a palace, 1 Kings xxi. 1.

Will cause to cease the kingdom] Either relating to the cutting off of the kingdom of Israel by the Assyrians, see ver. 6, or to the ceasing of the kingdom of Israel from the house of *Jehu*, 2 Kings x. 30, and which was fulfilled, 2 Kings xv. 10.—*Newcome*.

Verse 5. *In the valley of Jezreel*] This also is supposed to relate either to some signal defeat of the Israelites by the Assyrians, which took place in the valley of Jezreel; or to the death of Zechariah, the fourth lineal descendant of Jehu, which may have happened here. See 2 Kings xv. 10.—*Newcome*.

Verse 6. *Call her Lo-ruhamah*] לֹא רַחֲמָה "Not having obtained mercy." This also was a *prophetic* or *typical* name; and the reason of its imposition is immediately given:

daughter. And God said unto him, Call her name ^a Lo-ruhamah: ^b for ^c I will no more have mercy upon the house of Israel; ^d but I will utterly take them away.

7 ^e But I will have mercy upon the house of Judah, and will save them by the LORD their God, and ^f will not save them by bow, nor by sword, nor by battle, by horses, nor by horsemen.

8 Now when she had weaned Lo-ruhamah, she conceived, and bare a son.

9 Then said God, call his name ^g Lo-ammi: for ye *are* not my people, and I will not be your God.

10 Yet ^h the number of the children of Israel

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^a Heb. I will not add any more to.—^b Or, that I should altogether pardon them.—^c 2 Kings xix. 35.—^d Zech. iv. 6; ix. 10.—^e That is, Not my people.—^f Gen. xxxii. 12; Romans ix. 27, 28.

For I will no more have mercy] כִּי לֹא אוֹסִיף עוֹד אֲרַחֵם *ki lo osiph od arachem*, "For I will no more add to have mercy upon the house of Israel." This refers to the total destruction of that kingdom.

Verse 7. *But I will have mercy upon the house of Judah*] I will spare them as a kingdom after Israel has been carried away into captivity by the Assyrians.

And will save them by the Lord their God] Remarkably fulfilled in the supernatural defeat of the army of the Assyrians, see 2 Kings xix. 35; and so they were saved not by bow, nor by sword, nor by battle, nor by horses, nor by horsemen. The former expression may mean, not in war by horses, i. e., yoked to war chariots, nor by horsemen—nor by cavalry, however efficient such troops might have then been deemed.

Verse 9. *Call his name Lo-ammi*] לֹא עַמִּי *Lo-ammi*, "Not my people;" for which the reason is immediately given:

Ye are not my people, and I will not be your God.] The word God is not added here by any of the ancient versions or MSS.; and yet the construction absolutely requires it, as *Houbigant* properly observes, who thinks the present reading לֹא אֱלֹהֵי לַחֶם *lo eheyleh lachem*, "I will not be to you," a corruption of the word אֱלֹהֵיכֶם *eloheychem*, "your God." It is strange that no various reading occurs on this verse in any MS. yet discovered. In two of the oldest of mine there is a blank of half a line left after the last word; and so it is in the Masoretic Bibles, though the sense is not complete; for it is evidently continued in the following verse. Probably God refers to the words, Exod. iii. 14: אֲנִי אֵלֹהִים *I am that I am. I am, אֵלֹהִים eheyleh,*—*I shall be*, hath sent me unto you. I will not be your *eheyleh*, i. e., I will not be your God.

Verse 10. *Yet the number of the children of Israel*] God had promised that the children of Israel should be as the sand of the sea. See Gen. xxxii. 12; Rom. ix. 25, 26. And though for their iniquities he had

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shall be as the sand of the sea, which cannot be measured nor numbered; ^r and it shall come to pass, *that* ^s in the place where it was said unto them, ^t *Ye are not my people*, *there* it shall be said unto them, *Ye are* ^u the sons of the living God.

^r Rom. ix. 25, 26; 1 Pet. ii. 10. — ^s Or, *instead of that*. — ^t Ch. ii. 23.

thinned and scattered them, yet the spirit and design of his promise and covenant shall be fulfilled. An Israel there shall be. In the place of the reprobated people, who were now no longer his people, there shall be found an Israel that shall be the *children of the living God*. See the above scriptures, and 1 Pet. ii. 10. This must mean either the Israelites after their conversion to Christianity, or even the Gentiles themselves converted to God, and now become the *true Israel*.

Verse 11. *The children of Judah and the children of Israel*] After the return from Babylon, the distinction between Israel and Judah was entirely destroyed; and those of them that did return were all included under one denomination, *Jews*; and the *one head* may refer to Zerubbabel their leader, and afterwards under Ezra and Nehemiah. In the more extensive view of

11 ^v Then shall the children of Judah and the children of Israel be gathered together, and appoint themselves one head, and they shall come up out of the land: for great *shall be* the day of Jezreel.

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^u John i. 12; 1 John iii. 1. — ^v Isa. xi. 12, 13; Jer. iii. 18; Ezek. xxxiv. 23; xxxvii. 16-24.

the prophet the *one Head* may mean *Jesus Christ*, under whom the true Israel, Jews and Gentiles, shall be finally gathered together; so that there shall be one flock, and one Shepherd over that flock.

They shall come up out of the land] Assyria and Chaldea in particular; but also from the various places of their dispersions in general.

Great shall be the day of Jezreel.] He alludes to the meaning of the word, the *seed of God*. God who has dispersed—*sown*, them in different lands, shall gather them together; and that day of God's power shall be great and glorious. It was a wonderful *seed time* in the Divine justice; it shall then be a wonderful *harvest* in the Divine mercy. He sowed them among the nations in his wrath; he shall reap them and gather them in his bounty.

CHAPTER II.

The prophet exhorts his people to speak and to act as became those who obtained mercy of God; and to remonstrate strongly against the conduct of their mother, (Samaria,) whose captivity is threatened on account of her forsaking God, and ascribing her prosperity to idols, 1-5. As an amplification of this threatening, the prophet enumerates a series of afflictions which were to befall her to bring her to a sense of her duty to God; and of her folly in seeking after idols, and falsely ascribing to them the blessings of Providence, 6-13. After these corrections, however, God promises to conduct Israel safely to their own land; perhaps alluding to their restoration from the Babylonish captivity, for this prophecy is supposed to have been delivered about two hundred and fifty years prior to this event, 14, 15. He farther engages to deal with them as a tender husband, and not as a severe master, as were the idols which they served, 16, 17. The rest of the chapter promises the people of God, the true Israel, security from every evil, with the possession of every blessing, under a new covenant; and that in terms full of beauty, energy, and consolation. Heaven and earth, and whatever they contain; all nature, and the God of nature, are represented as uniting to make the people of God happy; so that if they only breathe a wish, one part of nature, animate or inanimate, echoes it to another, and all join in sweet harmony to transmit it to the ear of the Almighty. "I will hear, saith the LORD, I will hear the heavens, and they shall hear the earth; and the earth shall hear the corn, and the wine, and the oil; and they shall hear Jezreel."

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SAY ye unto your brethren,
^a Ammi; and to your sisters,
^b Ruhamah.

2 Plead with your mother,
plead: for ^c she is not my wife, neither *am* I

her husband: let her therefore put away her ^d whoredoms out of her sight, and her adulteries from between her breasts;

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^a That is, *My people*. — ^b That is, *Having obtained mercy*.

^c Isa. l. 1. — ^d Ezek. xvi. 25.

NOTES ON CHAP. II.

Verse 1. *Say ye unto your brethren, Ammi*] I prefer the interpretation of these proper names. *Say ye unto your brethren, MY PEOPLE; and to your sisters, who have OBTAINED MERCY.*

Verse 2. *Plead with your mother*] People of Judah, accuse your mother, (Jerusalem,) who has abandoned my worship, and is become idolatrous; convince her of her folly and wickedness, and let her return to him from whom she has so deeply revolted.

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3 Lest ^a I strip her naked, and set her as in the day that she was ^b born, and make her ^c as a wilderness, and set her like a dry land, and slay her with ^d thirst.

4 And I will not have mercy upon her children; for they be the ^e children of whoredoms.

5 ^f For their mother hath played the harlot: she that conceived them hath done shamefully: for she said, I will go after my lovers, ^g that give me my bread and my water, my wool and my flax, mine oil and my ^h drink.

6 Therefore, behold, ⁱ I will hedge up thy way with thorns, and ^j make a wall, that she shall not find her paths.

7 And she shall follow after her lovers, but she shall not overtake them; and she shall seek them, but shall not find them: then shall she say, ^k I will go and return to my ^l first husband; for then was ^m it better with me than now.

8 For she did not ⁿ know that ^o I gave her

^a Jer. xiii. 22, 26; Ezekiel xvi. 37, 39.—^b Ezekiel xvi. 4. ^c Ezek. xix. 13.—^d Amos viii. 11, 13.—^e John viii. 41.—^f Isa. i. 21; Jer. iii. 1, 6, 8, 9; Ezek. xvi. 15, 16, &c.—^g Ver. 8, 12; Jer. xlv. 17.—^h Heb. *drinks*.—ⁱ Job iii. 23; xix. 8; Lani. iii. 7, 9.—^j Heb. *wall a wall*.—^k Chapter v. 15; Luke xv. 18.

Verse 3. *Lest I strip her naked*] Lest I expose her to infamy, want, and punishment. The punishment of an adulteress among the ancient Germans was this: "They shaved off her hair, stripped her naked in the presence of her relatives, and in this state drove her from the house of her husband." See on Isa. iii. 17; and see also Ezek. xvi. 39; xxiii. 26. However reproachful this might be to such delinquents, it had no tendency to promote their moral reformation.

And set her like a dry land] The Israelites, if obedient, were promised a land flowing with milk and honey; but, should they be disobedient, the reverse. And this is what God here threatens against disobedient Israel.

Verse 4. *They be the children of whoredoms.*] They are all idolaters; and have been consecrated to idols, whose marks they bear.

Verse 5. *That give me my bread*] See the note on Jer. xlv. 17, 18, where nearly the same words are found and illustrated.

Verse 6. *I will hedge up thy way with thorns*] I will put it out of your power to escape the judgments I have threatened; and, in spite of all your attachment to your idols, you shall find that they can give you neither bread, nor water, nor wool, nor flax, nor oil, nor drink. And ye shall be brought into such circumstances, that the pursuit of your expensive idolatry shall be impossible. And she shall be led so deep into captivity, as never to find the road back to her own land. And this is the fact; for those who were carried away into Assyria have been lost among the nations, few of

corn, and ^p wine, and oil, and multiplied her silver and gold, ^q which they prepared for Baal.

9 Therefore will I return, and ^r take away my corn in the time thereof, and my wine in the season thereof, and will ^s recover my wool and my flax given to cover her nakedness.

10 And now ^t will I discover her ^u lewdness in the sight of her lovers, and none shall deliver her out of mine hand.

11 ^v I will also cause all her mirth to cease, her ^w feast days, her new moons, and her Sabbaths, and all her solemn feasts.

12 And I will ^x destroy her vines and her fig-trees, ^y whereof she hath said, These are my rewards that my lovers have given me: and ^z I will make them a forest, and the beasts of the field shall eat them.

13 And I will visit upon her the days of Baalim, wherein she burned incense to them,

^a Ezek. xvi. 8.—^b Isa. i. 3.—^c Ezek. xvi. 17, 18, 19.—^d Heb. *new moons*.—^e Or, *whereof they made Baal*; chapter viii. 4. ^f Ver. 3.—^g Or, *take away*.—^h Ezek. xvi. 37; xxiii. 29. ⁱ Heb. *folly or villany*.—^j Amos viii. 10.—^k 1 Kings xii. 32; Amos viii. 5.—^l Heb. *make desolate*.—^m Verse 5.—ⁿ Psalm lxxx. 12, 13; Isa. v. 5.

them having ever returned to Judea. And, if in being, where they are now is utterly unknown.

Verse 8. *For she did not know that I gave her corn*] How often are the gifts of God's immediate bounty attributed to fortuitous causes—to any cause but the right one!

Which they prepared for Baal.] And how often are the gifts of God's bounty perverted into means of dishonouring him! God gives us wisdom, strength, and property; and we use them to sin against him with the greater skill, power, and effect! Were the goods those of the enemy, in whose service they are employed, the crime would be the less. But the crime is deeply engrained, when God's property is made the instrument to dishonour himself.

Verse 9. *Therefore will I return, and take away*] In the course of my providence, I will withhold those benefits which she has prostituted to her idolatrous services. And I will neither give the land rain, nor fruitful seasons.

Verse 10. *In the sight of her lovers*] Her idols, and her faithful or faithless allies.

Verse 11. *Her feast days*] Jerusalem shall be pillaged and destroyed; and therefore all her joyous assemblies, and religious feasts, &c., shall cease.

Verse 12. *These are my rewards*] They attributed all the blessings of Providence as rewards received from the idols which they worshipped.

Verse 13. *Days of Baalim*] To visit signifies to inflict punishment; the days are taken for the acts of idolatrous worship committed on them; and Baalim

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and she ^o decked herself with her earrings and her jewels, and she went after her lovers, and forgat me, saith the LORD.

14 Therefore, behold, I will allure her, and ^fbring her into the wilderness, and speak ^gcomfortably ^hunto her.

15 And I will give her vineyards from thence, and ⁱthe valley of Achor for a door of hope: and she shall sing there, as in ^kthe days of her youth, and ^las in the day when she came up out of the land of Egypt.

16 And it shall be at that day, saith the LORD, that thou shalt call me ^mIshi; and shalt call me no more ⁿBaali.

17 For ^oI will take away the names of Baalim out of her mouth, and they shall no

more be remembered by their name.

18 And in that day will I make a ^pcovenant for them with the beasts of the field, and with the fowls of heaven, and with the creeping things of the ground: and ^qI will break the bow and the sword, and the battle out of the earth, and will make them to ^rlie down safely.

19 And I will betroth thee unto me for ever; yea, I will betroth thee unto me in righteousness, and in judgment, and in lovingkindness, and in mercies.

20 I will even betroth thee unto me in faithfulness; and ^sthou shalt know the LORD.

21 And it shall come to pass in that day, ^tI will hear, saith the LORD, I will hear the hea-

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^o Ezek. xxiii. 40, 42.—^p Ezek. xx. 35.—^q Or, friendly.
^r Heb. to her heart.—^s Josh. vii. 26; Isa. lxx. 10.—^t Jer. ii. 2; Ezek. xvi. 8, 22, 60.—^u Exod. xv. 1.—^v That is, My husband.—^w That is, My lord.

means the multitude of false gods worshipped by them. *Baal* was a general name for a male idol, as *Astarte* was for a female. *Baalim* includes all the male idols, as *Ashtaroth* all those that were female. But the species of idol was often designated by some adjunct; as *Baal-Zebub*, *Baal-Peor*, *Baal-Zephon*, *Baal-Berith*, &c.

Her earrings] נִזְמָה *nizmah*, signifies rather a nose jewel. These are worn by females in the East to the present day, in great abundance.

And her jewels] וְחֹלִיטָה *vehchelyatah*, rings, armlets, bracelets, ankle-rings, and ornaments of this kind.

Verse 14. *I will allure her, and bring her into the wilderness, and speak comfortably unto her.*] After inflicting many judgments upon her, I will restore her again. I will deal with her as a very affectionate husband would do to an unfaithful wife. Instead of making her a public example, he takes her in private, talks to and reasons with her; puts her on her good behaviour; promises to pass by all, and forgive all, if she will now amend her ways. In the meantime he provides what is necessary for her wants and comfortable support; and thus, opening a door of hope for her, she may be fully reconciled; rejoice as at the beginning, when he first took her by the hand, and she became his bride. This is most probably the simple meaning of the above metaphorical expressions. The valley of Achor was very fruitful; it lay to the north of Jericho, not far from Gilgal. See Isa. lxx. 10.

Verse 15. *She shall sing there*] There she shall sing the responsive song, as on high festival occasions, and in marriage ceremonies. The Book of Canticles is of this sort.

Verse 16. *Thou shalt call me Ishi*] That is, my man, or my husband; a title of love and affection; and not BAALI, my master, a title exciting fear and apprehension; which, howsoever good in itself, was now rendered improper to be applied to Jehovah, having been prostituted to false gods. This intimated that

they should scrupulously avoid idolatry; and they had such a full proof of the inefficacy of their idolatrous worship that, after their captivity, they never more served idols.

Verse 18. *Will I make a covenant for them*] I will make an agreement between them and the birds, beasts, and reptiles, so that they shall not be injured by those; their flocks shall not be destroyed, nor their crops spoiled. I will also prevent every species of war, that they may no more have the calamities that arise from that source. They shall also be safe from robbers and nightly alarms; for I will make them to lie down in safety.

Verse 19. *I will betroth thee unto me*] The people are always considered under the emblem of a wife unfaithful to her husband.

In righteousness] According to law, reason, and equity.

In judgment] According to what is fit and becoming.

In lovingkindness] Having the utmost affection and love for thee.

In mercies.] Forgiving and blotting out all past miscarriages. Or there may be an allusion here to the dowry given by the husband to his wife: "I will give righteousness," &c., as a dowry.

Verse 20. *In faithfulness*] Thou shalt no more prostitute thyself to idols, but be faithful to him who calls himself thy husband.

Thou shalt know the Lord.] There shall be no more infidelity on thy part nor divorce on mine; and thou shalt experience me to be the sole, present, and eternal good of thy immortal spirit: and when this conviction is fully rooted, then there can be no more idolatry, for it shall be seen that an idol is nothing in the world.

Verse 21. *I will hear, saith the Lord*] The sentence is repeated, to show how fully the thing was

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vens, and they shall hear the earth ;

22 And the earth shall hear the corn, and the wine, and the oil ;

and they shall hear Jezreel.

23 And ^v I will sow her unto me in the earth,

^u Chap. i. 4.—^v Jer. xxxi. 27 ; Zech. x. 9.—^w Chap. i. 6.

determined by the Almighty, and how implicitly they might depend on the Divine promise.

I will hear the heavens] The visible heavens, the atmosphere, where vapours are collected. The clouds, when they wish to deposit their fertilizing showers upon the earth.

They shall hear the earth] When it seems to supplicate for rain.

Verse 22. *Shall hear the corn, and the wine*] When they seem to express a desire to supply the wants of man.

And they shall hear Jezreel.] The destitute people who are in want of the necessities of life.

This most elegant gradation in the exertion of the influences of nature, for the supply of the wants of man, may be considered thus :—

1. There is a concord, harmony, and mutual influence, which God has established in the parts of created nature, in reference to the support and preservation of the human race.

2. God alone is the author of all this ; and unless he give his command, communicate his *energetic influence* to the different parts of nature, these effects will not, cannot be produced.

3. *Jezreel*, the people who have been dispersed for their iniquities, and now about to be *sown or planted* in their own land, will require the most *fostering care*. See on ver. 23.

4. They are heard in desiring *oil, wine, and corn*. These are necessary to the support and comfort of life ; and to those the desire of animal life naturally aspires.

5. These products are looked for from the EARTH. On it, and by it, grass grows for the cattle, and corn for the service of man.

6. The seeds or germs, whence proceed corn, wine, and oil, live and grow in the earth ; but cannot come to perfection, unless the earth be impregnated with the dews and rains from the clouds. They are therefore represented as imploring the heavens to collect their clouds, to pour down their fructifying moisture upon it.

7. The clouds, or materials of which they are composed, not being able to arrange themselves, nor aggregate themselves so as to meet those demands, prevent drought, and maintain an effective vegetation, are represented as calling upon the heavens to form, arrange, and supply them with the requisite quantity of moisture.

8. God, who is the author of all being and all bounty, dependent on nothing, comes forward and says, *I will hear the heavens*, the clouds which are gathered in the atmosphere ; he will arrange the particles, saturate those that are *light*, till they become sufficiently *impregnated* with the necessary fluid ; and then direct them in his providence *where* to deposit their contents. And,

9. When brought to the proper place, he will *shake*

^w and I will have mercy upon her that had not obtained mercy ; and I ^x will say to *them which were* not my people, *Thou art* my people ; and they shall say, *Thou art* my God.

^x Chap. i. 10 ; Zech. xiii. 9 ; Rom. ix. 26 ; 1 Pet. ii. 10.

them with his *winds*, or *strike* them with his *thunder*, so as to cause them to fall down in drops to fertilize the earth with their showers.

Thus then—

1. God works upon the *heavens*.

2. In them the *clouds* are collected.

3. The *clouds* drop their moisture upon the *earth*.

4. The *earth* exerts its vegetative influence upon the *germs* which it contains.

5. *They* expand, increase, and become matured, under the genial influences of the *heavens, sun, air, water*, from the clouds, &c.

6. *Man* receives and applies those bounties of Providence, and *variously prepares* them for the support and comfort of life.

Take all this in still fewer words :—

As *Jezreel* or the *Israelites* are here considered as perishing for want of food, all inanimate nature is represented as invoking God in their behalf.

1. The *heavens* have prayed that they be stored with *clouds*, that they may drop down fatness upon the *earth*.

2. The Lord answers the heavens, and *clouds* are formed.

3. The *earth* invokes the *clouds*, that they may drop down their fatness into its bosom.

4. The *bottles of heaven* are, consequently, unstopped for this purpose.

5. Then the *corn, vine, and olive*, implore the *earth* to put forth its vegetative energy.

6. The *earth* answers ; and *corn, wine, and oil* are produced.

7. *Jezreel* cries for the necessities of life, and the abundance of the above supplies all his wants.

All these are dependent on each other, as the links are which constitute a chain ; and God has the government of the whole ; and he manages all for the benefit of man. How wondrous is this *providence* ! How gracious is this *God* !

Here is a series of *prosopopæias* together. Corn, wine, oil, the earth, the clouds and their contents, the *heavens*, sun, moon, &c., are all represented as intelligent beings, speaking to and influencing each other. God is at *one end* of the *chain*, and MAN at the *other* ; and by means of the *intermediate links* the latter is kept in a state of continued dependence upon the *former* for life, breath, and all things.

Verse 23. *I will sow her*] Alluding to the import of the name *Jezreel*, the seed of God. Then shall it appear that God *has shown mercy to them that had not obtained mercy*. Then the covenant of God will be renewed ; for he will call them *his people* who were *not his people* ; and they shall call *Jehovah their God*, who before had *him* not for the object of their worship. It does not appear that these promises have had their

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fulfilment among the Jews. They must either be understood of the blessings experienced by the *Gentiles* on their conversion to God by the preaching of the Gospel, or are yet to be fulfilled to the Jews on their embracing the Gospel, and being brought back to their own land.

The sentences in the latter part of this verse are very abrupt, but exceedingly expressive; leaving out those words *supplied* by the translators, and which unnerve the passage, it stands thus: *I will say to not my people, Thou my people*; and they shall say, *My God*.

CHAPTER III.

By the prophet's taking back his wife, for whom he (her friend or husband) still retained his affection, though she had proved unfaithful; by his entering into a new contract with her; and by his giving her hopes of reconciliation, after she should for some time prove, as in a state of widowhood, the sincerity of her repentance; is represented the gracious manner in which God will restore the Jews from the Babylonish captivity, 1-4. It is also very strongly intimated that the whole house of Israel will be added to the Church of Christ in the latter days, 5.

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THEN said the LORD unto me, ^a Go yet, love a woman beloved of ^b her friend, yet an adulteress, according to the love

of the LORD toward the children of Israel, who look to other gods, and love flagons ^c of wine.

2 So I bought her to me for fifteen *pieces*

^a Chap. i. 2.—^b Jer. iii. 20.—^c Heb. of grapes.

NOTES ON CHAP. III.

Verse 1. *Go yet, love a woman*] This is a different command from that mentioned in the first chapter. That denoted the infidelity of the kingdom of Israel, and God's divorce of them. He gave them up to their enemies, and caused them to be carried into captivity. The woman mentioned here represents one who was a lawful wife joining herself to a paramour; then divorced by her husband; afterwards repenting, and desirous to be joined to her spouse; ceasing from her adulterous commerce, but not yet reconciled to him. This was the state and disposition of the Jews under the Babylonish captivity. Though separated from their own idols, they continued separated from their God. He is still represented as having affectionate feelings towards them; awaiting their full repentance and contrition, in order to renew the marriage covenant. These things are pointed out by the symbolical actions of the prophet.

Beloved of her friend] Or, a lover of evil; or, loving another: for the Hebrew words אהבת רע mean one who loves evil or a friend: because רע signifies a friend, or evil, according as it is pointed. The former seems to be its best sense here; רע rea is a friend; רע' ra is evil.

According to the love of the Lord] This woman, who had proved false to her husband, was still beloved by him, though he could not acknowledge her; as the Israelites were beloved by the Lord, while they were looking after other gods. The flagons of wine were probably such as were used for libations, or drunk in idol feasts. Others think that the words should be translated cakes of dried grapes, sweet cakes, consecrated wafers.

of silver, and for a homer of barley, and a ^d half homer of barley:

A. M. cir. 3219.
B. C. cir. 785.
Ante U. C. 32.
Annulli Sylvii,
R. Alban.,
cir. annum 12.

3 And I said unto her, Thou shalt ^e abide for me many days; thou shalt not play the harlot, and thou shalt not be for another man: so will I also be for thee.

4 For the children of Israel shall abide many

^d Heb. lethech.—^e Deut. xxi. 13.

Verse 2. *Fifteen pieces of silver*] If they were shekels, the price of this woman was about two pounds five shillings.

A homer of barley] As the homer was about eight bushels, or something more, the homer and half was about twelve or thirteen bushels.

Verse 3. *Thou shalt abide for me many days*] He did not take her home, but made a contract with her that, if she would abstain from her evil ways, he would take her to himself after a sufficient trial. In the meantime he gave her the money and the barley to subsist upon, that she might not be under the temptation of becoming again unfaithful.

So will I also be for thee.] That is, if thou, Israel, wilt keep thyself separate from thy idolatry, and give me proof, by thy total abstinence from idols, that thou wilt be my faithful worshipper, I will receive thee again, and in the meantime support thee with the necessaries of life while thou art in the land of thy captivity. This is farther illustrated in the following verses.

Verse 4. *Many days without a king*] Hitherto this prophecy has been literally fulfilled. Since the destruction of the temple by the Romans they have neither had king nor prince, nor any civil government of their own, but have lived in different nations of the earth as mere exiles. They have neither priests nor sacrifices, nor urim nor thummim; no prophet, no oracle, no communication of any kind from God.

Without an image—ephod—(traphim)] The Septuagint read, οὐδὲ ὄψωνος θυσίας, οὐδὲ αὐτοῦ θυσιαστήριον. οὐδὲ ἱερείας, οὐδὲ ὀργάνον: "Without a sacrifice, without an altar, without a priesthood, and without oracles;" that is, the urim and thummim. The Vulgate, Arabic, and Syriac read nearly the same. Instead of צנכה

A. M. cir. 3219. days ^f without a king, and
B. C. cir. 785. without a prince, and without
Ante U. C. 32. sacrifice, and without ^g an image,
Amuli Sylvi, and without an ^h ephod, and
R. Alban.,
cir. annum 12. without ⁱ teraphim :

^f Chap. x. 3 : Song of the three children, ver. 15 — ^g Heb. *retzuzim*, or *statue*, or *pillar*; Isa. xix. 19. — ^h Exod. xxxviii. 6.
ⁱ Judg. xvii. 5.

matsebah, an image, they have evidently read *מִזְבֵּחַ* *mizbeach*, an altar; the letters of these words being very similar, and easily mistaken for each other. But instead of either, one, if not two, of Kennicott's MSS. has *מִנְחָה* *minchah*, an oblation.

What is called *image* may signify any kind of *pillar*, such as God forbade them to erect, Lev. xxvi. 1, lest it should be an incitement to idolatry.

The *ephod* was the high priest's garment of ceremony; the *teraphim* were some kind of *amulets*, *telesms*, or *idolatrous images*; the *urim* and *thummim* belonged to the *breast-plate*, which was attached to the *ephod*.

Instead of *teraphim* some would read *seraphim*, changing the *tau* into *sin*; these are an order of the celestial hierarchy. In short, all the time that the Israelites were in captivity in Babylon, they seem to have been as wholly without forms of idolatrous worship as they were without the worship of God; and this may be what the prophet designs: they were totally without any kind of public worship, whether true or false. As well without images and *teraphim*, as they were without sacrifice and *ephod*, though still idolaters in their hearts. They were in a state of the most miserable darkness, which was to continue many days; and it has continued now nearly eighteen hundred years, and must continue yet longer, till they acknowledge him as their Saviour whom they crucified as a blasphemer.

Verse 5. *Afterward shall the children of Israel re-*

5 Afterward shall the children of Israel return, and ^k seek the LORD their God, and ^l David their king; and shall fear the LORD and his goodness in the ^m latter days.

A. M. cir. 3219.
B. C. cir. 785.
Ante U. C. 32.
Amuli Sylvi,
R. Alban.,
cir. annum 12.

^k Jer. i. 4, 5; Chap. v. 6. — ^l Jer. xxx. 9; Ezek. xxxiv. 23, 24; xxxvii. 22, 24. — ^m Isa. ii. 2; Jer. xxx. 24; Ezek. xxxviii. 8, 16; Dan. ii. 28; Mic. iv. 1.

turn] Shall repent of their iniquities, and seek the Lord; lay aside their mock worship, and serve the true God in spirit and in truth.

And David their king] Or as the Targum, "They shall obey the Messiah, the Son of David, their King;" and thus look believingly upon him whom they have pierced, and mourn. And then shall their long spiritual darkness and dismal captivity have an end; but not before. The Messiah, as David, is promised in Jer. xxx. 9; Ezek. xxxiv. 23; xxxvii. 22, 24, 25, (where see the notes,) and in this place of Hosea. Some think that the family of David is intended; but if we go to the rigour of the letter, the house of Israel was scarcely ever perfectly submissive to David. And we know that after the death of Solomon they never acknowledged the house of David till they were all carried away captive; and certainly never since. And to say that Zerubbabel is here meant, is not supportable, as the very short and imperfect obedience of the Jews to Zerubbabel can never comport with the high terms of this and similar prophecies. We are obliged, therefore, from the evidence of these prophecies, from the evidence of the above facts, from the evidence of the rabbins themselves, and from the evidence of the New Testament, to consider these texts as applying solely to JESUS CHRIST, the promised MESSIAH, who has been a light to lighten the Gentiles, and will yet be the glory of his people Israel. There is a strange propensity in some men to deny these evidences of Christianity, while they profess to believe its doctrines.

CHAPTER IV.

The prophet charges his people with their enormous sins, 1, 2; in consequence of which they are threatened with heavy judgments, 3-5. God himself is then introduced complaining of the ignorance and obstinacy of Israel; and as their priests had a large share in the common guilt, it is declared that they shall be visited with a proportionable share of the common ruin, 6-11. The sins of idolatry and divination are then particularly reprov'd, 12-14; and Judah admonished to beware of these sins, which would leave her rebellious sister Israel helpless and desolate as a lamb in a desert, 15, 16. In the remaining verses the style is varied, but the subject is the same. Ephraim is given up to idolatry, and the necessary consequence declared to be a bitter draught! Immediately we see him bound in the wings of a mighty tempest, and driven as chaff before the wind, either to destruction or captivity, 17-19.

A. M. cir. 3224. HEAR the word of the LORD,
B. C. cir. 780. ye children of Israel: for
Ante U. C. 27. the LORD hath a ^a controversy
Amuli Sylvi, with the inhabitants of the land,
R. Alban.,
cir. annum 17.

because there is no truth, nor mercy, nor ^b knowledge of God in the land.

A. M. cir. 3224.
B. C. cir. 780.
Ante U. C. 27.
Amuli Sylvi,
R. Alban.,
cir. annum 17.

2 By swearing, and lying, and

tiff, and the Israelites defendants. It is Jehovah *versus* Israel and Judah.

But when has God a controversy with any land! —

^a Isa. i. 18; iii. 13, 14; Jer. xxv. 31; Chap. xii. 2; Mic. vi. 2.

^b Jer. iv. 22; v. 4.

NOTES ON CHAP. IV.

Verse 1. The Lord hath a controversy] *דָּוָר* *duvur*, what we should call a lawsuit, in which God is plain-

A. M. cir. 3224.
B. C. cir. 780.
Ante U. C. 27.
Amulii Sylvii,
R. Alban.
cir. annum 17.

killing, and stealing, and committing adultery, they break out, and ^c blood toucheth blood.

3 Therefore ^d shall the land mourn, and ^e every one that dwelleth therein shall languish, with the beasts of the field, and with the fowls of heaven; yea, the fishes of the sea also shall be taken away.

4 Yet let no man strive, nor reprove another: for thy people *are* as they ^f that strive with the priest.

^c Heb. *bloods*.—^d Jer. iv. 28; xii. 4; Amos v. 16; viii. 8.
^e Zeph. i. 3.

Answer. When there is no truth, nor mercy, nor knowledge of God in the land. These refer to the minds of the people. But wherever these righteous principles are wanting, there will soon be a vicious practice; hence it is added,

Verse 2. *By swearing, and lying*] Where there is no truth there will be lies and perjury; for false swearing is brought in to confirm lying statements. And when there is no mercy, killing, slaying, and murders, will be frequent. And where there is no knowledge of God, no conviction of his omnipresence and omniscience, private offences, such as stealing, adulteries, &c., will prevail. These, sooner or later, break out, become a flood, and carry all before them. Private stealing will assume the form of a public robbery, and adulteries become fashionable, especially among the higher orders; and suits of crim. con. render them more public, scandalous, and corrupting. By the examination of witnesses, and reading of infamous letters in a court of justice, people are taught the wiles and stratagems to be used to accomplish these ends, and prevent detection; and also how to avoid those circumstances which have led to the detection of others. Every report of such matters is an experimental lecture on successful debauchery.

Blood toucheth blood.] Murders are not only frequent, but assassinations are mutual. Men go out to kill each other; as in our duels, the frenzy of cowards; and as there is no law regarded, and no justice in the land, the nearest akin slays the murderer. Even in our land, where duels are so frequent, if a man kill his antagonist, it is murder; and so generally brought in by an honest coroner and his jury. It is then brought into court; but who is hanged for it? The very murder is considered as an affair of honour, though it began in a dispute about a prostitute; and it is directed to be brought in manslaughter; and the murderer is slightly fined for having hurried his neighbour, perhaps once his friend, into the eternal world, with all his imperfections on his head! No wonder that a land mourns where these prevail; and that God should have a controversy with it. Such crimes as these are sufficient to bring God's curse upon any land. And how does God show his displeasure? See the following verse.

Verse 3. *Therefore shall the land mourn*] Fruitful seasons shall be denied.

That dwelleth therein shall languish] Endemic and

5 Therefore shalt thou fall ^g in the day, and the prophet also shall fall with thee in the night, and I will ^h destroy thy mother.

6 ⁱ My people are ^k destroyed for lack of knowledge: because thou hast rejected knowledge, I will also reject thee, that thou shalt be no priest to me: seeing thou hast forgotten the law of thy God, I will also forget thy children.

A. M. cir. 3224.
B. C. cir. 780.
Ante U. C. 27.
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R. Alban.
cir. annum 17.

^f Deut. xvii. 12.—^g See Jer. vi. 4, 5; xx. 8.—^h Heb. *cut off*.
ⁱ Isa. v. 13.—^k Heb. *cut off*.

epidemic disorders shall prevail, and multitudes shall die; so that mourning shall be found in all quarters.

The beasts of the field, and with the fowls] There is a death of cattle and domestic animals, in consequence of the badness of the season.

The fishes of the sea also shall be taken away.] Those immense shoals which at certain seasons frequent the coasts, which are caught in millions, and become a very useful home supply, and a branch of most profitable traffic, they shall be directed by the unseen influence of God to avoid our coasts, as has frequently been the case with herrings, mackerel, pilchards, &c.; and so this source of supply and wealth has been shut up, because of the iniquities of the land.

Verse 4. *Yet let no man strive*] Or, *no man contendeth*. All these evils stalk abroad unreprieved, for all are guilty. None can say, "Let me pluck the mote out of thy eye," because he knows that "there is a beam in his own."

For thy people are] The people and the priest are alike rebels against the Lord; the priests having become idolaters, as well as the people. Bp. Newcome renders this clause, "And as is the provocation of the priest, so is that of my people." The whole clause in the original is *veammecha kimeribey cohen*, "and thy people as the rebellions of the priest." But one of my oldest MSS. omits *cohen*, "priest;" and then the text may be read, *And thy people are as rebels*. In this MS. *cohen* is added in the margin by a much later hand.

Verse 5. *Therefore shalt thou fall in the day*] In the most open and public manner, without snare or ambush.

And the prophet also shall fall—in the night] The false prophet, when employed in taking prognostications from stars, meteors, &c.

And I will destroy thy mother.] The metropolis or mother city. Jerusalem or Samaria is meant.

Verse 6. *My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge*] They have not the knowledge of God, nor of sacred things, nor of their own interest, nor of the danger to which they are exposed. They walk on blindly, and perish.

Because thou hast rejected knowledge] So they might have become wise, had they not rejected the means of improvement.

Thou shalt be no priest to me] If this be the true reading, there must be reference to some particular

A. M. cir. 3224. B. C. cir. 780. Ante U. C. 27. Amulii Sylvii, R. Alban., cir. annum 17. 7 ¹ As they were increased, so they sinned against me : ^m *therefore* will I change their glory into shame.

8 They eat up the sin of my people, and they ⁿ set their heart on their iniquity.

9 And there shall be, ^o like people, like priest : and I will ^p punish them for their ways, and ^q reward them their doings.

10 For ^r they shall eat, and not have enough : they shall commit whoredom, and shall not increase : because they have left off to take heed to the LORD.

11 Whoredom and wine and new wine ^s take away the heart.

12 My people ask counsel at their ^t stocks, and their staff declareth unto them : for ^u the spirit of whoredoms hath caused *them* to err, and they have gone a whoring from under their God.

¹ Chap. xiii. 6. — ² 1 Sam. ii. 30 ; Mal. ii. 9 ; Phil. iii. 19. ³ Heb. *lift up their soul to their iniquity* — ⁴ Isa. xxiv. 2 ; Jer. v. 31. — ⁵ Heb. *visit upon* — ⁶ Heb. *cause to return* — ⁷ Lev. xxvi. 26 ; Mic. vi. 11 ; Hag. i. 6 — ⁸ Isa. xxviii. 7 ; See Eccles. vii. 7. — ⁹ Jer. ii. 27 ; Hab. ii. 19.

priest, well known, to whom these words are personally addressed ; unless by priest the whole priesthood is meant, and then it may apply to the priests of Jeroboam's calves.

Verse 7. *Will I change their glory into shame.*] As the idolaters at Dan and Bethel have changed my glory into the similitude of an ox that eateth grass, (Rom. i. 23,) so will I change their *glory* into *shame* or ignominy. In the day of my wrath, their calf-gods shall not deliver them.

Verse 8. *They eat up the sin of my people* חטאת *chattath*, the *sin-offering*, though it be offered contrary to the law ; for their *hearts are set on iniquity*, they wish to do whatever is contrary to God.

Verse 9. *Like people, like priest*] “The priest a wanderer from the narrow way ; The silly sheep, no wonder that they stray.” *I will punish them*] Both priest and people ; both equally bad.

Verse 10. *They shall eat, and not have enough*] Whatever means they may use to *satisfy* or *gratify* themselves shall be ineffectual.

Verse 11. *Whoredom and wine*] These debaucheries go generally together.

Take away the heart.] Darken the understanding, deprave the judgment, pervert the will, debase all the passions, &c.

Verse 12. *At their stocks*] They consult their wooden gods.

And their staff declareth] They use divination by rods ; see the note on Ezek. xxi., where this sort of divination (*rabdomancy*) is explained.

Verse 13. *Under oaks*] אלון *allon*, from אלל *alal*, he was strong. Hence, the oak, in Latin, is called *robur* ; which word means also, *strength*, the oak being the strongest of all the trees of the forest.

13 ^v They sacrifice upon the tops of the mountains, and burn incense upon the hills, under oaks and poplars and elms, because the shadow thereof is good : ^w therefore your daughters shall commit whoredom, and your spouses shall commit adultery.

14 ^x I will not punish your daughters when they commit whoredom, nor your spouses when they commit adultery : for themselves are separated with whores, and they sacrifice with harlots : therefore the people that ^y doth not understand shall ^z fall.

15 Though thou, Israel, play the harlot, yet let not Judah offend ; ^a and come not ye unto Gilgal, neither go ye up to ^b Beth-aven, ^c nor swear, The LORD liveth.

16 For Israel ^d slideth back as a backsliding

¹ Isa. xlv. 20. Chap. v. 4 — ² Isa. i. 29 ; Lev. 5. 7 ; Ezek. vi. 13 ; xx. 28. — ³ Amos vii. 17 ; Rom. i. 28. — ⁴ Or, *Shall I not*, &c. — ⁵ Ver. 1. 6. — ⁶ Or, *be punished* — ⁷ Ch. ix. 15 ; xii. 11 ; Amos iv. 4 ; v. 5. — ⁸ 1 Kings xii. 29 ; Ch. x. 5. — ⁹ Amos vii. 14 ; Zeph. i. 5. — ¹⁰ Jer. iii. 6 ; vii. 24 ; viii. 5 ; Zech. vii. 11

The shadow thereof is good] Their “daughters committed whoredom, and their spouses committed adultery.” 1. Their deities were worshipped by prostitution. 2. They drank much in their idol worship, ver. 11, and thus their passions became inflamed. 3. The *thick groves* were favourable to the whoredoms and adulteries mentioned here. In imitation of these, some nations have their public gardens.

Verse 14. *I will not punish*] Why should you be stricken any more ; ye will revolt more and more. When God, in judgment, removes his judgments, the case of that people is desperate. While there is *hope*, there is *correction*.

Themselves are separated] There is a reference here to certain debaucheries which should not be described. The state of the people at this time must have been abominable beyond all precedent ; animal, sensual, bestial, diabolical : women consecrating themselves to serve their idols by public prostitution ; boys dismembered like the Galli or priests of Cybele ; men and women acting unnaturally ; and all conjoining to act diabolically.

Verse 15. *Let not Judah offend*] Israel was *totally* dissolute ; Judah was not so. Here she is exhorted to maintain her integrity. If the former will go to what was once *Beth-el*, the *house of God*, now *Beth-aven*, the *house of iniquity*, because Jeroboam has set up his calves there, let not Judah imitate them. *Gilgal* was the place where the covenant of circumcision was renewed when the people passed over Jordan ; but was rendered infamous by the worship of idols, after Jeroboam had set up his idolatry.

Verse 16. *Israel slideth back*] They are untractable, like an unbroken heifer or steer, that *pulls back*, rather than *draw in the yoke*.

Will feed them as a lamb in a large place.] A species

A. M. cir. 3224.
B. C. cir. 780.
Ante U. C. 27.
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cir. annum 17.

heifer: now the LORD will feed them as a lamb in a large place.

17 Ephraim is joined to idols: let him alone.

18 Their drink is sour: they have committed whoredom continually: her

h rulers with shame do love, Give ye.

19 The wind hath bound her up in her wings, and they shall be ashamed because of their sacrifices.

A. M. cir. 3224.
B. C. cir. 780.
Ante U. C. 27.
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R. Alban.,
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* Matt. xv. 14.—† Heb. is gone.—‡ Mic. iii. 11; vii. 3.—§ Heb. shields; Psa. lxxiv. 9.

† Psa. i. 4; lxxviii. 13; Isa. xi. 15; xli. 16; lvii. 13; Jer. iv. 11, 12; li. 1.—‡ Isa. i. 29; Jer. ii. 26.

of irony. Ye shall go to Assyria, and be scattered among the nations; ye may sport yourselves in the extensive empire, whither ye shall be carried captives.

Verse 17. Ephraim] The ten tribes.

Is joined to idols] Is become incorporated with false gods.

Let him alone.] They are irreclaimable, leave them to the consequences of their vicious conduct.

Verse 18. Their drink is sour] Or rather, he is gone after their wine. The enticements of idolatry have carried them away.

Her rulers with shame do love] Rather, have loved shame; they glory in their abominations.

Give ye.] Perhaps it would be better to read, Her rulers have committed, &c. They have loved gifts. What a shame! These were their rulers, literally, their shields. Justice and judgment were perverted.

Verse 19. The wind hath bound her] A parching wind has blasted them in their wings—coasts, borders; or they are carried away into captivity, as with the most rapid blight. These two last verses are very obscure.

CHAPTER V.

This chapter begins with threatening the Israelites for ensnaring the people to idolatry by their sacrifices and other rites on Mizpah and Tabor, 1-5. Their sacrifices, however costly, are declared to be unacceptable, 6; and their substance is devoted to the locust, 7. Nor is judgment to stop here. The cities of Judah are called upon, in a very animated manner, to prepare for the approach of enemies. Benjamin is to be pursued; Ephraim is to be desolate; and all this is intimated to Israel, that they may by repentance avert the judgment, 8, 9. The following verses contain farther denunciations, 10-13, expressed in terms equally terrible and sublime, 14. The Lord afflicts not willingly the children of men; he visits them with temporal calamities that he may heal their spiritual malady, 15.

A. M. cir. 3224.
B. C. cir. 780.
Ante U. C. 27.
Amulii Sylvi,
R. Alban.,
cir. annum 17.

HEAR ye this, O priests; and hearken, ye house of Israel; and give ye ear, O house of the king; for judgment is toward

you, because ye have been a snare on Mizpah, and a net spread upon Tabor.

2 And the revolvers are profound to make slaughter, though I have been a Rebuker of them all.

3 I know Ephraim, and Israel is not hid from me: for now, O Ephraim, thou comittest whoredom, and Israel is defiled.

4 They will not frame their doings to turn unto their God: for the spirit of whoredoms is in the midst of them, and they have not known the LORD.

A. M. cir. 3224.
B. C. cir. 780.
Ante U. C. 27.
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R. Alban.,
cir. annum 17.

* Chap. vi. 9.—† Isa. xxix. 15.—‡ Or, and, &c.—§ Heb. a correction.—|| Amos iii. 2.

† Ezek. xxiii. 5, &c.; chap. iv. 17.—‡ Heb. They will not give. || Or, Their doings will not suffer them.—|| Chap. iv. 12.

NOTES ON CHAP. V.

Verse 1. Hear ye this, O priests] A process is instituted against the priests, the Israelites, and the house of the king; and they are called on to appear and defend themselves. The accusation is, that they have ensnared the people, caused them to practise idolatry, both at Mizpah and Tabor. Mizpah was situated beyond Jordan, in the mountains of Gilead; see Judg. xi. 29. And Tabor was a beautiful mountain in the tribe of Zebulun. Both these places are said to be eminent for hunting, &c.; and hence the natural occurrence of the words snare and net, in speaking of them.

Verse 2. The revolvers are profound to make slaugh-

ter] Here may be a reference to the practice of hunters, making deep pits in the ground, and lightly covering them over, that the beasts, not discovering them, might fall in, and become a prey.

Though I have been a Rebuker] "I will bring chastisement on them all." As they have made victims of others to their idolatry, I will make victims of them to my justice. Some have thought that as many as wished to depart from the idolatrous worship set up by Jeroboam, were slaughtered; and thus Jeroboam the son of Nebat made Israel to sin.

Verse 3. I know Ephraim] I know the whole to be idolaters.

Verse 4. They will not frame their doings] They

A. M. cir. 3294.
B. C. cir. 780.
Ante U. C. 27.
Amulii Sylvi,
R. Alban.
cir. annum 17.

5 And ^k the pride of Israel doth testify to his face: therefore shall Israel and Ephraim fall in their iniquity: Judah also shall fall with them.

6 ^l They shall go with their flocks and with their herds to seek the LORD; but they shall not find him; he hath withdrawn himself from them.

7 They have ^m dealt treacherously against the LORD: for they have begotten strange children: now shall ⁿ a month devour them with their portions.

8 ^o Blow ye the cornet in Gibeah, and the trumpet in Ramah: ^p cry aloud at ^q Beth-aven, ^r after thee, O Benjamin.

9 Ephraim shall be desolate in the day of rebuke: among the tribes of Israel have I made known that which shall surely be.

10 The princes of Judah were like them that ^s remove the bound: therefore I will pour

^k Chap. vi. 10.—^l Prov. i. 28. Isa. i. 15. Jer. xi. 11. Ezek. xiv. 1. Mic. i. 4. John vi. 34.—^m Isa. xlviii. 8. Jer. ii. 20; v. 11; Chap. vi. 7; Mal. ii. 11.—ⁿ Zech. xi. 8.—^o Chap. viii. 1; Joel ii. 1.—^p Isa. x. 30.—^q Josh. vii. 2; chap. iv. 15. ^r Judg. i. 14.—^s Deut. xxx. 14, xxxv. 17.—^t Deut. xxviii. 33. ^u 1 Kings xii. 28; Mic. vi. 16.

never purpose to turn to God, they have fully imbibed the spirit of idolatry.

Verse 5. *The pride of Israel doth testify to his face*] The effrontery with which they practise idolatry manifests, not only their insolence, but the deep depravity of their heart; but their pride and arrogance shall be humbled.

Verse 6. *They shall go with their flocks*] They shall offer many sacrifices, professing to seek and be reconciled to the Lord; but they shall not find him. As they still retain the spirit of their idolatry, he has withdrawn himself from them.

Verse 7. *Now shall a month devour them*] In a month's time the king of Assyria shall be upon them, and oblige them to purchase their lives and liberties by a grievous tax of fifty shekels per head. This Menahem, king of Israel, gave to Pul, king of Assyria, 2 Kings xv. 16–20. Instead of month, some translate the original locust. "The locusts shall devour them."

Verse 8. *Blow ye the cornet in Gibeah*] Gibeah and Ramah were cities of Judah, in the tribe of Benjamin.

After thee, O Benjamin] An abrupt call of warning. "Benjamin, fly for thy life! The enemy is just behind thee!" This is a prediction of the invasion of the Assyrians, and the captivity of the ten tribes.

Verse 9. *Among the tribes of Israel have I made known*] They have got sufficient warning; it is their own fault that they have not taken it.

Verse 10. *Like them that remove the bound*] As execrable as they who remove the land-mark. They

out my wrath upon them like water.

11 Ephraim is ^t oppressed and broken in judgment, because he willingly walked after ^u the commandment.

12 Therefore will I be unto Ephraim as a moth, and to the house of Judah ^v as ^w rottenness.

13 When Ephraim saw his sickness, and Judah saw his ^x wound, then went Ephraim ^y to the Assyrian, ^z and sent ^a to King Jareb: yet could he not heal you, nor cure you of your wound.

14 For ^b I will be unto Ephraim as a lion, and as a ^c young lion to the house of Judah: I, even I, will tear and go away; I will take away, ^d and none shall rescue him.

15 I will go and return to my place, ^e till ^f they acknowledge their offence, and seek my face: ^g in their affliction they will seek me early.

^t Prov. xii. 4.—^u Or, a worm.—^v Jer. xxx. 12.—^w 2 Kings xv. 19; chap. vii. 11; xii. 1.—^x Chap. x. 6.—^y Or, to the house of Israel; or, to the king that should perish.—^z Lam. ii. 10; chap. xiii. 7, 8.—^a Isa. xxx. 6.—^b Psa. 1. 22.—^c Heb. till they be guilty.—^d Lev. xxvi. 40, 41; Jer. xxix. 12, 13; Ezek. vi. 9; xx. 43; xxxvi. 31.—^e Psa. lxxviii. 34.

have leaped over law's inclosure, and scaled all the walls of right; they have despised and broken all laws, human and Divine.

Verse 11. *Walked after the commandment.*] Jeroboam's commandment to worship his calves at Dan and Beth-el. Many of them were not forced to do this; they did it willingly.

Verse 12. *Unto Ephraim as a moth*] I will consume them by little and little, as a moth frets a garment.

Verse 13. *When Ephraim saw his sickness*] When both Israel and Judah felt their own weakness to resist their enemies, instead of calling upon and trusting in me, they sought sinful alliances, and trusted in their idols.

King Jareb] This name occurs nowhere in Scripture but here and in chap. x. 6. The Vulgate and Targum render יָרֵב yareb, an avenger, a person whom they thought able to save them from their enemies. It is well known that Menahem, king of Israel, sought alliance with Pul and Tiglath-pileser, kings of Assyria, and Ahaz, king of Judah. These were the protectors that Ephraim sought after. See 2 Kings xv. and xvi. But far from healing them by making them tributary, the Assyrians made their wound more dangerous.

Verse 14. *I will be—as a lion*] כַּשְׁשַׁחֶל cashshachel, as a panther or lioness.

Verse 15. *I will go and return to my place*] I will abandon them till they acknowledge their offences. This had the wished-for effect, as we shall see in the following chapter; for they repented and turned to God, and he had mercy upon them. These two verses are considered as instances of the true sublime.

CHAPTER VI.

The prophet earnestly exhorts to repentance, 1-3. God is then introduced as very tenderly and pathetically remonstrating against the backslidings of Ephraim and Judah, 4-11.

A. M. cir. 3224.
B. C. cir. 780.
Ante U. C. 27.
Amulii Sylvi,
R. Alban.,
cir. annum 17.

COME, and let us return unto the LORD: for ^ahe hath torn, and ^bhe will heal us; he hath smitten, and he will bind us up.

2 ^c After two days will he revive us: in the third day he will raise us up, and we shall live in his sight.

3 ^d Then shall we know, if we follow on to know the LORD: his going forth is prepared

^a Deut. xxxii. 39; 1 Sam. ii. 6; Job v. 18; Chap. v. 14.
^b Jer. xxx. 17.—^c 1 Cor. xv. 4.—^d Isa. liv. 13.—^e 2 Sam.

^e as the morning; and ^fhe shall come unto us ^gas the rain, as the latter and former rain unto the earth.

4 ^h O Ephraim, what shall I do unto thee? O Judah, what shall I do unto thee? for your ⁱ goodness is ^k as a morning cloud, and as the early dew it goeth away.

5 Therefore have I hewed them ^l by the

A. M. cir. 3224.
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xxiii. 4.—^f Psa. lxxii. 6.—^g Job xxix. 23.—^h Chap. xi. 8.
ⁱ Or, mercy, or kindness.—^k Chap. xiii. 3.—^l Jer. i. 10; v. 14.

NOTES ON CHAP. VI.

Verse 1. *Come, and let us return unto the Lord*] When God had purposed to abandon them, and they found that he had returned to his place—to his temple, where alone he could be successfully sought; they, feeling their weakness, and the fickleness, weakness, and unfaithfulness of their idols and allies, now resolve to “return to the Lord;” and, referring to what he said, chap. v. 14: “I will tear and go away;” they say, he “hath torn, but he will heal us;” their allies had torn, but they gave them no healing. While, therefore, they acknowledge the justice of God in their punishment, they depend on his well-known mercy and compassion for restoration to life and health.

Verse 2. *After two days will he revive*] Such is his power that in two or three days he can restore us. He can realize all our hopes, and give us the strongest token for good.

In the third day he will raise us up] In so short a time can he give us complete deliverance. These words are supposed to refer to the death and resurrection of our Lord; and it is thought that the apostle refers to them, 1 Cor. xv. 4: “Christ rose again the third day, according to the Scriptures;” and this is the only place in the Scriptures, i. e., of the Old Testament, where his resurrection on the third day seems to be hinted at. The original, יקמו yekimenu, has been translated, *he will raise him up*. Then they who trusted in him could believe that they should be quickened together with him.

And we shall live in his sight.] His resurrection being a proof of theirs.

Verse 3. *Then shall we know*] We shall have the fullest evidence that we have not believed in vain.

If we follow on to know the Lord] If we continue to be as much in earnest as we now are.

His going forth] The manifestation of his mercy to our souls is as certain as the rising of the sun at the appointed time.

And he shall come unto us as the rain] As surely as the early and the latter rain come. The first, to prepare the earth for the seed; this fell in autumn: the second, to prepare the full ear for the harvest; this

fell in spring. Here is strong confidence; but not misplaced, however worthless the persons were. As surely as the sun, who is now set, is running his course to arise on us in the morning, and make a glorious day after a dreary night; so surely shall the Lord come again from his place, and the Sun of righteousness shall arise on our souls with healing in his wings. He is already on his way to save us.

Verse 4. *O Ephraim, what shall I do unto thee?*] This is the answer of the Lord to the above pious resolutions; sincere while they lasted, but frequently forgotten, because the people were fickle. Their goodness (for goodness it was while it endured) was like the morning cloud that fadeth away before the rising sun, or like the early dew which is speedily evaporated by heat. Ephraim and Judah had too much goodness in them to admit of their total rejection, and too much evil to admit of their being placed among the children. Speaking after the manner of men, the justice and mercy of God seem puzzled how to act toward them. When justice was about to destroy them for their iniquity, it was prevented by their repentance and contrition: when mercy was about to pour upon them as penitents its choicest blessings, it was prevented by their fickleness and relapse! These things induce the just and merciful God to exclaim, “O Ephraim, what shall I do unto thee? O Judah, what shall I do unto thee?” The only thing that could be done in such a case was that which God did.

Verse 5. *Therefore have I hewed them by the prophets*] I have sent my prophets to testify against their fickleness. They have smitten them with the most solemn and awful threatenings; they have, as it were, slain them by the words of my mouth. But to what purpose?

Thy judgments are as the light that goeth forth] Instead of אור יצא ויִשְׁפֹּטֵם umispateycha or yetse, “and thy judgments are as the light that goeth forth,” the versions in general have read אור ויִשְׁפֹּטֵם umishpatikeor, “and my judgment is as the light.” The final *chaph* in the common reading has by mistake been taken from אור aur, and joined to מִשְׁפֹּטֵם mishpatim; and thus turned it from the singular to the plural number, with the postfix *chaph*. The proper

A. M. cir. 3224.
B. C. cir. 780.
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prophets; I have slain them by
the words of my mouth: and
thy judgments are as the light
that goeth forth.

6 For I desired mercy, and not sacrifice; and
the knowledge of God more than burnt offerings.

7 But they like men have transgressed
the covenant: there have they dealt treache-
rously against me.

8 Gilead is a city of them that work iniquity,
and is polluted with blood.

^m Jer. xxiii. 29; Heb. iv. 12.—ⁿ Or, that thy judgments might
be, &c.—^o 1 Sam. xv. 22; Eccles. v. 1; Mic. vi. 8; Matt. ix.
13; xii. 7.—^p Psalm l. 8, 9; Proverbs xxi. 3; Isaiah i. 11.
Jer. xxi. 16; John xvii. 3.—^q Or, like Adam; Job xxxi. 33.
s Chap. viii. 1.

reading is, most probably, "And my judgment is as
the light going forth." It shall be both evident and
swift; alluding both to the velocity and splendour of
light.

Verse 6. *I desired mercy, and not sacrifice*] I taught
them righteousness by my prophets; for I desired
mercy. I was more willing to save than to destroy;
and would rather see them full of penitent and holy
resolutions, than behold them offering the best and most
numerous victims upon my altar. See Matt. ix. 13.

Verse 7. *But they like men* (כִּדְמוּתָם *keadam*, "like
Adam") have transgressed the covenant] They have
sinned against light and knowledge as he did. This
is sense, the other is scarcely so. There was a strik-
ing similarity in the two cases. Adam, in Paradise,
transgressed the commandment, and I cast him out:
Israel, in possession of the promised land, transgressed
my covenant, and I cast them out, and sent them into
captivity.

Verse 8. *Gilead is a city of them that work iniquity*]
In this place Jacob and Laban made their covenant,
and set up a heap of stones, which was called *Galeed*,
the heap of testimony; and most probably idolatry
was set up here. Perhaps the very heap became the
object of superstitious adoration.

Verse 9. *As troops of robbers*] What a sad picture
is this of the state of the priesthood! The country of
Gilead was infamous for its robberies and murders.

A. M. cir. 3224.
B. C. cir. 780.
Ante U. C. 27.
Amulii Sylvii,
R. Alban.,
cir. annum 17.

9 And as troops of robbers
wait for a man, so the company
of priests murder in the way
by consent: for they commit
lewdness.

10 I have seen a horrible thing in the house
of Israel: there is the whoredom of Ephraim,
Israel is defiled.

11 Also, O Judah, he hath set a harvest
for thee, when I returned the captivity of
my people.

^t Chap. v. 7.—^u Chap. xii. 11.—^v Or, *swearing for blood*.
^w Jer. xi. 9; Ezek. xxii. 25; Chap. v. 1, 2.—^x Heb. with one
shoulder, or to Shechem.—^y Or, *enmity*.—^z Jer. v. 31.
^a Chap. iv. 12, 13, 17.—^b Jer. li. 33; Joel iii. 13; Rev. xiv. 15.
^c Isa. cxxvi. 1.

The idolatrous priests there formed themselves into
companies, and kept possession of the roads and
passes; and if they found any person going to Jeru-
salem to worship the true God, they put him to death.
The reason is given:—

For they commit lewdness.] They are gross idol-
aters.

Verse 10. *I have seen a horrible thing*] That is,
the idolatry that prevailed in Israel to such a degree
that the whole land was defiled.

Verse 11. *O Judah, he hath set a harvest for thee*]
Thou also hast transgressed; thy harvest will come;
thou shalt be reaped down and sent into captivity.
The sickle is already thrust in. That which thou
hast sowed shalt thou reap. They who sow into the
flesh shall reap corruption.

When I returned the captivity of my people.] Bp.
Newcome translates, "Among those who lead away
the captivity of my people." There is thy harvest;
they who have led Israel into captivity shall lead thee
also into the same. The Assyrians and Babylonians
were the same kind of people; equally idolatrous,
equally oppressive, equally cruel. From the common
reading some suppose this to be a promise of return
from captivity. It is true that Judah was gathered
together again and brought back to their own land;
but the majority of the Israelites did not return, and
are not now to be found.

CHAPTER VII.

Here God complains that though he had employed every means for reforming Israel, they still persisted in
their iniquity, without fearing the consequences, 1, 2; that those who ought to check their crimes were
pleased with them, 3; and that they all burned with adultery, as an oven when fully heated, and ready to
receive the kneaded dough, 4. The fifth verse alludes to some recent enormities; the sixth charges them
with dividing their time between inactivity and iniquity; the seventh alludes to their civil broils and con-
spiracies; (see 2 Kings xv. 10, 14, 25;) the eighth to their joining themselves with idolatrous nations; and
the ninth describes the sad consequence. The tenth verse reproves their pride and open contempt of God's
worship; the eleventh reproves their foolish conduct in applying for aid to their enemies; (see 2 Kings xv.
19, and xvii. 4;) the twelfth and thirteenth threaten them with punishments; the fourteenth charges them
with hypocrisy in their acts of humiliation; the fifteenth with ingratitude; and the image of the deceitful
bow, in the sixteenth verse, is highly expressive of their frequent apostasies; and their hard speeches
against God shall be visited upon them by their becoming a reproach in the land of their enemies.

A. M. cir. 3224.
B. C. cir. 780.
Ante U. C. 27.
Amulii Sylvii,
R. Alban.,
cir. annum 17.

WHEN I would have healed
Israel, then the iniquity of
Ephraim was discovered, and the
wickedness of Samaria: for

^b they commit falsehood; and the thief cometh
in, and the troop of robbers ^c spoileth without.

2 And they ^d consider not in their hearts
that I ^e remember all their wickedness: now
^f their own doings have beset them about;
they are ^g before my face.

3 They make the king glad with their wick-
edness, and the princes ^h with their lies.

4 ⁱ They are all adulterers, as an oven
heated by the baker, ^k who ceaseth ^l from
raising after he hath kneaded the dough, until
it be leavened.

^a Heb. evils. — ^b Chap. v. 1; vi. 10. — ^c Hebrew, strippeth.
^d Heb. say not to. — ^e Jer. xvii. 1. — ^f Psa. ix. 16; Prov. v.
22. — ^g Psa. xc. 8. — ^h Rom. i. 32. — ⁱ Jer. ix. 2. — ^k Or,
the raiser will cease.

NOTES ON CHAP. VII.

Verse 1. *When I would have healed Israel*] As
soon as one wound was healed, another was discover-
ed. Scarcely was one sin blotted out till another was
committed.

The thief cometh in] Their own princes spoil them.

The troop of robbers spoileth without.] The As-
syrians, under different leaders, waste and plunder the
country.

Verse 2. *They consider not in their hearts*] They
do not consider that *my eye is upon all their ways*;
they do not think that I *record* all their wickedness;
and they know not their *own evil doings* are as a
host of enemies encompassing them about.

Verse 3. *They make the king glad*] They pleased
Jeroboam by coming readily into his measures, and
heartily joining with him in his idolatry. And they
professed to be perfectly happy in their change, and
to be greatly advantaged by their new gods; and
that the religion of the state now was better than that
of Jehovah. Thus, they made all their rulers "glad
with their lies."

Verse 4. *As an oven heated by the baker*] Calmet's
paraphrase on this and the following verses expresses
pretty nearly the sense: Hosea makes a twofold com-
parison of the Israelites; to an *oven*, and to *dough*.
Jeroboam set fire to his own *oven*—his kingdom—and
put the leaven in his dough; and afterwards went to
rest, that the fire might have time to heat his *oven*, and
the *leaven* to raise his *dough*, that the false principles
which he introduced might infect the whole population.
This prince, purposing to make his subjects relinquish
their ancient religion, put, in a certain sense, the fire
to his own oven, and mixed his dough with leaven.
At first he used no violence; but was satisfied with
exhorting them, and proclaiming a feast. This *fire*
spread very rapidly, and the *dough* was very soon im-
pregnated by the *leaven*. All Israel was seen running
to this feast, and partaking in these innovations. But

5 In the day of our king the
princes have made *him* sick
with bottles of wine; he stretch-
ed out his hand with scorners.

6 For they have ^a made ready their heart
like an oven, whiles they lie in wait: their
baker sleepeth all the night; in the morning
it burneth as a flaming fire.

7 They are all hot as an oven, and have de-
voured their judges; ^b all their kings ^c are
fallen: ^d there is none among them that calleth
unto me.

8 Ephraim, he ^e hath mixed himself among
the people; Ephraim is a cake not turned.

9 ^f Strangers have devoured his strength, and
he knoweth *it* not: yea, gray hairs are ^g here

A. M. cir. 3224.
B. C. cir. 780.
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cir. annum 17.

¹ Or, from waking. — ² Or, with heat through wine. — ³ Or,
applied. — ⁴ Chapter viii. 4. — ⁵ 2 Kings xv. 10, 14, 25, 30.
⁶ Isa. lxiv. 7. — ⁷ Psa. cvi. 35. — ⁸ Chap. viii. 7. — ⁹ Hebrew,
sprinkled.

what shall become of the *oven*—the *kingdom*; and
the *bread*—the *people*? The *oven* shall be consumed
by these flames; the king, the princes, and the people
shall be enveloped in the burning, ver. 7. Israel was
put under the ashes, as a loaf well kneaded and
leavened; but not being carefully *turned*, it was burnt
on one side before those who prepared it could eat of
it; and *enemies and strangers* came and carried off
the loaf. See ver. 8 and 9. Their lasting captivity
was the consequence of their wickedness and their
apostasy from the religion of their fathers. On this
explication verses 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, may be easily
understood.

Verse 7. *All their kings are fallen*] There was a
pitiful slaughter among the idolatrous kings of Israel;
four of them had fallen in the time of this prophet.
Zechariah was slain by Shallum; Shallum, by Mena-
hem; Pekahiah, by Pekah; and Pekah, by Hoshea,
2 Kings xv. All were idolaters, and all came to an
untimely death.

Verse 8. *A cake not turned.*] In the East, having
heated the *hearth*, they sweep one corner, put the
cake upon it, and cover it with embers; in a short
time they *turn* it, cover it again, and continue this
several times, till they find it sufficiently baked. All
travellers into Asiatic countries have noted this.

Verse 9. *Gray hairs are here and there upon him,*
yet he knoweth not.] The kingdom is grown old in
iniquity; the time of their captivity is at hand, and
they are apprehensive of no danger. They are in
the state of a *silly old man*, who through age and in-
firmities is become nearly *bald*, and the few *remaining*
hairs on his head are quite *gray*. But he does not
consider his latter end; is making no provision for
that eternity on the brink of which he is constantly
standing; does not apply to the sovereign Physician
to heal his spiritual diseases; but calls in the *doctors*
to cure him of *old age and death*! This miserable
state and preposterous conduct we witness every day.

A. M. cir. 3224
B. C. cir. 780.
Ante U. C. 27.
Amulii Sylvi.
R. Alban.,
cir. annum 17.
and there upon him, yet he knoweth not.
10 And the "pride of Israel testifieth to his face: and "they do not return to the LORD their God, nor seek him for all this.

11 " Ephraim also is like a silly dove without heart: " they call to Egypt, they go to Assyria.

12 When they shall go, " I will spread my net upon them; I will bring them down as the fowls of the heaven; I will chastise them, " as their congregation hath heard.

13 Wo unto them! for they have fled from me: " destruction unto them! because they have

transgressed against me: though
" I have redeemed them, yet they have spoken lies against me.

14 " And they have not cried unto me with their heart, when they howled upon their beds: they assemble themselves for corn and wine, and they rebel against me

15 Though I " have bound and strengthened their arms, yet do they imagine mischief against me.

16 " They return, but not to the Most High: " they are like a deceitful bow: their princes shall fall by the sword for the " rage of their tongue: this shall be their derision " in the land of Egypt.

" Chap. v. 5.—" Isa. ix. 13.—" Chap. xi. 11.—" See 2 Kings xv. 19; xvii. 4; chap. v. 13; ix. 3; xii. 1.—" Ezek. xii. 13.—" Lev. xxvi. 14, &c.; Deut. xxviii. 15, &c.; 2 Kings xvii. 13, 18.

O how fast does the human being cling to his native earth! Reader, hear the voice of an old man:—

O my *coevals*! remnants of yourselves,
Shall our pale wither'd hands be still *stretch'd out*?
Trembling at once with *eagerness and age*;
With *avarice and ambition* grasping—fast
Grasping at *air*! For what hath *earth* beside?
We want but *little*; nor *that little long*.

Verse 10. *The pride of Israel*] The same words as at chap. v. 5, where see the note.

Verse 11. *Ephraim also is like a silly dove without heart*] A bird that has little understanding; that is easily snared and taken; that is careless about its own young, and seems to live without any kind of thought. It has been made, by those who, like itself, are without heart, the symbol of conjugal affection. Nothing worse could have been chosen, for the dove and its mate are continually quarrelling.

They call to Egypt, they go to Assyria.] They strive to make these their allies and friends; but in this they showed that they were without heart, had not a sound understanding; for these were rival nations, and Israel could not attach itself to the one without incurring the jealousy and displeasure of the other. Thus, like the silly dove, they were constantly falling into snares; sometimes of the Egyptians, at others of the Assyrians. By the former they were betrayed; by the latter, ruined.

Verse 12. *When they shall go*] To those nations for help—

I will spread my net upon them] I will cause them to be taken by those in whom they trusted.

I will bring them down] They shall no sooner set off to seek this foreign help, than my net shall bring them down to the earth. The allusion to the dove, and to the mode of taking the fowls of heaven, is still carried on.

As their congregation hath heard.] As in their solemn assemblies they before have heard; in the read-

" Heb. *spoil*.—" Mic. vi. 4.—" Job xxxv. 9, 10; Psa. lxxviii 36; Jer. iii. 10; Zech. vii. 5.—" Or, *chastened*.—" Chap. xi. 7.—" Psalm lxxvii. 57.—" Psalm lxxiii. 9.—" Chapter ix. 3, 6.

ing of my law, and the denunciation of my wrath against idolaters.

Bishop Newcome translates: "I will chastise them when they hearken to their assembly." That is, when they take the counsel of their elders to go down to Egypt for help, and trust in the arm of the Assyrians for succour.

Verse 13. *Wo unto them!*] They shall have wo, because they have fled from me. They shall have destruction, because they have transgressed against me.

Though I have redeemed them] Out of Egypt; and given them the fullest proof of my love and power.


Yet they have spoken lies against me.] They have represented me as rigorous and cruel; and my service as painful and unprofitable.

Verse 14. *They have not cried unto me with their heart*] They say they have sought me, but could not find me; that they have cried unto me, but I did not answer. I know they have cried, yea, howled; but could I hear them when all was forced and hypocritical, not one sigh coming from their heart?

They assemble themselves for corn and wine] In dearth and famine they call and howl: but they assemble themselves, not to seek me, but to invoke their false gods for corn and wine.

Verse 15. *Though I have bound and strengthened their arms*] Whether I dealt with them in judgment or mercy, it was all one; in all circumstances they rebelled against me.

Verse 16. *They return, but not to the Most High*] They go to their idols.

They are like a deceitful bow] Which, when it is reflexed, in order to be strung, suddenly springs back into its quiescent curve; for the eastern bows stand in their quiescent state in a curve, something like ; and in order to be strung must be bended back in the opposite direction. This bending of the bow requires both strength and skill; and if not properly done, it will fly back, and regain its former position; and in this recoil endanger the archer—may even break an

arm. I have been in this danger myself in bending the Asiatic bow. For want of this knowledge not one commentator has hit the meaning of the passage.

Shall fall by the sword] Their tongue has been en-

raged against me; the sword shall be enraged against them. They have mocked me, (ver. 5.) and their fall is now a subject of derision in the land of Egypt. What they have sown, that do they now reap.

CHAPTER VIII.

This chapter begins with threatening some hostile invasion in short and broken sentences, full of rapidity, and expressive of sudden danger and alarm: "The trumpet to thy mouth; he cometh as an eagle," 1. And why? For their hypocrisy, 2; iniquity, 3; treason (see 2 Kings xv. 13, 17) and idolatry, 4; particularly the worshipping of the calves of Dan and Beth-el, 5, 6. The folly and unprofitableness of pursuing evil courses is then set forth in brief but very emphatic terms. The labour of the wicked is vain, like sowing of the wind; and the fruit of it destructive as the whirlwind. Like corn blighted in the bud, their toil shall have no recompense; or if it should have a little, their enemies shall devour it, 7. They themselves, too, shall suffer the same fate, and shall be treated by the nations of Assyria and Egypt as the vile sherds of a broken vessel, 8, 9. Their incorrigible idolatry is again declared to be the cause of their approaching captivity under the king of Assyria. And as they delighted in idolatrous altars, there they shall have these in abundance, 10-14. The last words contain a prediction of the destruction of the fenced cities of Judah, because the people trusted in these for deliverance, and not in the Lord their God.

A. M. cir. 3244.
B. C. cir. 760.
Ante U. C. 7.
Amulii Sylviij,
R. Alban.,
cir. annum 37.

SET ^a the trumpet to ^b thy mouth. He shall come ^c as an eagle against the house of the LORD, because ^d they have trans-

gressed my covenant, and trespassed against my law.

2 ^e Israel shall cry unto me, My God, ^f we know thee.

3 Israel hath cast off the thing that is good: the enemy shall pursue him.

4 ^g They have set up kings, but not by me: they have made princes, and I knew it not: ^h of their silver and their gold have

they made them idols, that they may be cut off

5 Thy calf, O Samaria, hath cast thee off; mine anger is kindled against them: ⁱ how long will it be ere they attain to innocency?

6 For from Israel was it also: the workman made it; therefore it is not God; but

A. M. cir. 3244.
B. C. cir. 760.
Ante U. C. 7.
Amulii Sylviij,
R. Alban.,
cir. annum 37.

^a Chap. v. 8.—^b Heb. the roof of thy mouth.—^c Deut. xlviii. 49; Jer. iv. 13; Hab. i. 8.—^d Chap. vi. 7.—^e Psa. lxxviii. 34;

chap. v. 15.—^f Tit. i. 16.—^g 2 Kings xv. 13, 17, 25, Shallum, Menahem, Pekahiah.—^h Chap. ii. 8; xiii. 2.—ⁱ Jer. xlii. 27.

NOTES ON CHAP. VIII.

Verse 1. *Set the trumpet to thy mouth*] Sound another alarm. Let them know that an enemy is fast approaching.

As an eagle against the house of the Lord] If this be a prophecy against Judah, as some have supposed, then by the eagle Nebuchadnezzar is meant, who is often compared to this king of birds. See Ezek. xvii. 3; Jer. xlviii. 40; xlix. 22; Dan. vii. 4.

But if the prophecy be against Israel, which is the most likely, then *Shalmaneser*, king of Assyria, is intended, who, for his rapidity, avarice, rapacity, and strength, is fitly compared to this royal bird. He is represented here as *hovering over the house of God*, as the eagle does over the prey which he has just espied, and on which he is immediately to pounce.

Verse 2. *Israel shall cry*] The rapidity of the eagle's flight is well illustrated in the rapidity of the sentences in this place.

My God, we know thee.] "The same sentiment, from the same sort of persons, under the same feelings, as that in the Gospel of St. Matthew, chap. vii. 22: "Lord, have we not prophesied in thy name? and in thy name have we cast out devils? Then will I profess unto them, I never knew you."

Verse 4. *They have set up kings, but not by me*] Properly speaking, not one of the kings of Israel,

from the defection of the ten tribes from the house of David, was the anointed of the Lord.

I knew it not] It had not my approbation. In this sense the word *know* is frequently understood.

That they may be cut off.] That is, They shall be cut off in consequence of their idolatry.

Verse 5. *Thy calf, O Samaria, hath cast thee off*] Bishop Newcome translates: "Remove far from thee thy calf, O Samaria!" Abandon thy idolatry; for my anger is kindled against thee.

How long will it be ere they attain to innocency?] How long will ye continue your guilty practices? When shall it be said that ye are free from these vices? The calf or ox, which was the object of the idolatrous worship of the Israelites, was a supreme deity in Egypt; and it was there they learned this idolatry. A white ox was worshipped under the name of *Apis*, at Memphis; and another ox under the name of *Mnevis*, was worshipped at On, or Heliopolis. To Osiris the males of this genus were consecrated, and the females to Isis. It is a most ancient superstition, and still prevails in the East. The cow is a most sacred animal among the Hindoos.

Verse 6. *The workman made it; therefore it is not God*] As God signifies the supreme eternal Good, the Creator and Upholder of all things, therefore the workman cannot make Him who made all things.

A. M. cir. 3244.
B. C. cir. 760.
Ante U. C. 7.
Amulii Sylvi.
R. Alban.
cir. annum 37.

the calf of Samaria shall be broken in pieces.
7 For ^kthey have sown the wind, and they shall reap the whirlwind: it hath no ^lstalk: the bud shall yield no meal: if so be it yield, ^mthe strangers shall swallow it up.

8 ⁿIsrael is swallowed up: now shall they be among the Gentiles ^oas a vessel wherein is no pleasure.

9 For ^pthey are gone up to Assyria, ^qa wild ass alone by himself: Ephraim ^rhath hired ^slovers.

10 Yea, though they have hired among the nations, now ^twill I gather them, and they shall ^usorrow ^va little for the burden of ^wthe king of princes.

^k Prov. xxii. 8; Chap. x. 12, 13.—^l Or, *standing corn*.
^m Chap. vii. 9.—ⁿ 2 Kings xvii. 6.—^o Jer. xxii. 28; xlviii. 38.—^p 2 Kings xv. 19.—^q Jer. ii. 24.—^r Isa. xxx. 6; Ezek. xvi. 33, 34.—^s Heb. *loves*.—^t Ezek. xvi. 37; Chap. x. 10.
^u Or, *begin*.—^v Or, *in a little while*, as Hag. ii. 6.—^w Isa. x. 9; Ezek. xxvi. 7; Dan. ii. 37.—^x Chap. xii. 11.

This is an overwhelming argument against all idols. Nothing need be added. *The workman has made them; therefore they are not God.*

Verse 7. *They have sown the wind, and they shall reap the whirlwind*] As the husbandman reaps the same kind of grain which he has sown, but in far greater abundance, *thirty, sixty, or one hundred fold*; so he who sows the wind shall have a whirlwind to reap. The *vental* seed shall be multiplied into a *tempest*; so they who sow the seed of unrighteousness shall reap a harvest of judgment. This is a fine, bold, and energetic metaphor.

It hath no stalk] Nothing that can yield a blossom. If it have a blossom, that blossom shall not yield fruit; if there be fruit, the sower shall not enjoy it, for *strangers shall eat it*. The meaning is, the labours of this people shall be utterly unprofitable and vain.

Verse 8. *Now shall they be among the Gentiles*] They shall be carried into captivity, and there be as a vessel wherein there is no pleasure; one soiled, unclean, infectious, to be despised, abhorred, not used. The allusion is to a rotten, corrupted skin-bottle; a bottle made of goat, deer, or calf hide, still commonly used in Asia and Africa. Some of them are splendidly ornamented. This is the case with one now before me made of a goat's skin well dressed, variously painted, and ornamented with leather fringes, tassels, &c. In such a bottle there might be pleasure; but the Israelites are compared to such a bottle, rough, ill-dressed, not ornamented, old, musty, and putrid. This shows the force of the comparison.

Verse 9. *They are gone up to Assyria*] For succour.

A wild ass alone by himself] Like that animal, jealous of its liberty, and suffering no rival. If we may credit *Pliny* and others, one male wild ass will

11 Because Ephraim hath made ^xmany altars to sin, altars shall be unto him to sin.

12 I have written to him ^ythe great things of my law, *but* they were counted as a strange thing.

13 ^zThey ^asacrifice flesh for the sacrifices of mine offerings, and eat it; ^bbut the LORD accepteth them not; ^cnow will he remember their iniquity, and visit their sins: ^dthey shall return to Egypt.

14 ^eFor Israel hath forgotten ^fhis Maker, and ^gbuildeth temples: and Judah hath multiplied fenced cities: but ^hI will send a fire upon his cities, and it shall devour the palaces thereof.

^y Deut. iv. 6, 8; Psa. cxix. 18; cxlvii. 19, 20.—^z Jer. vii. 21
Zech. vii. 6.—^a Or, *in the sacrifices of mine offerings they*, &c
^b Jer. xiv. 10, 12; Chap. v. 6; ix. 4; Amos v. 22.—^c Chap. ix
9; Amos viii. 7.—^d Deut. xxviii. 68; Chap. ix. 3, 6; xi. 5
^e Deut. xxxii. 18.—^f Isa. xxix. 23; Eph. ii. 10.—^g 1 Kings
xii. 31.—^h Jer. xvii. 27; Amos ii. 5.

keep a whole flock of females to himself, suffer no other to approach them, and even bite off the genitals of the colts, lest in process of time they should become his rivals. "Mares singuli fœminarum gregibus imperitant; timent libidinis æmulos, et ideo gravidas custodiunt, morsuque natos mares castrant."—*Hist. Nat.*, lib. viii., c. 30. The Israelites, with all this selfishness and love of liberty, took no step that did not necessarily lead to their thralldom and destruction.

Ephraim hath hired lovers.] Hath subsidized the neighbouring heathen states.

Verse 10. *For the burden of the king of princes*] The exactions of the Assyrian king, and the princes of the provinces.

Verse 11. *Many altars to sin*] Though it does not appear that the Jews in Babylon were obliged to worship the idols of the country, except in the case mentioned by Daniel, yet it was far otherwise with the Israelites in Assyria, and the other countries of their dispersion. Because they had made many altars to sin while they were in their own land, they were obliged to *continue* in the land of their captivity a similar system of idolatry against their will. Thus they felt and saw the evil of their idolatry, without power to help themselves.

Verse 12. *I have written to him the great things of my law*] I have as it were inscribed my laws to them, and they have treated them as matters in which they had no interest.

Verse 13. *They sacrifice flesh*] Bp. Newcome translates thus: "They sacrifice gifts appointed unto me, and eat flesh." They offer to their idols the things which belong to Jehovah; or, while pretending to offer unto the Lord, they eat and drink idolatrously; and therefore the Lord will not accept them.

They shall return to Egypt.] Many of them did
(41*)

return to Egypt after the conquest of Palestine by Shalmaneser, and many after the ruin of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar; but they had in effect returned to Egypt by setting up the worship of the golden calves, which were in imitation of the Egyptian *Apis*.

Verse 14. *Israel hath forgotten his Maker*] And therefore built temples to other gods. *Judah* had lost all confidence in the Divine protection, and therefore built many fenced cities. But the fire of God's anger burnt up both the temples and the fortified cities

CHAPTER IX.

The prophet reproves the Israelites for their sacrifices and rejoicings on their corn-floors, by which they ascribed to idols, as the heathen did, the praise of all their plenty, 1. For which reason they are threatened with famine and exile, 2, 3, in a land where they should be polluted, and want the means of worshipping the God of their fathers, or observing the solemnities of his appointment, 4, 5. Nay more; they shall speedily fall before the destroyer, be buried in Egypt, and leave their own pleasant places desolate, 6-9. God is then introduced declaring his early favour for his people, and the delight he took in their obedience; but now they had so deeply revolted, all their glory will take wing, God will forsake them, and their offspring be devoted to destruction, 10-16.

A. M. cir. 3244.
B. C. cir. 760.
Ante. U. C. 7.
Amulii Sylvi,
R. Alban.,
cir. annum 37.

REJOICE not, O Israel, for joy, as other people: for thou ^a hast gone a whoring from thy God, thou hast loved a ^b reward ^c upon every corn-floor.

2 ^d The floor and the ^e wine-press shall not feed them, and the new wine shall fail in her.

3 They shall not dwell in ^f the LORD's land; ^g but Ephraim shall return to Egypt, and ^h they shall eat unclean things ⁱ in Assyria.

4 ^k They shall not offer wine offerings to the LORD, ^l neither shall they be pleasing unto him: ^m their sacrifices shall be unto them as

^a Chap. iv. 12; v. 4, 7.—^b Jer. xiv. 17; chap. ii. 12.—^c Or, *in*, &c.—^d Chap. ii. 9, 12.—^e Or, *wine-fat*.—^f Lev. xxv. 23; Jer. li. 7; xvi. 18.—^g Chap. viii. 13; xi. 5; not into Egypt itself, but into another bondage as bad as that.—^h Ezek. iv. 13; Dan. i. 8.—ⁱ 2 Kings xvii. 6; chap. xi. 11.

NOTES ON CHAP. IX.

Verse 1. *Rejoice not*] Do not imitate the heathens, nor serve their idols. Do not prostitute thy soul and body in practising their impurities. Hitherto thou hast acted as a common harlot, who goes even to the common threshing places; connects herself with the meanest, in order to get a hire even of the grain there threshed out.

Verse 3. *But Ephraim shall return to Egypt*] See on chap. viii. 12.

Verse 4. *As the bread of mourners*] By the law, a dead body, and every thing that related to it, the house where it lay, and the persons who touched it, were all polluted and unclean, and whatever they touched was considered as defiled. See Deut. xxvi. 14; Num. xix. 11, 13, 14.

For their bread for their soul] The bread for the common support of life shall not be sanctified to them by having the first-fruits presented at the temple.

Verse 5. *What will ye do in the solemn day*] When ye shall be despoiled of every thing by the Assyrians; for the Israelites who remained in the land after its

the bread of mourners; all that eat thereof shall be polluted: for their bread ^a for their soul shall not come into the house of the LORD.

5 What will ye do in ^e the solemn day, and in the day of the feast of the LORD?

6 For, lo, they are gone because of ^p destruction: ^q Egypt shall gather them up, Memphis shall bury them: ^r the ^s pleasant places for their silver, ^t nettles shall possess them: thorns shall be in their tabernacles.

7 The days of visitation are come, the days of recompense are come; Israel shall know

^k Chap. iii. 4.—^l Jer. vi. 20; chap. viii. 13.—^m Deut. xxvi. 14.—ⁿ Lev. xvii. 11.—^o Chap. ii. 11.—^p Hebrew, *spoil*.
^q Chap. vii. 16; ver. 3.—^r Or, *their silver shall be desired, the nettle, &c.*—^s Heb. *the desire*.—^t Isa. v. 6; xxxii. 13; xxxiv. 13; chap. x. 8.

subjection to the Assyrians did worship the true God, and offer unto him the sacrifices appointed by the law, though in an imperfect and schismatic manner; and it was a great mortification to them to be deprived of their religious festivals in a land of strangers. See *Calmel*.

Verse 6. *For, lo, they are gone*] Many of them fled to Egypt to avoid the destruction; but they went there only to die.

Memphis] Now Cairo, or Kahira, found them graves.

The pleasant places for their silver] The fine estates or villas which they had purchased by their money, being now neglected and uninhabited, are covered with nettles; and even in their tabernacles, thorns and brambles of different kinds grow. These are the fullest marks of utter desolation.

Verse 7. *The days of visitation*] Of punishment are come.

The prophet is a fool] Who has pretended to foretell, on Divine authority, peace and plenty; for behold all is desolation.

A. M. cir. 3244.
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A. M. cir. 3244.
B. C. cir. 760.
Ante U. C. 7.
Amulii Sylvi,
R. Alban.,
cir. annum 37.

it: the prophet is a fool, ^u the
^v spiritual man is mad, for the
multitude of thine iniquity, and
the great hatred.

8 The ^w watchman of Ephraim was with my
God: but the prophet is a snare of a fowler
in all his ways, and hatred ^x in the house of
his God.

9 ^y They have deeply corrupted themselves,
as in the days of ^z Gibeah: ^a therefore he will
remember their iniquity, he will visit their sins.

10 I found Israel likes grapes in the wil-
derness; I saw your fathers as the ^b first ripe
in the fig tree ^c at her first time: but they
went to ^d Baal-peor, and ^e separated them-
selves ^f unto that shame; ^g and their abomi-

^u Heb. man of the spirit.—^v Ezek. xiii. 3, &c.; Mic. ii. 11;
Zeph. iii. 4.—^w Jer. vi. 17: xxxi. 6; Ezek. iii. 17: xxxiii. 7.
^x Or, against.—^y Isa. xxxi. 6: chap. x. 9.—^z Judges xix. 22.
^a Chap. vii. 13.—^b Isa. xxviii. 4; Mic. vii. 1.—^c See chap.
ii. 15.—^d Num. xxv. 3; Ps. cvi. 28.—^e Chap. iv. 14.
^f Jer. xi. 13; see Judg. vi. 32.

The spiritual man] *ישׁהרוּחַ ish haruach, the man
of spirit, who was ever pretending to be under a Divine
afflatus.*

Is mad] He is now enraged to see every thing
falling out contrary to his prediction.

Verse 8. The watchman of Ephraim] The true
prophet, was with—faithful to, God.

The prophet] The false prophet is the snare of a
fowler; is continually deceiving the people, and lead-
ing them into snares, and infusing into their hearts
deep hatred against God and his worship.

Verse 9. They have deeply corrupted themselves, as
in the days of Gibeah] This relates to that shocking
rape and murder of the Levite's wife, mentioned Judg.
xix. 16, &c.

Verse 10. I found Israel like grapes in the wilder-
ness] While they were faithful, they were as accept-
able to me as ripe grapes would be to a thirsty tra-
veller in the desert.

I saw your fathers] Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Moses,
Joshua, Caleb, Samuel, &c.

As the first ripe] Those grapes, whose bud having
come first, and being exposed most to the sun, have
been the first ripe upon the tree; which tree was now
in the vigour of youth, and bore fruit for the first time.
A metaphor of the rising prosperity of the Jewish state.

But they went to Baal-peor] The same as the Ro-
man Priapus, and worshipped with the most impure
rites.

And their abominations were according as they
loved.] Or, "they became as abominable as the ob-
ject of their love." So Bp. Newcome. And this was
superlatively abominable.

Verse 11. Their glory shall fly away] It shall sud-
denly spring away from them, and return no more.

From the birth] "So that there shall be no birth,
no carrying in the womb, no conception."—Newcome.
They shall cease to glory in their numbers; for no

nations were according as they
loved.

11 As for Ephraim, their glory
shall fly away like a bird, from
the birth, and from the womb, and from the
conception.

12 ^b Though they bring up their children,
yet ⁱ will I bereave them, that there shall not
be a man left: yea, ^k wo also to them when
I ^l depart from them!

13 Ephraim, ^m as I saw Tyrus, is
planted in a pleasant place; ⁿ but Ephraim shall
bring forth his children to the murderer.

14 Give them, O Lord: what wilt thou give?
give them ^o a ^p miscarrying womb and dry breasts.

15 All their wickedness ^q is in Gilgal: for

^u Ps. lxxxii. 12; Ezek. xx. 8; Amos iv. 5.—^b Job xxvii.
14.—ⁱ Deut. xxviii. 41, 62.—^k Deut. xxxi. 17; 2 Kings xvii
18; chap. v. 6.—^l See 1 Sam. xxviii. 15, 16.—^m See Ezek
xxvi. xxvii. xxviii.—ⁿ Ver. 16; chap. xiii. 16.—^o Luke
xxiii. 29.—^p Heb. that casteth the fruit.—^q Chap. iv. 15,
xii. 11.

children shall be born, no woman shall be pregnant,
for none shall conceive. Here judgment blasts the very
germs of population.

Verse 12. Though they bring up their children] And
were they even to have children, I would bereave them
of them; for, when I depart from them, they shall have
all manner of wretchedness and wo.

Verse 13. Ephraim, as I saw Tyrus] Tyre was
strongly situated on a rock in the sea; Samaria was
on a mountain, both strong and pleasant. But the
strength and beauty of those cities shall not save them
from destruction.

Ephraim shall bring forth his children to the mur-
derer.] The people shall be destroyed, or led into
captivity by the Assyrians. Of the grandeur, wealth,
power, &c., of Tyre, see the notes on Ezekiel, chap.
xxvii. and xxviii.

Verse 14. Give them, O Lord: what wilt thou
give?] There is an uncommon beauty in these words.
The prophet, seeing the evils that were likely to fall
upon his countrymen, begins to make intercession for
them; but when he had formed the first part of his
petition, "Give them, O Lord!" the prophetic light
discovered to him that the petition would not be an-
swered, and that God was about to give them some-
thing widely different. Then changing his petition,
which the Divine Spirit had interrupted, by signifying
that he must not proceed in his request, he asks the
question, then, "What wilt thou give them?" and the
answer is, "Give them a miscarrying womb, and dry
breasts." And this he is commanded to announce.
It is probable that the Israelites had prided themselves
in the fruitfulness of their families, and the numerous
population of their country. God now tells them that
this shall be no more; their wives shall be barren, and
their land cursed.

Verse 15. All their wickedness is in Gilgal] Though
we are not directly informed of the fact, yet we have

A. M. cir. 3244.
B. C. cir. 760.
Ante U. C. 7.
Amulii Sylvi,
R. Alban.,
cir. annum 37.

there I hated them; * for the wickedness of their doings I will drive them out of mine house, I will love them no more: * all their princes are revolters.

16 Ephraim is smitten, their root is dried up, they shall bear no fruit: yea, * though

* Chap. i. 6.—† Isa. i. 23.—‡ Ver. 13.

reason to believe they had been guilty of some scandalous practices of idolatry in *Gilgal*. See chap. iv. 15.

For there I hated them] And therefore he determined, “for the wickedness of their doings, to drive them out of his house,” so that they should cease to be a part of the heavenly family, either as *sons* or *servants*; for he would “love them no more,” and bear with them no longer.

Verse 16. *Ephraim is smitten*] The thing being determined, it is considered as already done.

Their root is dried up] They shall never more be a kingdom. And they never had any political form from their captivity by the Assyrians to the present day.

Yea, though they bring forth] See the note on ver. 11, 12.

Verse 17. *My God will cast them away*] Here the prophet seems to apologize for the severity of these

they bring forth, yet will I slay even * the beloved *fruit* of their womb.

A. M. cir. 3244.
B. C. cir. 760.
Ante U. C. 7.
Amulii Sylvi,
R. Alban.,
cir. annum 37.

17 My God will cast them away, because they did not hearken unto him: and they shall be * wanderers among the nations.

* Heb. *the desires*; Ezek. xxiv. 21.—† Deut. xxviii. 64, 65.

denunciations; and to vindicate the Divine justice, from which they proceeded. It is—

Because they did not hearken unto him] That “my God,” the fountain of mercy and kindness, “will cast them away.”

And they shall be wanderers among the nations.] And where they have wandered to, who can tell! and in what nations to be found, no man knows. *Wanderers* they are; and perhaps even now unknown to themselves. Some have thought they have found them in one country; some, in another; and a very pious writer, in a book entitled, *The Star in the West*, thinks he has found their descendants in the *American Indians*; among whom he has discovered many *customs*, apparently the same with those of the *ancient Jews*, and commanded in the *Law*. He even thinks that the word *Je-ho-vah* is found in their solemn festal cry, *Ye-ho-wa-he*. If they be this long lost people, they are utterly unknown to themselves; their origin being lost in a very remote antiquity.

CHAPTER X.

This chapter treats of the same subject, but elegantly varied. It begins with comparing Israel to a fruitful vine, but corrupted by too much prosperity, 1. It then reproves and threatens them for their idolatry, 2; anarchy, 3; and breach of covenant, 4. Their idolatry is then enlarged on; and its fatal consequences declared in terms full of sublimity and pathos, 5–8. God is now introduced complaining of their excessive guilt; and threatening them with captivity in terms that bear a manifest allusion to their favourite idolatry, the worshipping the similitude of a calf or heifer, 9–11. Upon which the prophet, in a beautiful allegory suggested by the preceding metaphors, exhorts them to repentance; and warns them of the dreadful consequences of their evil courses, if obstinately persisted in, 12–15.

A. M. cir. 3264.
B. C. cir. 740.
A. U. C. cir. 14.
Romuli,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 14.

ISRAEL is a an ^b empty vine, he bringeth forth fruit unto himself: according to the multitude of his fruit * he hath in-

creased the altars; according to the goodness of his land ^a they have made goodly ^c images.

A. M. cir. 3264.
B. C. cir. 740.
A. U. C. cir. 14.
Romuli,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 14.

^a Nah. ii. 2.—^b Or, a vine emptying the fruit which it giveth.

^c Chap. viii. 11; xii. 11.—^d Chap. viii. 4.—^e Heb. *statues, or standing images*.

NOTES ON CHAP. X.

Verse 1. *Israel is an empty vine*] Or, a vine that casteth its grapes.

He bringeth forth fruit] Or, he laid up fruit for himself. He abused the blessings of God to the purposes of idolatry. He was prosperous; but his prosperity corrupted his heart.

According to the multitude of his fruit] He became idolatrous in proportion to his prosperity; and in proportion to their wealth was the costliness of their images, and the expensiveness of their idol worship. True is the homely saying of old *Quarles*:—

“So God’s best gifts, usurp’d by wicked ones,
To poison turn, by their con-ta-gi-ons.”

Another poet, of a higher order, but worse school, says:—

Effodiuntur opes, irritamenta malorum.—*OVID.*

Of which the words of St. Paul are nearly a literal rendering,—

Ἦρα γὰρ πάντων τῶν κακῶν ἐστὶν ἡ φιλαργυρία.

“For the love of money is the root of all these evils.”
1 Tim. vi. 10. Pity that this beautiful metal, on

A. M. cir. 3264. 2 ¹ Their heart is ^a divided ;
 B. C. cir. 740. now shall they be found faulty :
 A. U. C. cir. 14. he shall ^b break down their altars,
 Romuli, R. Roman., he shall spoil their images.
 cir. annum 14.

3 ⁱ For now they shall say, We have no king, because we feared not the LORD ; what then should a king do to us ?

4 They have spoken words, swearing falsely in making a covenant : thus judgment springeth up ^k as hemlock in the furrows of the field.

5 The inhabitants of Samaria shall fear because of ^l the calves of ^m Beth-aven : for the people thereof shall mourn over it, and ⁿ the

priests thereof *that* rejoiced on it, A. M. cir. 3264.
^o for the glory thereof, because B. C. cir. 740.
 it is departed from it. A. U. C. cir. 14.
 Romuli, R. Roman.,

6 It shall be also carried unto Assyria for a present to ^p King Jareb . Ephraim shall receive shame, and Israel shall be ashamed ^q of his own counsel.

7 ^r As for Samaria, her king is cut off as the foam upon ^s the water.

8 ^t The high places also of Aven, ^u the sin of Israel, shall be destroyed : ^v the thorn and the thistle shall come up on their altars ; ^w and they shall say to the mountains, Cover us , and to the hills, Fall on us.

¹ Or, *He hath divided their heart.* — ¹ Kings xviii. 21 ; Matt vi. 21. — ^b *Heb. behold.* — Chap. iii. 4 ; xi. 5 ; Mic. iv. 9 ; ver. 7. — ^k See Deut. xxxix. 18 ; Amos v. 7 ; vi. 12 ; Acts viii. 23 ; Heb. xii. 15. — ^l 1 Kings xii. 28, 29 ; chap. viii. 5, 6. — ^m Chap. iv. 15.

^a Or, *Chemarim* ; 2 Kings xxiii. 5 ; Zeph. i. 4. — ^o 1 Sam. iv. 21, 22 ; chap. ix. 11. — ^p Chap. v. 13. — ^q Chap. xi. 6. — ^r Ver. 3, 15. — ^s *Heb. the face of the water.* — ^t Chap. iv. 15. — ^u Deut. ix. 21 ; 1 Kings xii. 30. — ^v Chap. ix. 6. — ^w Isa. ii. 19 ; Luke xxiii. 30 ; Rev. vi. 16 ; ix. 6.

which God has bestowed such a large portion of mineral perfection, and then hid in the earth, should, on its being *digged up* by man, become the *incentive* to so many *vices*, and draw away his heart from the Creator of all things, and the fountain of ineffable perfection and goodness.

Verse 2. *Their heart is divided*] They wish to serve God and Mammon, Jehovah and Baal : but this is impossible. Now God will do in *judgment* what *they* should have done in *contrition*, “break down their altars, and spoil their images.”

Verse 3. *We have no king*] We have rejected the King of kings ; and had we any king, he would be of no service to us in this state, as he would be a captive like ourselves ; nor could we have the approbation of God, as we now justly lie under his displeasure.

Verse 4. *They have spoken words*] Vain, empty, deceitful words.

Swearing falsely] This refers to the alliances made with strange powers, to whom they promised fidelity without intending to be faithful ; and from whom they promised themselves protection and support, notwithstanding God was against them, and they knew it. All their words were vain, and in the end as *bitter as gall*.

Judgment springeth up as hemlock] As our land lies without cultivation, so that we have nothing but noxious weeds instead of crops ; so we have no administration of justice. What is done in this way is a perversion of law, and is as hurtful to society as hemlock would be to animal life. All this may refer to the anarchy that was in the kingdom of Israel before Hoshea's reign, and which lasted, according to Archbishop Usher, nine years. They then, literally, “had no king.”

Verse 5. *The inhabitants of Samaria shall fear*] According to *Calmet*, shall worship the calves of Beth-aven ; those set up by Jeroboam, at Beth-el. *Fear* is often taken for religious reverence.

The people thereof shall mourn] On seeing the

object of their worship carried into captivity, as well as themselves.

And the priests thereof] כִּהֲרִים *keharim*. The priests of Samaria, says *Calmet*, are here called *keharim*, that is, *black coats*, or *shouters*, because they made loud cries in their sacrifices. Instead of יָגִילוּ *yagilu*, “they shall rejoice ;” learned men propose יָאִילוּ *yailu*, “shall howl,” which is likely to be the true reading : but it is not supported by any of the MSS. yet discovered. But the *exigentia loci*, the necessity of the place, requires some such word.

Verse 6. *A present to King Jareb*] See on chap. v. 13. If this be a proper name, the person intended is not known in history : but it is most likely that *Pul*, king of Assyria, is intended, to whom Menahem, king of Israel, appears to have given one of the golden calves, to insure his assistance.

Verse 7. *Her king is cut off as the foam*] As lightly as a puff of wind blows off the foam that is formed below by a fall of water, so shall the kings of Israel be cut off. We have already seen that not less than four of them died by assassination in a very short time. See on chap. vii. 7.

Verse 8. *The high places*] Idol temples.

Of Aven] Beth-aven.

The thorn and the thistle shall come up on their altars] Owing to the uncultivated and unfrequented state of the land, and of their places of idol worship, the people being all carried away into captivity.

“And they shall say to the mountains, Cover us,
 And to the hills, Fall on us.”

“This sublime description of fear and distress our Lord had in view, Luke xxiii. 30, which may be a reference, and not a quotation. However, the *Septuagint*, in the *Codex Alexandrinus*, has the same order of words as occurs in the evangelist. The parallelism makes the passages more beautiful than Rev. vi. 16 ; and Isa. ii. 19 wants the animated dramatic form. That there is a reference to the caverns that abounded

A. M. cir. 3264.
B. C. cir. 740.
A. U. C. cir. 14.
Romuli,
R. Roman,
cir. annum 14.

9 * O Israel, thou hast sinned from the days of Gibeah: there they stood: ^vthe battle in Gibeah against the children of iniquity did not overtake them.

10 ^z It is in my desire that I should chastise them; and ^athe people shall be gathered against them, ^bwhen they shall bind themselves in their two furrows.

11 And Ephraim is as ^ca heifer that is taught and loveth to tread out the corn; but I passed over upon ^dher fair neck: I will make Ephraim to ride; Judah shall plough, and Jacob shall break his clods.

12 ^e Sow to yourselves in righteousness, reap in mercy; ^f break up your fallow ground: for

* Chap. ix. 9. — ^z See Judg. xx. — ^v Deut. xxviii. 63. — ^a Jer. xvi. 16; Ezek. xxiii. 46, 47; chap. viii. 10. — ^d Or, when I shall bind them for their two transgressions, or in their two habitations. — ^c Jer. i. 11; Mic. iv. 13.

in the mountainous countries of Palestine, see the note on Isa. ii. 19. — *Newcome*.

Verse 9. *Thou hast sinned from the days of Gibeah*] This is another reference to the horrible rape and murder of the Levite's wife, Judg. xix. 13, 14.

There they stood] Only one tribe was nearly destroyed, viz., that of *Benjamin*. They were the criminals, the children of iniquity; the others were faultless, and stood only for the rights of justice and mercy.

Verse 10. *When they shall bind themselves in their two furrows.*] "When they are chastised for their two iniquities," i. e., the calves in Dan and Beth-el. — *Newcome*. But this double iniquity may refer to what Jeremiah says, chap. xi. 13: "My people have committed two evils." — 1. They have forsaken me. 2. They have joined themselves to idols.

Verse 11. *Ephraim is as a heifer that is taught*] One thoroughly broken in to the yoke.

And loveth to tread out] Goes peaceably in the yoke; and is pleased because, *not being muzzled*, she eats of the corn.

I passed over upon her fair neck] I brought the yoke upon it, that she should not tread out the corn merely, but draw the plough and drag the harrow. These operations of husbandry are all referred to here, with some others. *Ephraim shall tread out the corn*, that there may be seed for the fields.

Judah shall plough] That the furrows may receive it.

Jacob shall break his clods.] Harrow—that the seed may be covered with the mould.

Israel very frequently made great depredations on Judah; and as this heifer loved to tread out the corn, and not plough, it is therefore added that he should be made to plough, be put under the yoke, namely, that of the Assyrians. What is added, "Judah and Jacob shall plough for themselves," means, that Judah should not now plough for Israel, but for himself; as Israel shall no more make depredations upon him. — *Dodd*.

Verse 12. *Sow to yourselves in righteousness*] Let

it is time to seek the LORD, till he come and rain righteousness upon you.

13 ^g Ye have ploughed wickedness, ye have reaped iniquity; ye have eaten the fruit of lies: because thou didst trust in thy way, in the multitude of thy mighty men.

14 ^h Therefore shall a tumult arise among thy people, and all thy fortresses shall be spoiled, as Shalman spoiled ⁱBeth-arbel in the day of battle: ^kthe mother was dashed in pieces upon her children.

15 So shall Beth-el do unto you because of ^lyour great wickedness: in a morning ^mshall the king of Israel utterly be cut off.

^d Heb. the beauty of her neck. — ^e Prov. xviii. 21. — ^f Jer. iv. 3. ^g Job. iv. 8; Prov. xxii. 8; chap. viii. 7; Gal. vi. 7, 8. — ^h Ch. xiii. 16. — ⁱ 2 Kings xviii. 34; xix. 13. — ^j Chap. xiii. 16. ^k Heb. the evil of your evil. — ^m Ver. 7.

the seed you sow be of the best kind, and in just measure.

Reap in mercy] By the blessing of God on this ploughing, sowing, and harrowing, you may expect a good crop in harvest.

Break up your fallow ground] Do not be satisfied with a slight furrow; let the land that was fallowed (slightly ploughed) be broken up again with a deep furrow.

For it is time to seek the Lord] This should be immediately done: the season is passing; and if you do not get the seed in the ground, the early rain will be past, and your fields will be unfruitful.

Rain righteousness upon you.] God will give you the early rain in due time, and in proper measure. Here are the metaphors, and the application cannot be difficult. Here are ploughing, fallowing, sowing, harrowing, watering, reaping, threshing, and feeding on the produce of well-directed labour. All may be applied to the human heart, and the work of God upon it. Correction, contrition, conversion, receiving the grace of Christ, bringing forth fruit, &c.

Verse 13. *Ye have ploughed wickedness*] Ye have laboured sinfully.

Ye have reaped iniquity] The punishment due to your iniquity.

Ye have eaten the fruit of lies] Your false worship and your false gods have brought you into captivity and misery.

Because thou didst trust in thy way] Didst confide in thy own counsels, and in thy mighty men, and not in the God who made you.

Verse 14. *Shall a tumult arise*] The enemy shall soon fall upon thy people, and take all thy fortified places.

As Shalman spoiled Beth-arbel] Some think that this refers to Jerubbaal, or Gideon's victory over Zalmunna, general of the Midianites; see Judg. vii. viii. Others think that an allusion is made here to the de

struction of *Arbela*, a city of *Armenia*, by *Shalmaneser*, here called *Shalman*; and this while he was only general of the Assyrian forces, and not yet king. I think the history to which this refers is unknown. It seems that it was distinguished by some remarkable ferocities.

The mother was dashed in pieces upon her children.] But *when, where, how, and by whom*, still remain unknown. Conjecture in such a case must be useless.

Verse 15. *So shall Beth-el do unto you*] This shall be the consequence of your idolatry.

In a morning shall the king of Israel utterly be cut off.] Suddenly, unexpectedly. *Hoshea*, the king of Israel, shall be cut off by the Assyrians. There are some allusions to facts in this chapter, which cannot be easily verified, as we have not sufficient acquaintance with the history of those times.

CHAPTER XI.

This chapter gives a very pathetic representation of God's tender and affectionate regard for Israel, by metaphors chiefly borrowed from the conduct of mothers toward their tender offspring. From this, occasion is taken to reflect on their ungrateful return to the Divine goodness, and to denounce against them the judgments of the Almighty, 1-7. But suddenly and unexpectedly the prospect changes. Beams of mercy break from the clouds just now fraught with vengeance. God, to speak in the language of men, feels the relentings of a tender parent; his bowels yearn; his mercy triumphs; his rebellious child shall yet be pardoned. As the lion of the tribe of Judah, he will employ his power to save his people, he will call his children from the land of their captivity; and, as doves, they will fly to him, a faithful and a holy people, 8-12.

A. M. cir. 3264.
B. C. cir. 740.
A. U. C. cir. 14.
Romuli,
cir. annum 14.

WHEN ^a Israel was a child, then I loved him, and ^b called my ^c son out of Egypt.

2 As they called them, so they went from them: ^d they sacrificed unto Baalim, and burned incense to graven images.

3 ^e I taught Ephraim also to go, taking them by their arms; but they knew not that ^f I healed them.

4 I drew them with cords of a man, with

^a Chap. ii. 15.—^b Matt. ii. 15.—^c Exod. iv. 22. 23.
^d 2 Kings xvii. 16; chap. ii. 13; xiii. 2.—^e Deut. i. 31; xxxii. 10, 11, 12; Isa. xlv. 3.—^f Exod. xv. 26.

NOTES ON CHAP. XI.

Verse 1. *When Israel was a child*] In the infancy of his political existence.

I loved him, and called my son out of Egypt.] Where he was greatly oppressed; and in this I gave the proof of my love. I preserved my people in their affliction there, and brought them safely out of it.

Verse 3. *I taught Ephraim also to go*] An allusion to a mother or nurse teaching a child to walk, directing it how to lift and lay its feet, and supporting it in the meantime by the arms, that it may use its feet with the greater ease. This is a passage truly pathetic.

Verse 4. *I drew them with cords of a man*] This is a reference to leading strings, one end of which is held by the child, the other by the nurse, by which the little one, feeling some support, and gaining confidence, endeavours to walk. God, their heavenly Father, made use of every means and method to teach them to walk in the right and only safe path; for, as the Targum says, "As beloved children are drawn, I drew them by the strength of love."

That take off the yoke on their jaws] I did every thing that mercy could suggest, and justice permit, to make their duty their delight and profit. There appears to be here an allusion to the moving and pulling forward the collar or yoke of beasts which have been

bands of love: and ^g I was to them as they that ^h take off the yoke on their jaws, and ⁱ I laid meat unto them.

5 ^k He shall not return into the land of Egypt, but the Assyrian shall be his king, ^l because they refused to return.

6 And the sword shall abide on his cities, and shall consume his branches, and devour them ^m because of their own counsels.

^g Lev. xxvi. 13.—^h Heb. lift up.—ⁱ Psa. lxxviii. 25; chap. ii. 8.—^k See chap. viii. 13; ix. 3.—^l 2 Kings xvii. 13, 14; Cir. 728, they became tributaries to Salmanser.—^m Ch. x. 6.

hard at work, to let in the cool air between it and their neck, so as to refresh them, and prevent that heat, which with the sweat would scald their necks, and take off not only the hair, but the skin. I have often done this at the land ends, in ploughing, when at the turning the cattle were permitted a few moments to draw their breath after the hard pull that terminated the furrow at either end of the field:—

And I laid meat unto them] Giving them at the same time a bite of grass or hay, to encourage them to go on afresh. The metaphor is strong and expressive; and he who ever had or saw the management of cattle in the plough or cart must admire it. Thus God acted with the people on whose necks was the yoke of his law. How many privileges, advantages, and comforts did he mingle with his precepts, to make them at once a righteous and happy people!

Verse 5. *He shall not return into—Egypt*] I have brought them thence already, with the design that the nation should never return thither again; but as they have sinned, and forfeited my favour and protection, they shall go to Assyria; and this because they refused to return to me. This view of the verse removes every difficulty.

Verse 6. *The sword shall abide on his cities*] Israel was agitated with external and intestine wars from

A. M. cir. 3264.
B. C. cir. 740.
A. U. C. cir. 14.
Romul.
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 14.

7 And my people are bent to
backsliding from me : ° though
they called them to the Most
High, ° none at all would exalt

him.

8 ° How shall I give thee up, Ephraim ?
how shall I deliver thee, Israel ? how shall
I make thee as ° Admah ? how shall I
set thee as Zeboim ? ° mine heart is turned
ed within me, my repentings are kindled
together.

9 I will not execute the fierceness of mine
anger, I will not return to destroy Ephraim :
° for I am God, and not man ; the Holy One

° Jer. iii. 6, &c. ; viii. 5 ; chap. iv. 16.—° Chap. vii. 16.
° Heb. together they exalted not.—° Jer. ix. 7 ; chap. vi. 4.
° Gen. xiv. 8 ; xix. 24, 25 ; Deut. xxix. 23 ; Amos iv. 11.
° Deut. xxxii. 36 ; Isa. lxiii. 15 ; Jer. xxxi. 20.

the time of *Jeroboam the Second* Although *Zechariah* his son reigned twelve years, yet it was in *continual troubles*, and he was at last slain by the rebel *Shallum*, who, having reigned one month, was slain by *Menahem*. *Pekahiah* succeeded his father *Menahem*, and reigned two years, and was killed by *Pekah*, son of *Remaliah*. He joined *Rezin*, king of Syria, and made an irruption into the land of Judah ; but *Ahaz* having obtained succour from *Tiglath-Pileser*, king of Assyria, *Pekah* was defeated, and the tribes of *Reuben*, *Gad*, *Naphtali*, and the half-tribe of *Manasseh*, were carried away captives by the Assyrian king ; and in a short time after, *Hosea*, son of *Elah*, slew *Pekah*, and usurped the kingdom, which he could not possess without the assistance of *Shalmaneser*, who for his services imposed a tribute on the Israelitish king. Wishing to rid himself of this yoke, he applied to the king of Egypt ; but this being known to *Shalmaneser*, he came against Samaria, and after a three years' siege took and destroyed it. Thus the sword rested on their cities ; it continued in the land till all was ruined. See *Calmet*.

Verse 7. *Though they called them to the Most High*] *Newcome* is better : "And though they call on him together because of the yoke, he will not raise it. He shall receive no refreshment." See the metaphor, ver. 4.

Verse 8. *How shall I give thee up*] See the notes on chap. vi. 4, where we have similar words from similar feeling.

Mine heart is turned within me] *Justice* demands thy punishment ; *Mercy* pleads for thy life. As thou changest, *Justice* resolves to destroy, or *Mercy* to save. My heart is oppressed, and I am weary with repenting—with so frequently changing my purpose. All this, though spoken after the manner of men, shows how merciful, compassionate, and loath to punish, the God of heaven is. What sinner or saint upon earth has not been a subject of these gracious operations ?

Verse 9. *I will not execute*] Here is the issue of this conflict in the Divine mind. *Mercy* triumphs

in the midst of thee : and I will not enter into the city.

10 They shall walk after the Lord : ° he shall roar like a lion : when he shall roar, then the children shall tremble ° from the west.

11 They shall tremble as a bird out of Egypt, ° and as a dove out of the land of Assyria : ° and I will place them in their houses, saith the Lord.

12 ° Ephraim compasseth me about with lies, and the house of Israel with deceit : but Judah yet ruleth with God, and is faithful ° with the saints.

° Num. xxiii. 19 ; Isa. lv. 8, 9 ; Mal. iii. 6.—° Isa. xxxi. 4 ; Joel iii. 16 ; Amos i. 2.—° Zech. viii. 7.—° Isa. lx. 8 ; chap. vii. 11.—° Ezek. xxviii. 25, 26 ; xxxvii. 21, 25.—° Ch. xii. 1.—° Or, with the most holy.

over Judgment ; *Ephraim* shall be spared. *He is God, and not man*. He cannot be affected by human caprices. They are now *penitent*, and implore mercy ; he will not, as *man* would do, punish them for former offences, when they have fallen into his hand. The holy place is in *Ephraim*, and *God* is in this holy place ; and he will not go into the cities, as he did into *Sodom* and *Gomorrah*, to destroy them. Judgment is his strange work. How exceedingly affecting are these two verses !

Verse 10. *They shall walk after the Lord*] They shall discern the operations of his providence, when, *He shall roar like a lion*] When he shall utter his majestic voice, *Cyrus* shall make his decree. The people shall tremble—be in a state of commotion ; every one hurrying to avail himself of the opportunity to return to his own land.

Verse 11. *They shall tremble as a bird*] Those of them that are in *Egypt* shall also be called thence, and shall speed hither as a bird. Those in *Assyria* shall also be called to return, and they shall flee as doves to their windows. All shall, in the fulness of time, return to their own land. And,

I will place them in their houses, saith the Lord.] They shall have their temple once more, and all their holy ordinances.

Verse 12. *Ephraim compasseth me about with lies*] I think this verse does not well unite with the above ; it belongs to another subject, and should begin the following chapter, as in the Hebrew.

Judah yet ruleth with God] There is an allusion here to Gen. xxxii. 24, where *Jacob*, having "wrestled with the Angel," had his name changed to *Israel*, one that rules with God. That glory the *Israelites* had lost by their idolatry ; but *Judah* still retained the true worship, and alone deserved the name of *Israel*.

Bp. *Newcome* translates this clause thus :—"But hereafter they shall come down a people of God, Even a faithful people of saints."

Even allowing this to be the most correct view of the original, I do not see what we gain by this change.

CHAPTER XII.

The prophet, in very pointed terms, describes the unprofitableness and destruction attending vicious courses; particularly such as Ephraim pursued, who forsook God, and courted the alliance of idolatrous princes, 1. Judah is also reproved, 2. He is reminded of the extraordinary favour of God to his father Jacob, in giving him the birthright; and exhorted, after his example, to wrestle with God (the Angel of the covenant, the same unchangeable Jehovah) for a blessing; and to love mercy and execute justice, 3-6. Ephraim is accused of pursuing practices that are deceitful, although pretending to integrity, 7, 8. God then threatens to deprive this people of their possessions, 9, as they had rejected every means of reformation, 10, and given themselves up to gross impieties, 11. And, as an aggravation of their guilt, they are reminded from what humble beginnings they had been raised, 12, 13. The Divine judgments about to fall upon Israel are declared to be the result of great provocation, 14.

A. M. cir. 3279.

B. C. cir. 725.

A. U. C. cir. 29.

Romul.

R. Roman.

cir. annum 29.

EPHRAIM ^a feedeth on wind, and followeth after the east wind: he daily increaseth lies and desolation; ^b and they do make a covenant with the Assyrians, and ^c oil is carried into Egypt.

2 ^d The LORD hath also a controversy with Judah, and will ^e punish Jacob according to his ways; according to his doings will he recompense him.

3 He took his brother ^f by the heel in the womb, and by his strength he ^g had ^h power with God:

4 Yea, he had power over the Angel, and prevailed: he wept, and made supplication unto him: he found him in ⁱ Beth-el, and there he spake with us;

5 Even the LORD God of hosts; the LORD is his ^k memorial.

6 ^l Therefore turn thou to thy God: keep mercy and judgment, and ^m wait on thy God continually.

7 He is ⁿ a merchant, ^o the balances of deceit are in his hand: he loveth to ^p oppress.

8 And Ephraim said, ^q Yet I am become

A. M. cir. 3279.

B. C. cir. 725.

A. U. C. cir. 29.

Romul.

R. Roman.

cir. annum 29.

^a Chap. viii. 7 — ^b 2 Kings xvii. 1: chap. v. 13. chap. vii. 11. ^c Isa. xxx. 6: Jer. 9 — ^d Chap. iv. 1. Mic. vi. 2 — ^e Heb. rest upon — ^f Gen. xxv. 26 — ^g Heb. was a prince or behaved himself proudly — ^h Gen. xxxii. 24, &c.

ⁱ Gen. xxviii. 12, 19; xxxv. 9, 10, 15 — ^k Exod. iii. 15 — ^l Ch. xiv. 1. Mic. vi. 8 — ^m Psal. xxxvii. 7. — ⁿ Or, Canaanite: see Ezek. xxv. 3 — ^o Prov. xi. 1; Amos vii. 5. — ^p Or, decrease — ^q Zech. xi. 5; Rev. iii. 17.

NOTES ON CHAP. XII.

Verse 1. *Ephraim feedeth on wind*] He forms and follows empty and unstable counsels.

Followeth after the east wind] They are not only empty, but dangerous and destructive. The east wind was, and still is, in all countries, a parching, wasting, injurious wind.

He daily increaseth lies] He promises himself safety from foreign alliances. He "made a covenant with the Assyrians," and sent a subsidy of "oil to Egypt." The latter abandoned him; the former oppressed him.

Verse 2. *The Lord hath also a controversy with Judah*] The rest of the prophecy belongs both to Judah and Israel. He reproaches both with their ingratitude, and threatens them with God's anger. In order to make their infidelity the more hateful, and their malice the more sensible, he opposes to them the righteousness, obedience, and piety of their father Jacob. He recalls to their minds the benefits they had received since they returned from Egypt. He speaks afterwards of their kings; and how, in their ingratitude, they refused to have him for their monarch. Having mentioned this fact, he subjoins reflections, exhortations, invectives, and threatenings; and continues this subject in this and the two following chapters. — Calmet.

Verse 3. *He took his brother by the heel*] See on Gen. xxv. 26, and xxxii. 24, &c.

Verse 4. *He had power over the Angel*] Who represented the invisible Jehovah.

He wept, and made supplication] He entreated with tears that God would bless him; and he prevailed. The circumstance of his weeping is not mentioned in Genesis.

He found him in Beth-el] It was there that God made those glorious promises to Jacob relative to his posterity. See Gen. xxviii. 13-15.

Verse 5. *The Lord is his memorial.*] He is the same God as when Jacob so successfully wrestled with him.

Verse 6. *Therefore turn thou to thy God*] Because he is the same, and cannot change. Seek him as faithfully and as fervently as Jacob did, and you will find him the same merciful and compassionate Being.

Verse 7. *He is a merchant*] Or a Canaanite; referring to the Phœnicians, famous for their traffic. Ephraim is as corrupt as those heathenish traffickers were. He kept, as many in all ages have done, a weight and a weight; a heavy one to buy with, and a light one to sell by.

Verse 8. *I am become rich*] They boasted in their riches, notwithstanding the unjust manner in which they were acquired.

In all my labours they shall find none iniquity in me] This is frequently the language of merchants, tradesmen, &c. None are so full of professions of equity and justice, while all the time they are endeavouring

A. M. cir. 3279. rich, I have found me out sub-
B. C. cir. 725. stance: "in all my labours they
A. U. C. cir. 29. shall find none iniquity in me
Romuli, R. Roman.,
cir. annum 29. "that were sin.

9 And "I that am the LORD thy God from the land of Egypt "will yet make thee to dwell in tabernacles, as in the days of the solemn feasts.

10 "I have also spoken by the prophets, and I have multiplied visions, and used similitudes, "by the ministry of the prophets.

11 "Is there iniquity in Gilead? surely they are vanity: they sacrifice bullocks in "Gilgal;

"Or, all my labours suffice me not: he shall have punishment of iniquity in whom is sin.—" Heb. which —" Chapter xiii. 4. " Lev. xxiii. 42, 43; Neh. viii. 17; Zech. xiv. 16.—" 2 Kings xvii. 13.—" Heb. by the hand —" Chap. v. 1; vi. 8.—" Chap. iv. 15; ix. 15; Amos iv. 4; v. 5.—" Chap. viii. 11; x. 1.

to overreach, both in buying and selling. "Sir, I cannot afford it at that price." "It is not mine for that money." "I assure you that it cost me more than you offer." "I am sorry I cannot take your money; but if I did, I should lose by the article," &c., &c., &c. I have heard such language over and over, when I knew every word was false. Truth is a sacred thing in the sight of God; but who regards it as he should? There are, however, many noble exceptions among merchants and tradesmen. Bp. Newcome gives another turn to the subject, by translating:—

"All his labours shall not be found profitable unto him, For the iniquity wherewith he hath sinned."

Verse 9. And I—the Lord thy God] I who brought thee out of the land of Egypt, will again make thee to dwell in tabernacles. This appears to be a threatening. I will reduce you to as miserable a state in the land of your captivity, as you often were through your transgressions in the wilderness. This was the opinion of some of the ancients on this verse; and the context requires it to be understood in this way. I do not think that the feast of tabernacles is referred to.

Verse 10. I have also spoken] I have used every means, and employed every method, to instruct and save you. I have sent prophets, who spake plainly, exhorting, warning, and beseeching you to return to me. They have had Divine visions, which they have declared and interpreted. They have used similitudes, symbols, metaphors, allegories, &c., in order to fix your attention, and bring you back to your duty and interest. And, alas! all is in vain; you have not profited by my condescension. This text St. Paul seems to have had full in view, when he wrote, Heb. i. 1: "God who, at SUNDRY TIMES and in DIVERS MANNERS, spake in time past unto the FATHERS by the PROPHETS." See the note on the above.

Dr. Dodd supposes that there are three distinct kinds of prophecy mentioned here: 1. Immediate inspiration, when God declares the very words. 2. Vision; a representation of external objects to the

yea, their "altars are as heaps in the furrows of the fields.

12 And Jacob "fled into the country of Syria, and Israel "served for a wife, and for a wife he kept sheep.

13 "And by a prophet the LORD brought Israel out of Egypt, and by a prophet was he preserved.

14 "Ephraim provoked him to anger "most bitterly: therefore shall he leave his "blood upon him, "and his "reproach shall his Lord return unto him.

" Gen. xxviii. 5; Deut. xxvi. 5.—" Gen. xxix. 20, 28. " Exod. xii. 50, 51; xiii. 3; Psa. lxxvii. 20; Isa. lxiii. 11; Mic. vi. 4.—" 2 Kings xvii. 11–18.—" Heb. with bitterness. " Heb. bloods; see Ezek. xviii. 13; xix. 10; xxiv. 7, 8. " Dan. xi. 18.—" Deut. xxviii. 37; Lam. iii. 61–66.

mind, in as lively a manner as if they were conveyed by the senses. 3. Parables and apt resemblances.

Verse 11. Iniquity in Gilead] Gilgal and Gilead are equally iniquitous, and equally idolatrous. Gilead, which was beyond Jordan, had already been brought under subjection by Tiglath-Pileser. Gilgal, which was on this side Jordan, shall share the same fate; because it is now as idolatrous as the other.

Their altars are as heaps] They occur everywhere. The whole land is given to idolatry.

Verse 12. Served for a wife] Seven years for Rachel.

For a wife he kept sheep.] Seven years for Leah; having been cheated by Laban, who gave him first Leah, instead of Rachel; and afterwards made him serve seven years more before he would confirm his first engagement. Critics complain of want of connection here. Why is this isolated fact predicted? Thus, in a detached sentence, the prophet speaks of the low estate of their ancestors, and how amply the providence of God had preserved and provided for them. This is all the connection the place requires.

Verse 13. By a prophet (Moses) the Lord brought Israel out of Egypt, and by a prophet (Joshua) was he preserved.] Joshua succeeded Moses, and brought the Israelites into the promised land; and when they passed the Jordan at Gilgal, he received the covenant of circumcision; and yet this same place was now made by them the seat of idolatry! How blind and how ungrateful!

Verse 14. Therefore shall he leave his blood upon him] He will not remove his guilt. These are similar to our Lord's words, John iii. 36, ix. 41: "He that believeth not on the Son of God, shall not see life, for the wrath of God ABIDETH ON HIM"—shall not be removed by any remission, as he rejects the only way in which he can be saved. Because ye say, We see; therefore, YOUR SIN REMAINETH, i. e., it still stands charged against you. Your miseries and destruction are of your own procuring; your perdition is of yourselves. God is as merciful as he is just.

CHAPTER XIII.

Chapter begins with observing that the fear of God leads to prosperity, but sin to ruin, a truth most visibly exemplified in the sin and punishment of Ephraim, 1-3. As an aggravation of their guilt, God reminds them of his former favours, 4, 5; which they had shamefully abused, 6; and which now expose them to dreadful punishments, 7, 8. He, however, tempers these awful threatenings with gracious promises; and, on their repentance, engages to save them, when no other could protect them, 9-11. But, alas! instead of repenting, Ephraim is filling up the measure of his iniquity, 12, 13. Notwithstanding this, God promises to put forth his almighty power in behalf of his people, and, as it were, raise them from the dead, 14; although, in the meantime, they must be visited with great national calamities, compared first to the noxious and parching east wind, 15, and described immediately after in the plainest terms, 16.

A. M. cir. 3279.
B. C. cir. 725.
A. U. C. cir. 29.
Romuli.
R. Roman.
cir. annum 29.

WHEN Ephraim spake trembling, he exalted himself in Israel: but ^awhen he offended in Baal, he died.

2 And now ^bthey sin more and more, and ^chave made them molten images of their silver, and idols according to their own understanding, all of it the work of the craftsmen: they say of them, Let ^dthe men that sacrifice ^ekiss the calves.

3 Therefore they shall be ^fas the morning cloud, and as the early dew that passeth away, ^gas the chaff that is driven with the whirlwind

^a 2 Kings xvii. 16, 18; chap. xi. 2.—^b Heb. they add to sin.—^c Chap. ii. 8; vii. 4.—^d Or, the sacrificers of men.—^e 1 Kings xix. 18.—^f Chap. vi. 4.—^g Dan. ii. 35.—^h Isa. xliii. 11; chap. xii. 9.

NOTES ON CHAP. XIII.

Verse 1. *When Ephraim spake trembling*] When he was meek and humble, of a broken heart and contrite spirit.

He exalted himself in Israel] He became great in God's sight; he rose in the Divine esteem in proportion as he sank in his own. But this did not continue.

He offended in Baal] He became an idolater.

He died.] The sentence of death from the Divine justice went out against him.

This has been differently understood: "As soon as Ephraim spake (To your tents, O Israel!) there was a trembling or commotion: then the kingdom was exalted in Israel." Thus taken, it refers to the division of the ten tribes from Rehoboam, son of Solomon, 1 Kings xii. 16, &c., and the establishment of the kingdom of Israel under Jeroboam in opposition to that of Judah; which breach was never healed.

Verse 2. *And now they sin more and more*] They increase in every kind of vice, having abandoned the great Inspirer of virtue.

Let the men that sacrifice kiss the calves.] This was the test. If there be a Jew that pretends to sacrifice, and whose conversion is dubious, let him come openly and kiss the calves. This will show what he is; no real Jew will do this. If he be an idolater, he will not scruple. This was the ancient method of adoration. 1. They kissed the idol. 2. When the statue was too high or too far off, they presented the hand, in token of alliance. 3. They brought that hand respectfully to their mouths, and kissed it. This was

out of the floor, and as the smoke out of the chimney.

4 Yet ^bI am the LORD thy God from the land of Egypt, and thou shalt know no god but me: for ^cthere is no saviour beside me.

5 ^kI did know thee in the wilderness, ^lin the land of ^mgreat drought.

6 ⁿAccording to their pasture, so were they filled; they were filled, and their heart was exalted; therefore ^ohave they forgotten me

7 Therefore ^pI will be unto them as a lion—as ^qa leopard by the way will I observe them:

ⁱ Isa. xliii. 11; xlv. 21.—^k Deut. ii. 7; xxxii. 10.—^l Deut. viii. 15; xxxii. 10.—^m Heb. droughts.—ⁿ Deut. viii. 12, 14; xxxii. 15.—^o Chap. viii. 14.—^p Lam. iii. 10; chap. v. 14; Jer. v. 6.

the genuine act of adoration; from *ad, to, and os, oris, the mouth.* So PLINY, *Hist. Nat.*, lib. xxviii., c. 1. Adorando, dexteram ad oscula referimus.

And APULEIUS, *Asin.*, lib. iv.: Admoventes oribus suis dexteram, ut ipsam prorsus deam religiosis adorationibus venerabantur. See *Calmet*, and see the note on Job xxxi. 17.

Verse 3. *Therefore they shall be as the morning cloud—as the early dew—as the chaff—as the smoke*] Four things, most easy to be driven about and dissipated, are employed here to show how they should be scattered among the nations, and dissipated by captivity.

Verse 4. *I am the Lord thy God*] This was the first discovery I made of myself to you, and the first commandment I gave; and I showed you that besides me there was no Saviour. There is a remarkable addition in the Septuagint here: "But I am Jehovah thy God, who stretched out the heavens and created the earth. And I showed them not to thee, that thou shouldst walk after them. And I brought thee up out of the land of Egypt," &c. This might have been once in the Hebrew text.

Verse 5. *I did know thee*] I approved of thee; I loved thee; and by miraculously providing for thee in that land of drought, I demonstrated my love.

Verse 6. *According to their pasture*] They had a rich pasture, and were amply supplied with every good. They became exalted in their heart, forgot their God, and became a prey to their enemies. "He that exalteth himself shall be abased."

Verse 7. *I will be unto them as a lion*] שחל שחל

A. M. cir. 3279.
B. C. cir. 725.
A. U. C. cir. 29.
Romuli,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 29.

8 I will meet them ^{as} a bear ^{that is bereaved of her whelps,} and will rend the caul of their heart, and there will I devour them like a lion: ^{the wild beast shall} tear them.

9 O Israel, ^{thou hast destroyed thyself;} ^{but in me} ^{is} thine help.

10 ^I will be thy king: ^{where is any other} that may save thee in all thy cities? and thy judges of whom ^{thou saidst,} Give me a king and princes?

^{2 Sam. xvii. 8; Prov. xvii. 12.—² Heb. the beast of the field. Prov. vi. 32; chap. xiv. 1; Mal. i. 9.—³ Ver. 4.—⁴ Heb. in thy help.—⁵ Rather, Where is thy king? King Hoshea being then in prison; 2 Kings xvii. 4.—⁶ Deut. xxxii. 38; chap. x. 3; ver. 4.}

is supposed to mean here the *black lion*, frequent in Ethiopia.

As a leopard נמר *namar*, so termed from its spotted skin, for to be spotted is the signification of the root.

Will I observe them] The leopard, tiger, and panther will hide themselves in thick bush-wood, near where they expect any prey to pass; and as soon as it comes near, spring suddenly upon it. To this is the allusion in the text: "By the way will I observe them;" watch for them as the leopard does. They shall be greatly harassed even on their way to Assyria, when going into captivity.

Verse 8. As a bear—bereaved] This is a figure to denote excessive ferocity. See the note on 2 Sam. xvii. 8, where a remarkable instance is given.

And will rend the caul of their heart] Every savage beast goes first to the seat of the blood when it has seized its prey; as in this fluid they delight more than in the most delicate parts of the flesh.

There will I devour them like a lion לביא *labi*, the old strong lion; drinking the blood, tearing the flesh, and breaking the bones to extract the marrow.

The wild beast shall tear them] Probably this refers to the chakal or jackal, who frequently hunts down the prey, which the lion takes the liberty to devour, while the jackal stands by, and afterwards picks the bones. Hence he has been called the lion's provider, and the lion's waiting-man.

Verse 9. O Israel, thou hast destroyed thyself] These evils come not by my immediate infliction; they are the consequences of thy own crimes. In the above terrifying figures of the ferocious beasts, the prophet only shows what they would meet with from the hand of the Assyrians in the war, the famine, and the captivity; God being represented as doing what he only permits to be done.

But in me is thine help.] "Though thou hast destroyed thyself, yet in me alone can thy help be found."—Newcome. And others read, And who will help thee? reading מי *mi*, who, for בי *bi*, in me. Though this is countenanced by the Syriac, yet there is no evidence of it in any of the MSS. yet collated, nor do I think it to be the true reading.

Verse 10. Give me a king and princes?] Referring

11 ^I gave thee a king in mine anger, and took him away in my wrath.

12 ^{The iniquity of Ephraim is bound up;} his sin is hid.

13 ^{The sorrows of a travailing woman} shall come upon him: he is ^{an unwise son;} for he should not ^{stay} ^{long in the place of} the breaking forth of children.

14 ^I will ransom them from ^{the power of} the grave; I will redeem them from death;

^{1 Sam. viii. 5, 19.—² 1 Sam. viii. 7; x. 19; xv. 22, 23; xvi. 1; chap. x. 3.—³ Deut. xxxii. 34; Job xiv. 17.—⁴ Isa. xiii. 8; Jer. xxx. 6.—⁵ Prov. xxii. 3.—⁶ 2 Kings xix. 3. Heb. a time.—⁷ Isa. xxv. 8; Ezek. xxxvii. 12.—⁸ Hebrew, the hand.}

to the time in which they cast off the Divine theocracy and chose Saul in the place of Jehovah.

Verse 11. I gave thee a king in mine anger] Such was Saul; for they highly offended God when they clamoured to have a king like the heathen nations that were around them.

Took him away in my wrath.] Permitted him and the Israelites to fall before the Philistines. Others think that Shalmaneser was the king thus given, and Hoshea the king thus taken away.

Verse 12. The iniquity of Ephraim is bound up] It is registered in my court of justice; the death warrant is in store, and will be produced in due time. Though there be not at present the judgment inflicted which such glaring transgressions demand, yet it will surely come. Such crimes cannot go unpunished.

Verse 13. The sorrows of a travailing woman] These judgments shall come suddenly and unavoidably.

The place of the breaking forth of children.] As there is a critical time in parturition in which the mother in hard labour may by skilful assistants be eased of her burden, which, if neglected, may endanger the life both of parent and child; so there was a time in which Ephraim might have returned to God, but they would not; therefore they are now in danger of being finally destroyed. And, speaking after the manner of men, he must be deemed an unwise son, who, if he had power and consideration, would prolong his stay in the porch of life, where he must necessarily be suffocated; so is Ephraim, who, though warned of his danger, having yet power to escape, continued in his sin, and is now come to destruction. I could illustrate the allusion in the text farther, and show the accurate propriety of the original; but the subject forbids it.

Verse 14. I will ransom them from the power of the grave] In their captivity they are represented as dead and buried, which is a similar view to that taken of the Jews in the Babylonish captivity by Ezekiel in his vision of the valley of dry bones. They are now lost as to the purpose for which they were made, for which God had wrought so many miracles for them and for their ancestors; but the gracious purpose of God shall not be utterly defeated. He will bring them out of that grave, and ransom them from that death; for

A. M. cir. 3279. ^h O death, I will be thy plagues ;
 B. C. cir. 725.
 A. U. C. cir. 29. O grave, I will be thy destruc-
 Romuli,
 R. Roman., tion ; ⁱ repentance shall be hid
 cir. annum 29. from mine eyes.

15 Though ^k he be fruitful among his brethren, ^l an east wind shall come, the wind of the LORD shall come up from the wilderness, and his spring shall become dry, and his

^h 1 Cor. xv. 54, 55. — ⁱ Jer. xv. 6 ; Rom. xi. 29. — ^k See Gen. xli. 52, xlviii. 19. — ^l Jer. iv. 11 ; Ezek. xvii. 10, xix. 12 ; Chap. iv. 19. — ^m Heb. *vessels of desire* ; Nah. ii. 9.

as they have *deserved* that death and disgraceful burial, they must be *redeemed* and *ransomed* from it, or still lie under it. And who can do this but God himself ! And he will do it. In the prospect of this the prophet exclaims, in the person of the universal Redeemer, " O death, I will be thy plagues ; " I will bring into thy reign the principle of its destruction. The *Prince of life* shall lie for a time under thy power, that he may destroy that power.

O grave, I will be thy destruction] I will put an end to thy dreary domination by rising from the dead, and bringing life and immortality to life by my Gospel, and by finally raising from death the whole human race in the day of the general resurrection.

שֵׁוֹל sheol, which we translate *grave*, is the *state of the dead*. מָוֶת maveth, which we translate *death*, is the *principle of corruption* that renders the body unfit to be longer the tenement of the soul, and finally decomposes it. Sheol shall be destroyed, for it must deliver up all its dead. Maveth shall be annihilated, for the body shall be raised incorruptible. See the use which the apostle makes of this passage, 1 Cor. xv. 54, 55 ; but he does not quote from the Hebrew, nor from any of the ancient versions. He had to apply the subject anew ; and the Spirit, which had originally

fountain shall be dried up : he shall spoil the treasure of all ^m pleasant vessels.

16 ⁿ Samaria shall become desolate ; ^o for she hath rebelled against her God : ^p they shall fall by the sword : their infants shall be dashed in pieces, and their women with child shall be ripped up.

^a Fulfilled, cir. 721 ; 2 Kings xvii. 6. — ^c 2 Kings xviii. 12. ^p 2 Kings viii. 12 ; xv. 16 ; Isa. xlii. 16 ; chap. x. 14, 15, Amos i. 13 ; Nah. iii. 10.

given the words, chose to adapt them to the subject then in hand, which was the *resurrection of the dead in the last day*. Instead of דִּבְרֵיךָ debareycha, thy plagues, one of my oldest MSS., ninety-six of Kennicott's, and thirty-two of De Rossi's, have דִּבְרֵיךָ debarcha, thy plague, that which shall carry thee off, as the plague does them who are affected by it. To carry off, carry away, is one of the regular meanings of the verb דָּבַר dabar.

Repentance shall be hid from mine eyes.] On these points I will not change my purpose ; this is the signification of *repentance* when attributed to God.

Verse 15. Though he be fruitful] יִפְרֵי yaphri ; a paronomasia on the word אֶפְרַיִם ephrayim, which comes from the same root פָּרָה parah, to be fruitful, to sprout, to bud.

An east wind shall come] As the east wind parches and blasts all vegetation, so shall Shalmaneser blast and destroy the Israelitish state.

Verse 16. Samaria shall become desolate] This was the capital of the Israelitish kingdom. What follows is a simple prophetic declaration of the cruelties which should be exercised upon this hapless people by the Assyrians in the sackage of the city.

CHAPTER XIV.

By the terrible denunciation of vengeance which concludes the preceding chapter, the prophet is led to exhort Israel to repentance, furnishing them with a beautiful form of prayer, very suitable to the occasion, 1-3. Upon which God, ever ready to pardon the penitent, is introduced making large promises of blessings, in allusion to those capacious dews which refresh the green herbs, and which frequently denote, not only temporal salvation, but also the rich and refreshing comforts of the Gospel, 4-7. Their reformation from idolatry is foretold, and their consequent prosperity, under the emblem of a green flourishing fir tree, 8 ; but these promises are confined to those who may bring forth the fruits of righteousness, and the wicked are declared to have no share in them, 9.

A. M. cir. 3279. O ISRAEL, ^a return unto the LORD thy God ; ^b for thou hast fallen by thine iniquity.
 B. C. cir. 725.
 A. U. C. cir. 29. 2 Take with you words, and

turn to the LORD : say unto him, Take away all iniquity, and ^c receive us graciously : so will we render ^d the calves of our lips.

^a Chap. xii. 6 ; Joel ii. 13. — ^b Chap. xiii. 9.

^c Or, give good. — ^d Heb. xiii. 15.

NOTES ON CHAP. XIV.

Verse 1. O Israel, return unto the Lord] These words may be considered as addressed to the people now in captivity ; suffering much, but having still much

more to suffer if they did not repent. But it seems all these evils might yet be prevented, though so positively predicted, if the people would repent and return ; and the very exhortation to this repentance

A. M. cir. 3279. 3 ° Asshur shall not save us ;
 B. C. cir. 725.
 A. U. C. cir. 29. † we will not ride upon horses :
 Romuli,
 R. Roman.,
 cir. annum 29. ‡ neither will we say any more
 to the work of our hands, Ye
 are our gods : ^h for in thee the fatherless
 findeth mercy.

4 I will heal ⁱ their backsliding, I will love

^e Jer. xxxi. 18, &c.; chap. v. 13; xii. 1.—^f Dent. xvii. 16; Psa. xxxiii. 17; Isa. xxx. 2, 16; xxxi. 1.—^g Chap. ii. 17; ver. 8.—^h Psa. x. 11; lxxviii. 5.

shows that they still had power to repent, and that God was ready to save them and avert all these evils. All this is easily accounted for on the doctrine of the *contingency of events*, i. e., the poisoning a multitude of events on the possibility of being and not being, and leaving the will of man to turn the scale; and that God will not foreknow a thing as *absolutely certain*, which his will has determined to make *contingent*. A doctrine against which some solemn men have blasphemed, and philosophic infidels declaimed; but without which fate and dire necessity must be the universal governors, *prayer* be a useless meddling, and Providence nothing but the ineluctable adamant chain of unchangeable events; all virtue is vice, and vice virtue; or there is no distinction between them, each being eternally determined and unalterably fixed by a sovereign and uncontrollable will and unvarying necessity, from the operation of which no soul of man can escape, and no occurrence in the universe be otherwise than it is. From such blasphemy, and from the *monthly* publications which avouch it, good Lord, deliver us!

Verse 2. *Take with you words*] And you may be assured that you pray aright, when you use the words which God himself has put in your mouths. On this very ground there is a potency in the LORD'S PRAYER, when offered up believingly, beyond what can be found in any human composition. And it may be presumed that it was this consideration that induced our reformers to introduce it so frequently in the public liturgy.

See the order of God's directions here :—

1. Hearing these merciful invitations, believe them to be true.

2. Cast aside your idols; and return to God as your Maker, King, and Saviour.

3. *Take with you the words* by which you have been encouraged, and plead them before God.

4. Remember your iniquity, deeply deplore it, and beg of God to take it all away.

5. Let faith be in exercise to receive what God waits to impart. "Receive us graciously;" וקח טוב *vekach tob*, receive, or let us receive good; when thou hast emptied us of evil, fill us with goodness.

6. Be then determined, through grace, to live to his glory, "so shall we render thee the calves" פרים *parim*, for which the *versions* in general read פרי *peri*, fruits, omitting the *u mem* "of our lips;" the sacrifices of praise, thanksgiving, gratitude, and the hearty obedience which our lips have often promised.

7. Having thus determined, specify your resolutions

them ^k freely: for mine anger is turned away from him.

5 I will be as ^l the dew unto Israel: he shall ^m grow as the lily, and ⁿ cast forth his roots as Lebanon.

6 His branches ^o shall spread, and ^p his

ⁱ Jer. v. 6; xiv. 7; chap. xi. 7.—^k Eph. i. 6.—^l Job. xxix. 19; Prov. xix. 12.—^m Or, blossom.—ⁿ Heb. strike.—^o Heb. shall go.—^p Psa. lli. 8; cxviii. 3; Eccclus. i. 10.

to depend on God alone for all that can make you wise, useful, holy, and happy. The resolutions are,—

1. *Asshur shall not save us*—We will neither trust in, nor fear, this rich and powerful king. We will not look either to riches or power for true rest and peace of mind.

2. *We will not ride upon horses*—We shall no more fix our hopes on the proud Egyptian cavalry, to deliver us out of the hands of enemies to whom thy Divine justice has delivered us. We will expect no rest nor happiness in the elegances of life, and gratification of our senses.

3. *Neither will we say any more to the work of our hands, Ye are our gods*—We will not trust in any thing without us; nor even in any good thing we are able to do through thy grace; knowing we have nothing but what we have received. We will trust in thy infinite mercy for our final salvation.

4. And we will do all this from the conviction, that in thee the fatherless findeth mercy; for we are all alike helpless, desolate, perishing orphans, till translated into thy family.

Verse 4. *I will heal their backsliding*] Here is the answer of God to these prayers and resolutions. See its parts :—

1. Ye have backslidden and fallen, and are grievously and mortally wounded by that fall; but I, who am the Author of life, and who redeem from death, will heal all these wounds and spiritual diseases.

2. *I will love them freely*—נדבאח *nedabah*, after a liberal, princely manner. I will love them so as to do them incessant good. It shall not be a love of affection merely, but shall be a beneficial love. A love that not only feels delight in itself, but fills them with delight who are its objects, by making them unutterably and supremely happy.

3. *For mine anger is turned away from him*—Because he has turned back to me. Thus God and man become friends.

Verse 5. *I will be as the dew unto Israel*] On these metaphors I gladly avail myself of the elegant and just observations of Bp. Lowth. "These verses (5, 6, 7) contain gracious promises of God's favour and blessings upon Israel's conversion. In the fifth verse, it is described by that refreshment which copious dews give to the grass in summer. If we consider the nature of the climate, and the necessity of dews in so hot a country, not only to refresh, but likewise to preserve life; if we consider also the beauty of the oriental lilies, the fragrance of the cedars which grow upon Lebanon, the beauteous appearance which the

A. M. cir. 3279.
B. C. cir. 725.
A. U. C. cir. 29.
Romuli,
R. Roman,
cir. annum 29.

beauty shall be as the olive tree,
and ^a his smell as Lebanon.

7 ^v They that dwell under his
shadow shall return; they shall
revive as the corn, and ^a grow as the vine:
the ^t scent thereof shall be as the wine of
Lebanon.

8 Ephraim shall say, ^v What have I to do
any more with idols? ^v I have heard him, and

^a Gen. xxvii. 27; Cant. iv. 11.—^r Ps. xci. 1.—^r Or, *blossom*.—^r Or, *memorial*.—^r Ver. 3.—^r Jer. xxxi. 18.—^w James i. 17.

spreading olive trees afforded, the exhilarating coolness caused by the shade of such trees, and the aromatic smell exhaled by the cedars; we shall then partly understand the force of the metaphors here employed by the prophet; but their full energy no one can conceive, till he feels both the want, and enjoys the advantage, of the particulars referred to in that climate where the prophet wrote.”—*Louth's twelfth and nineteenth* prelection; and *Dodd* on the place.

What a glorious prophecy! What a wonderful prophet! How sublime, how energetic, how just! The great master prophet, Isaiah, alone could have done this better. And these promises are not for Israel merely after the flesh; they are for all the people of God. We have a lot and portion in the matter; God also places his love upon us. Here the reader must feel some such sentiment as the shepherd in *Virgil*, when enraptured with the elegy which his associate had composed on their departed friend. The phraseology and metaphors are strikingly similar; and therefore I shall produce it.

Talce tuum carmen nobis, divine poeta,
Quale *sepor* fissis in gramine, quale per *astum*
Dulcis aqua saliente sitim restinguere rivo.
Nec calamis solum aequiparas, sed voce magistrum.
Fortunate puer! tu nunc eris alter ab illo.
Nos tamen hæc quocunque modo tibi nostra vicissim
Dicemus, Daphninque tuum tollemus ad astra:
Daphnin ad astra feremus: *amavit nos quoque Daphnis*.

VIRGIL, *Ecl. v.*, ver. 45.

“O heavenly poet, such thy verse appears,
So sweet, so charming to my ravish'd ears,
As to the weary swain with cares oppress'd,
Beneath the sylvan shade, refreshing rest;
As to the feverish traveller, when first
He finds a crystal stream to quench his thirst.
In singing, as in piping, you excel;
And scarce your master could perform so well.
O fortunate young man! at least your lays
Are next to his, and claim the second praise.
Such as they are, my rural songs I join
To raise your Daphnis to the powers divine;
For Daphnis was my friend, as well as thine.”

Verse 7. *They that dwell under his shadow shall return*] The Targum is curious: “They shall be gathered together from the midst of their captivity; they shall dwell under the shadow of his CHRIST, and the dead shall revive.”

observed him: I am like a green
fir tree. ^w From me is thy fruit
found.

9 ^x Who is wise, and he shall
understand these things? prudent, and he
shall know them? for ^v the ways of the
Lord are right, and the just shall walk
in them: but the transgressors shall fall
therein.

^x Ps. cvii. 43; Jer. ix. 12; Dan. xii. 10; Ecclus. xxxix. 24
27; John viii. 47; xviii. 37.—^v Ps. cxix. 14, 27, 33; cxlv.
17; Prov. x. 29; Luke ii. 34; 2 Cor. ii. 16; 1 Pet. ii. 7, 8.

They shall revive as the corn] The justness and beauty of this metaphor is not generally perceived. After the corn has been a short time above the earth, in a single spike, the blades begin to separate, and the stalk to spring out of the centre. The side leaves turn back to make way for the protruding stalk; and fall bending down to the earth, assuming a withered appearance, though still attached to the plant. To look at the corn in this state, no one, unacquainted with the circumstance, could entertain any sanguine hope of a copious harvest. In a short time other leaves spring out; the former freshen, and begin to stand erect; and the whole seems to revive from a vegetative death. This is the circumstance to which the prophet refers; “they shall revive as the corn.” Of this a prudent and profitable use may be made.

1. When a soul is first “drawn by the cords of love,” chap. xi. 4, every thing seems to it promising, comfortable, and delightful, like the corn in its first state.

2. But when the Spirit of judgment brings to the light of conscience the hidden things of iniquity, and repentance is deepened into contrition, the broken and the contrite heart groans, and thinks that all is lost: deep distress takes place, and discouragement succeeds discouragement. This answers to the corn in its second state.

3. By and by the pardon comes, and God's love is shed abroad in the heart by the Holy Ghost; every hope is revived and realized, the full corn in the ear becomes manifest; and this answers to the corn in its third state. “They shall revive as the corn.” Glory be to God for his unspeakable gift!

Verse 8. *What have I to do any more with idols?*] The conversion of Ephraim is now as complete as it was sincere. God hears and observes this.

I am like a green fir tree.] Perhaps these words should be joined to the preceding, as *Newcome* has done, and be a part of God's speech to Ephraim. “I have heard him; and I have seen him as a flourishing fir tree.” He is become strong and vigorous; and from his present appearance of healthiness, his future increase and prosperity may be safely anticipated.

From me is thy fruit found.] All thy goodness springs from the principle of grace which I have planted in thy soul; for as the earth cannot bring forth fruit without the blessing of God, sending the dews and rains, with the genial rays of the sun; so neither can the soul of man, even of the most pious

bear fruit, without a continual influence from the Most High. Without the *former*, neither *grass* could grow for *cattle*, nor *corn* for the service of *man*; without the *latter*, no seeds of righteousness could take root, no stalk of promise could grow, no fruit of grace could be produced. And the unclean spirit, which was cast out, would soon return; and, finding his former house empty, swept, and garnished, would re-enter with seven demons of greater power and worse influence; and the latter end of that man would be worse than the first. Reader, ever consider that all *thy good* must be derived from God; and all that good must be preserved in thee by his continued influence of *light, love, and power* upon thy soul.

Verse 9. *Who is wise, and he shall understand these things!* What things? Those which relate to the *backslidings, iniquity, and punishment* of Israel; and to the *mercy and kindness* of God in their promised restoration. *The things* which belong to the work of *sin* in the heart; *the things* which belong to the work of *grace* in the soul; and particularly *the things* mentioned in this wonderful chapter.

Prudent, and he shall know them! He who endeavours to *understand* them, who lays his heart to them, such a person shall understand them.

For the ways of the Lord are right! This is the conclusion which the prophet makes from the whole. All God's conduct, both in the *dispensation of justice and mercy*, is right: all as it should be, all as it must be; because he is too wise to err, too good to be unkind.

The just shall walk in them! This is a truth which he will always acknowledge; and illustrate it by a righteous and godly life.

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But the transgressors shall fall therein.] Howsoever good they might have been before, if they do not consider the necessity of depending upon God; of receiving all their light, life, power, and love from him; ever evidencing that *faith* which *worketh by love*; maintaining an obedient conduct, and having respect to all God's precepts; they shall fall, even in the "way of righteousness." When still using the *Divine ordinances*, and *associating with God's people*, they shall perish from the way; and be like Ephraim, who once "spoke trembling," and "was exalted in Israel," who was "God's beloved son," and "called out of Egypt;" yet, by "offending in Baal," giving way to "the idols of his heart," fell from God, fell into the hands of his enemies, and became a wretched thrall in a heathen land.

"Whoso is wise, let him understand these things!

Whoso is prudent, let him know them!"

He who is well instructed will make a proper application of what he has here read; will tremble at the *threatenings*, and embrace the *promises*, of his God.

The Targum is worthy the most serious attention.

"The ways of the Lord are right, and the just who walk in them shall live for ever; but the ungodly, because they have not walked in them, shall be delivered into hell."

How instructive, how convincing, how awakening, and yet how consolatory, are the words of this prophecy! Reader, lay them to heart. A godly mind cannot consider them in vain; such shall know them, and know that the ways of the Lord are right.

INTRODUCTION TO THE BOOK

OF THE

P R O P H E T J O E L.

JOEL, the son of *Pethuel*, the second of the twelve minor prophets, was, as is said, of the tribe of *Reuben*, and city of *Bethoran*; or rather *Betharan*, for *Bethoran* was on this side *Jordan*, in the tribe of *Ephraim*, and *Betharan* was on the other side of the river, in the tribe of *Reuben*. Joel prophesied in the kingdom of *Judah*; and it is the opinion of some critics that he did not appear there till after the removal of the ten tribes and the destruction of the kingdom of *Israel*. We do not know distinctly the year wherein he began to prophesy, nor that in which he died. He speaks of a great famine, and an inundation of locusts, which ravaged *Judea*; but as these are evils not uncommon in that country, and all sorts of events have not been registered in history, we can infer nothing from thence towards fixing the particular period of *Joel's* prophecy.

St. Jerome, followed by many others, both ancients and moderns, believed *Joel* to have been contemporary with *Hosea*, according to this rule laid down by him, that when there is no certain proof of the time wherein any prophet lived, we are to be directed in our conjectures by the time of the preceding prophet, whose epoch is better known. But this rule is not always certain, and should not hinder us from following another system, if we have good reason for doing so. The *Hebrews* maintain that *Joel* prophesied under *Manasseh*; and as collateral circumstances seem to preponderate in favour of this hypothesis, it has been accordingly followed in the margin. Under the idea of an enemy's army, the prophet represents a cloud of locusts, which in his time fell upon *Judea*, and caused great desolation. This, together with the caterpillars, and the drought, brought a terrible famine upon the land. God, being moved with the calamities and prayers of his people, scattered the locusts, and the wind blew them into the sea. These misfortunes were succeeded by plenty and fertility. After this, the prophet foretold the day of the Lord, and the vengeance he was to exercise in the valley of *Jezreel*. He speaks of the teacher of righteousness, whom God was to send; and of the Holy Spirit, which was to descend upon all flesh. He says that *Jerusalem* will be inhabited for ever; that salvation will come out from thence; and that whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved. All this relates to the new covenant, and the time of the Messiah. See *Calmet*.

Bishop *Louth* observes that "the style of Joel differs much from that of *Hosea*; but, though of a different kind, is equally poetical. It is elegant, perspicuous, clear, diffusive, and flowing; and, at the same time, very sublime, nervous, and animated. He displays the whole power of poetic description in the first and second chapters; and, at the same time, his fondness for metaphors, comparisons, and allegories; nor is the connection of his subjects less remarkable than the graces of his diction. It is not to be denied that in some places he is very obscure; which every attentive reader will perceive, especially in the end of this prophecy." Præl. xxi.; and see *Dodd*. The two first chapters are inimitably beautiful; and the language, in force, and often in sound, well adapted to the subject. See the note on ver. 1.

THE BOOK

OF THE

P R O P H E T J O E L.

Chronological Notes relative to the commencement of Joel's prophesying, upon the supposition that this event took place about six hundred and ninety years before the commencement of the Christian era.

Year from the Creation, according to Archbishop Usher, 3314.—Year of the Julian Period, 4024.—Year since the Flood, 1658.—Year from the foundation of Solomon's temple, 322.—Year since the division of Solomon's monarchy into the kingdoms of Israel and Judah, 285.—Year since the extinction of the kingdom of Israel by Shalmaneser, king of Assyria, 31.—Third year of the *twenty-second* Olympiad.—Year from the building of Rome, according to the Varronian computation, 64.—Year before the vulgar era of Christ's nativity, 690.—Cycle of the Sun, 20.—Cycle of the Moon, 15.—Third year of Eryxias, the last decennial archon of the Athenians.—First year of Anaxidamus, king of Lacedæmon, of the family of the Proclidæ.—Thirty-fifth year of Euryerates I., king of Lacedæmon, of the family of the Eurysthenidæ.—Eleventh year of Deioeces, the first king of the Medes.—Fortieth year of Perdiccas I., king of Macedon.—Twenty-ninth year of Gyges, king of Lydia.—Ninth year of Manasseh, king of Judah

CHAPTER I.

This and the beginning of the next chapter contain a double prophecy, applicable in its primary sense to a plague of locusts which was to devour the land, and to be accompanied with a severe drought and famine; and in its secondary sense it denotes the Chaldean invasion. Both senses must be admitted: for some of the expressions will apply only to the dearth by insects; others to the desolation by war. The contexture of both is beautiful and well conducted. In this chapter the distress of every order of people is strongly painted; and not only does the face of nature languish when the God of nature is displeased, 1-19; but the very beasts of the field, by a bold figure, are represented as supplicating God in their distress, and reproaching the stupidity of man, 20.

A. M. cir. 3314.
B. C. cir. 690.
Ol. cir. XXII. 3.
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 26.

THE word of the LORD that came to Joel the son of Pe-thuel.

2 Hear this, ye old men, and

^a Joel,

give ear, all ye inhabitants of the land. ^a Hath this been in your days, or even in the days of your fathers?

A. M. cir. 3314.
B. C. cir. 690.
Ol. cir. XXII. 3.
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 26.

chap. ii. 2.

NOTES ON CHAP. I.

Verse 1. *The word of the Lord that came to Joel*] See the introduction for some account of this prophet, whose history is very obscure. Bishop Newcome thinks that he prophesied while the kingdom of Judah subsisted, and refers to chap. ii. 1, 15, (see also chap. i. 14, and the note there,) but not long before its sub-version; as his words, chap. iii. 1, seem to imply that its captivity was approaching. See 2 Kings xxi. 10-15. He therefore favours the conjecture of Drusus, that this prophet lived under Manasseh, and before

his conversion, 2 Chron. xxxiii. 13; that is, some time from before Christ 697 to (suppose) 660.

Verse 2. *Ye old men*] Instead of הַזְּקֵנִים *hazzeckenim*, *old men*, a few MSS. have הַכֹּהֲנִים *haccohanim*, *ye priests*, but improperly.

Hath this been in your days] He begins very abruptly; and before he proposes his *subject*, excites attention and alarm by intimating that he is about to announce disastrous events, such as the *oldest man* among them has never seen, nor any of them learn from the histories of ancient times.

A. M. cir. 3314.
B. C. cir. 690.
Ol. cir. XXII. 3.
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 26.

3 ^b Tell ye your children of it, and let your children tell their children, and their children another generation.

4 ^c That ^d which the palmerworm hath left hath the locust eaten: and that which the locust hath left hath the cankerworm eaten; and that which the cankerworm hath left hath the caterpillar eaten.

5 Awake, ye drunkards, and weep; and howl, all ye drinkers of wine, because of the new wine; ^e for it is cut off from your mouth.

6 For ^f a nation is come up upon my land, strong, and without number, ^g whose teeth are the teeth of a lion, and he hath the cheek-teeth of a great lion.

7 He hath ^h laid my vine waste, and ⁱ bark-

^b Psa. lxxviii. 4. — ^c Deut. xxviii. 38; chap. ii. 25. — ^d Heb. *The residue of the palmerworm.* — ^e Isa. xxxii. 10. — ^f So Prov. xxv. 25, 26, 27; chap. ii. 2, 11, 25. — ^g Rev. ix. 8. — ^h Isa. v. 6.

Verse 3. *Tell ye your children of it*] To heighten the effect, he still conceals the subject, and informs them that it is such as should be handed down from father to son through all generations.

Verse 4. *That which the palmerworm hath left*] Here he begins to open his message, and the words he chooses show that he is going to announce a devastation of the land by locusts, and a famine consequent on their depredations. What the different insects may be which he specifies is not easy to determine. I shall give the words of the original, with their etymology.

The palmerworm, גזמ, *gazam*, from the same root, to cut short; probably the caterpillar, or some such blight, from its cutting the leaves of the trees into pieces for its nourishment.

The locust, ארבה, *arbeh*, from רבה, *rabah*, to multiply, from the immense increase and multitude of this insect.

Cankerworm, ילק, *yelek*, from לק, *lak*, to lick or lap with the tongue; the reference is uncertain.

Caterpillar, חסיל, *chasil*, from חסל, *chasal*, to consume, to eat up; the consumer. Bishop Newcome translates the first, grasshopper; the second, locust; the third, devouring locust; and the fourth, consuming locust. After all that has been said by interpreters concerning these four animals, I am fully of opinion that the *arbeh*, or locust himself, is the *gazam*, the *yelek*, and the *chasil*; and that these different names are used here by the prophet to point out the locust in its different states, or progress from embryo to full growth. See the note on chap. ii. 2.

Verse 5. *Awake, ye drunkards*] The general destruction of vegetation by these devouring creatures has totally prevented both harvest and vintage; so that there shall not be wine even for necessary uses, much less for the purposes of debauchery. It is well known that the ruin among the vines by locusts prevents the vintage for several years after.

ed my fig tree: he hath made it clean bare, and cast it away; the branches thereof are made white.

8 ^k Lament like a virgin girded with sack cloth for ^l the husband of her youth.

9 ^m The meat-offering and the drink-offering is cut off from the house of the Lord; the priests, the Lord's ministers, mourn.

10 The field is wasted, ⁿ the land mourneth; for the corn is wasted: ^o the new wine is ^p dried up, the oil languisheth.

11 ^q Be ye ashamed, O ye husbandmen; howl, O ye vine-dressers, for the wheat and for the barley; because the harvest of the field is perished.

^l Heb. *laid my fig tree for a barking.* — ^k Isa. xxii. 12. — ^l Prov. ii. 17; Jer. iii. 4. — ^m Ver. 13; chap. ii. 14. — ⁿ Jer. xii. 11; xiv. 2. — ^o Isa. xxiv. 7; ver. 12. — ^p Or, *ashamed.* — ^q Jer. xiv. 3, 4.

Verse 6. *A nation is come up upon my land*] That real locusts are intended there can be little doubt; but it is thought that this may be a double prophecy, and that the destruction by the Chaldeans may also be intended, and that the four kinds of locust mentioned above may mean the four several attacks made on Judea by them. The first in the last year of Nabonassar, (father of Nebuchadnezzar,) which was the third of Jehoiakim; the second when Jehoiakim was taken prisoner in the eleventh year of his reign; the third in the ninth year of Zedekiah; and the fourth three years after, when Jerusalem was destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar. Others say that they mean four powers which have been enemies of the Jews: 1. The palmerworm, the Assyrians and Chaldeans. 2. The locust, the Persians and Medes. 3. The cankerworm, the Greeks, and particularly Antiochus Epiphanes. 4. The caterpillar, the Romans. Others make them four kings; Tiglath-pileser, Shalmaneser, Sennacherib, and Nebuchadnezzar. But of such similitudes there is no end; and the best of them is arbitrary and precarious.

Verse 7. *He hath laid my vine waste*] The locusts have eaten off both leaves and bark. חספן חספח *chasaphah*, he hath made it clean bare; שרר שרה *suddad sadeh*, the field is laid waste, ver. 10; and כשרי כסוד *kesod mishshaddai*, a destruction from the Almighty, ver. 15; are all paronomasias in which this prophet seems to delight.

Verse 8. *Lament like a virgin—for the husband of her youth.*] Virgin is a very improper version here. The original is בתולה *bethulah*, which signifies a young woman or bride; not a virgin, the proper Hebrew for which is עלמה *almah*. See the notes on Isa. vii. 14, and Matt. i. 23.

Verse 9. *The meat-offering and the drink-offering is cut off*] The crops and the vines being destroyed by the locusts, the total devastation in plants, trees, corn, &c., is referred to and described with a striking

A. M. cir. 3314.
B. C. cir. 690.
Ol. cir. XXII. 3.
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 26.

A. M. cir. 3314. 12 ^r The vine is dried up,
B. C. cir. 690. and the fig tree languisheth, the
Ol. cir. XXII. 3. pomegranate tree, the palm tree
Numæ Pompili, also, and the apple tree, *even* all
R. Roman., the trees of the field, are withered: because
cir. annum 26. ^r joy is withered away from the sons of
men.

13 ^t Gird yourselves, and lament, ye priests:
howl, ye ministers of the altar; come, lie all
night in sackcloth, ye ministers of my God:
for ^u the meat-offering and the drink-offering
is withholden from the house of your God.

14 ^v Sanctify ye a fast, call ^w a ^x solemn as-
sembly, gather the elders *and* ^y all the inhabit-
ants of the land *into* the house of the LORD
your God, and cry unto the LORD.

15 ^z Alas for the day! for ^a the day of the
LORD is at hand, and as a destruction from the
Almighty shall it come.

^r Ver. 10.—^s Isa. xxiv. 11; Jer. xlviii. 33; see Psal. iv. 7;
Isa. ix. 3.—^t Ver. 8; Jer. iv. 8.—^u Ver. 9.—^v 2 Chron. xx. 3,
4; chap. ii. 15, 16.—^w Lev. xxiii. 36.—^x Or, day of restraint.
^y 2 Chron. xx. 13.—^z Jer. xxx. 7.

variety of expression in this and the following
verses.

Verse 12. *The vine is dried up*] Dr. Shaw ob-
serves that in Barbary, in the month of June, the
locusts collect themselves into compact bodies a fur-
long or more square, and march on, eating up every
thing that is green or juicy, and letting nothing escape
them, whether vegetables or trees.

They destroy the pomegranate, the palm, the apple,
(תפוח *tappuach*, the citron tree,) the vine, the fig, and
every tree of the field. See the note on chap. ii. 2.

Verse 14. *Call a solemn assembly*] עֲצָרָה *atsarah*
signifies a time of restraint, as the margin has it.
The clause should be translated—consecrate a fast,
proclaim a time of restraint; that is, of total absten-
ence from food, and from all secular employment.
All the elders of the land and the representatives of
the people were to be collected at the temple to cry
unto the Lord, to confess their sins, and pray for
mercy. The temple was not yet destroyed. This
prophecy was delivered before the captivity of Judah.

Verse 15. *Alas for the day!*] The Syriac repeats
this; the Vulgate, Septuagint, and Arabic, thrice:
“Alas, alas, alas, for the day!”

As a destruction from the Almighty] The destruc-
tion that is now coming is no ordinary calamity; it
is as a signal judgment immediately inflicted by the
Almighty.

Verse 17. *The seed is rotten under their clods*] When the sprout was cut off as low as possible by the
locusts, there was no farther germination. The seed
rotted away.

Verse 18. *How do the beasts groan!*] I really

16 Is not the meat cut off be-
fore our eyes, *yea*, ^b joy and
gladness from the house of our
God?

17 The ^c seed is rotten under their clods,
the garners are laid desolate, the barns are
broken down; for the corn is withered.

18 How do ^d the beasts groan! the herd
of cattle are perplexed, because they have no
pasture; yea, the flocks of sheep are made
desolate.

19 O LORD, ^e to thee will I cry: for ^f the
fire hath devoured the ^g pastures of the wil-
derness, and the flame hath burned all the trees
of the field.

20 The beasts of the field ^h cry also unto
thee: for ⁱ the rivers of waters are dried up,
and the fire hath devoured the pastures of the
wilderness.

^a Isa. xlii. 6, 9; chap. ii. 1.—^b See Deut. xii. 6, 7; xvi. 11,
14, 15.—^c Heb. grains.—^d Hos. iv. 3.—^e Psal. i. 15.
^f Jer. ix. 10; chap. ii. 3.—^g Or, habitations.—^h Job xxxviii.
41; Psal. civ. 21; cxlv. 15.—ⁱ 1 Kings xvii. 7; xviii. 5.

think that the *neighing* of horses, or *braying* of asses,
is wonderfully expressed by the sound of the original:
נה נאמחה בהמה *mah neenchah behemah*, how do the
horses *neigh*! how do the asses *bray*! בהמה *behemah*
is a collective name for all domestic cattle, and those
used in husbandry.

Cattle are perplexed] They are looking every-
where, and wandering about to find some grass, and
know not which way to run.

Verse 19. *O Lord, to thee will I cry*] Let this
calamity come as it may, *we have sinned*, and should
humble ourselves before God; and it is such a cala-
mity as God alone can remove, therefore unto him
must we cry.

The fire hath devoured the pastures] This may
either refer to a drought, or to the effects of the
locusts; as the ground, after they have passed over it,
everywhere appears as if a *sheet of flame* had not only
scorched, but consumed every thing.

Verse 20. *The beasts of the field cry also unto thee*] Even the cattle, wild and tame, are represented as
supplicating God to have mercy upon them, and
send them provender! There is a similar affecting
description of the effects of a drought in Jeremiah,
chap. xiv. 6.

The rivers of waters are dried up] There must
have been a drought as well as a *host of locusts*; as
some of these expressions seem to apply to the effects
of intense heat.

For המדבר *hammidbar*, “the wilderness,” one of my
oldest MSS. reads מדבר *midbar*, “wilderness” simply,
as in ver. 19. Eight or ten of Dr. Kennicott’s have
the same reading.

CHAPTER II.

The prophet sounds the alarm of a dreadful calamity, the description of which is most terribly worked up, 1-11. Exhortation to repentance, fasting, and prayer, that the Divine judgments may be averted, 12-17. God will in due time take vengeance on all the enemies of pure and undefiled religion, 18-20. Great prosperity of the Jews subsequent to their return from the Babylonish captivity, 21-27. Joel then makes an elegant transition to the outpouring of the Holy Ghost on the day of pentecost, 28-30; for so these verses are explained by one of the twelve apostles of the Lamb. See Acts ii. 16-21. Prophecy concerning the destruction of Jerusalem, which was shortly to follow the opening of the Gospel dispensation, 31. Promises of safety to the faithful and penitent; promises afterwards remarkably fulfilled to the Christians in their escape to Pella from the desolating sword of the Roman army, 32.

A. M. cir. 3314.
B. C. cir. 690.
Ol. cir. XXII. 3.
Numæ Pompiliï,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 26.

BLOW ^a ye the ^b trumpet in
Zion, and ^c sound an alarm
in my holy mountain: let all the
inhabitants of the land tremble:

for ^d the day of the LORD cometh, for it is nigh
at hand;

^e Jer. iv. 5; ^f Ver. 15.—^g Or, cornet.—^h Numbers x. 5, 9.
^d Chap. i. 15; Obad. 15; Zeph. i. 14, 15.

NOTES ON CHAP. II.

Verse 1. *Blow ye the trumpet in Zion*] This verse also shows that the temple was still standing. All assemblies of the people were collected by the sound of the trumpet.

The day of the Lord cometh] This phrase generally means a day of judgment or punishment.

Verse 2. *A day of darkness, &c.*] The depredations of the locusts are described from the *second* to the *eleventh* verse, and their destruction in the *twenty*th. Dr. Shaw, who saw locusts in Barbary in 1724 and 1725, thus describes them:—

“I never observed the *mantes*, bald locusts, to be gregarious. But the *locusts*, properly so called, which are so frequently mentioned by *sacred* as well as *profane* writers, are sometimes so beyond expression. Those which I saw in 1724 and 1725 were much bigger than our common grasshoppers; and had brown spotted wings, with legs and bodies of a bright yellow. Their first appearance was toward the latter end of *March*, the wind having been for some time south. In the middle of *April* their numbers were so vastly increased that, in the heat of the day, they formed themselves into large and numerous swarms; flew in the air like a succession of clouds; and, as the prophet Joel expresses it, (ii. 10,) they darkened the sun. When the wind blew briskly, so that these swarms were crowded by others, or thrown one upon another, we had a lively idea of that comparison of the psalmist, (Psa. cix. 23,) of being “tossed up and down as the locust.” In the month of *May*, when the ovaries of those insects were ripe and turgid, each of these swarms began gradually to disappear; and retired into the *Mettijah*, and other adjacent plains, where they deposited their eggs. These were no sooner hatched in June, than each of these broods collected itself into a compact body of a furlong or more in square; and, marching immediately forward in the direction of the sea, they let nothing escape them; eating up every thing that was green and juicy, not only the lesser kinds of vegetables, but the *vine* likewise; the *fig tree*,

2 ^e A day of darkness and of
gloominess, a day of clouds and
of thick darkness, as the morn-
ing spread upon the mountains:

^f a great people and a strong; ^g there hath
not been ever the like, neither shall be any

A. M. cir. 3314.
B. C. cir. 690.
Ol. cir. XXII. 3.
Numæ Pompiliï,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 26.

^e Amos v. 18, 20.—^f Ver. 5, 11, 25; Chap. i. 6.—^g Exod. x. 14.

the *pomegranate*, the *palm*, and the *apple tree*, even all the trees of the field, Joel i. 12; in doing which they kept their ranks like men of war; climbing over, as they advanced, every tree or wall that was in their way. Nay, they entered into our very houses and bedchambers, like so many thieves. The inhabitants, to stop their progress, made a variety of pits and trenches all over their fields and gardens, which they filled with water; or else they heaped up in them heath, stubble, and such like combustible matter, which were severally set on fire upon the approach of the locusts. But this was all to no purpose, for the trenches were quickly filled up, and the fires extinguished, by infinite swarms succeeding one another; while the front was regardless of danger, and the rear pressed on so close, that a retreat was altogether impossible. A day or two after one of these broods was in motion, others were already hatched to march and glean after them; gnawing off the very bark, and the young branches, of such trees as had before escaped with the loss only of their fruit and foliage. So justly have they been compared by the prophet Joel (chap. ii. 3) to a great army; who further observes, that “the land is as the garden of Eden before them, and behind them a desolate wilderness.”

“Having lived near a month in this manner (like a *μυριοτρον ξίφος*, or sword with ten thousand edges, to which they have been compared,) upon the ruin and destruction of every vegetable substance which came in their way, they arrived at their full growth, and threw off their *nympha* state by casting their outward skin. To prepare themselves for this change, they clung by their hinder feet to some bush, twig, or corner of a stone; and immediately, by using an undulating motion, their heads would first break out, and then the rest of their bodies. The whole transformation was performed in seven or eight minutes, after which they lay for a short time in a torpid and seemingly languishing condition: but as soon as the sun and air had hardened their wings, by drying up the moisture which remained upon them, after casting their sloughs, they

A. M. cir. 3314. more after it, *even to the years*
B. C. cir. 690. ^b of many generations.
Ol. cir. XXII. 3. ^h 3 A fire devoureth before them;
Numæ Pompili, and behind them a flame burn-

eth: the land is as ^k the garden of Eden before them, ^l and behind them a desolate wilderness; yea, and nothing shall escape them.

4 ^m The appearance of them is as the appearance of horses; and as horsemen, so shall they run.

5 ⁿ Like the noise of chariots on the tops of mountains shall they leap, like the noise of a flame of fire that devoureth the stubble, ^o as a strong people set in battle array.

6 Before their face the people shall be much pained: ^p all faces shall gather ^q blackness.

^b Heb. of generation and generation.—^c Ch. i. 19, 20.—^k Gen. ii. 8; xiii. 10; Isa. li. 3.—^l Zech. vii. 14.—^m Rev. ix. 7. ⁿ Rev. ix. 9.—^o Ver. 2.—^p Jer. viii. 21; Lam. iv. 8; Nah. ii.

7 They shall run like mighty men; they shall climb the wall like men of war; and they shall march every one on his ways, and they shall not break their ranks.

8 Neither shall one thrust another; they shall walk every one in his path: and *when* they fall upon the ^r sword, they shall not be wounded.

9 They shall run to and fro in the city; they shall run upon the wall, they shall climb up upon the houses: they shall ^s enter in at the windows ^t like a thief.

10 ^u The earth shall quake before them, the heavens shall tremble: ^v the sun and the moon shall be dark, and the stars shall withdraw their shining:

10.—^q Heb. pot.—^r Or, dart.—^s Jer. ix. 21.—^t John x. 1. ^u Psa. xviii. 7.—^v Isa. xiii. 10; Ezek. xxxii. 7; Ver. 31; chap. iii. 15; Matt. xxiv. 29.

reassumed their former voracity, with an addition both of strength and agility. Yet they did not continue long in this state before they were entirely dispersed, as their parents were before, after they had laid their eggs; and as the direction of the marches and flights of them both was always to the northward, and not having strength, as they have sometimes had, to reach the opposite shores of *Italy, France, or Spain*, it is probable they perished in the sea, a grave which, according to these people, they have in common with other winged creatures."—*Travels*, 4to. edition, pp. 187, 188.

A day of darkness] They sometimes obscure the sun. And *Thuanus* observes of an immense crowd, that "they darkened the sun at mid-day."

As the morning spread upon the mountains] They appeared suddenly: as the sun, in rising behind the mountains, shoots his rays over them. *Adanson*, in his voyage to *Senegal*, says: "Suddenly there came over our heads a thick cloud which darkened the air, and deprived us of the rays of the sun. We soon found that it was owing to a cloud of locusts." Some clouds of them are said to have darkened the sun for a mile, and others for the space of *twelve miles*! See on ver. 10.

Verse 3. *A fire devoureth before them*] They consume like a general conflagration. "They destroy the ground, not only for the time, but burn trees for two years after." Sir *Hans Sloane*, *Nat. Hist. of Jamaica*, vol. i., p. 29.

Behind them a flame burneth] "Wherever they feed," says *Ludolf*, in his *History of Ethiopia*, "their leavings seem as if parched with fire."

Nothing shall escape them.] "After devouring the herbage," says *Adanson*, "with the fruits and leaves of trees, they attacked even the buds and the very bark; they did not so much as spare the reeds with which the huts were thatched."

Verse 4. *The appearance of horses*] The head of the locust is remarkably like that of the horse; and so *Ray* on *Insects* describes them: *Caput oblongum, equi instar, prona spectans*—"They have an oblong head, like to that of a horse, bending downward." On this account, the *Italians* call them *cavaletta*, cavalry. *Bochart* remarks, from an *Arabic* writer, that the locusts resemble ten different kinds of animals: 1. The HORSE in its head. 2. The ELEPHANT in its eyes. 3. The BULL in its neck. 4. The STAG in its horns. 5. The LION in its breast. 6. The SCORPION in its belly. 7. The EAGLE in its wings. 8. The CAMEL in its thighs. 9. The OSTRICH in its feet. And 10. The SERPENT in its tail. *Vid. Hieroz.*, vol. ii., p. 475, edit. 1692. But its most prominent resemblance is to the horse, which the prophet mentions; and which the *Arabic* writer puts in the first place, as being the chief.

Verse 5. *Like the noise of chariots*] *Bochart* also remarks:—"The locusts fly with a great noise, so as to be heard six miles off, and while they are eating the fruits of the earth, the sound of them is like that of a flame driven by the wind."—*Ibid.*, p. 478.

Verse 6. *All faces shall gather blackness.*] Universal mourning shall take place, because they know that such a plague is irresistible.

Verse 7. *Like mighty men—like men of war* (and as horsemen, ver. 4)] The prophet does not say they are such; but they resemble. They are locusts; but in their operations they are LIKE the above.

They shall not break their ranks] See the account on ver. 2, from Dr. *Shaw*.

Verse 8. *They shall not be wounded.*] They have hard scales like a coat of mail; but the expression refers to the utter uselessness of all means to prevent their depredations. See *Shaw's* account above.

Verse 10. *The earth shall quake—the heavens shall tremble*] Poetical expressions, to point out universal consternation and distress. The earth quaked to see

A. M. cir. 3314.
B. C. cir. 690.
Ol. cir. XXII. 3.
Numæ Pompili,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum. 26.

A. M. cir. 3314.
B. C. cir. 690.
Ol. cir. XXII. 3.
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman.
cir. annum 26.

11 ^w And the LORD shall utter
his voice before ^x his army : for
his camp *is* very great : ^y for *he*
is strong that executeth his word :

for the ^z day of the LORD *is* great and very
terrible ; and ^a who can abide it ?

12 Therefore also now, saith the LORD, ^b turn
ye *even* unto me with all your heart, and with
fasting, and with weeping, and with mourning :

13 And ^c rend your heart, and not ^d your
garments, and turn unto the LORD your God :
for *he is* ^e gracious and merciful, slow to an-
ger, and of great kindness, and repenteth him
of the evil.

14 ^f Who knoweth *if* he will return and re-
pent, and leave ^g a blessing behind him ; *even*
^h a meat-offering and a drink-offering unto the
LORD your God ?

15 ⁱ Blow the trumpet in Zion, ^k sanctify a
fast, call a solemn assembly :

^w Jer. xxv. 30 ; chap. iii. 16 ; Amos i. 2. — ^x Ver. 25. — ^y Jer.
i. 34 ; Rev. xviii. 8. — ^z Jer. xxx. 7 ; Amos v. 18 ; Zeph. i.
15. — ^a Num. xix. 23 ; Mal. iii. 2. — ^b Jer. iv. 1 ; Hos. xii.
6 ; xiv. 1. — ^c Psa. xxxiv. 18 ; i. 17. — ^d Gen. xxxvii. 31 ;
2 Sam. i. 11 ; Job i. 20. — ^e Exod. xxxiv. 6 ; Psa. lxxviii. 5, 15.
Jonah iv. 2. — ^f Josh. xiv. 12 ; 2 Sam. xii. 22 ; 2 Kings xix. 4 ;
Amos v. 15 ; Jonah iii. 9 ; Zeph. ii. 3.

itself deprived of its verdure ; the heavens trembled
to find themselves deprived of their light.

The sun and the moon shall be dark] Bochart re-
lates that “ their multitude is sometimes so immense as
to obscure the heavens for the space of twelve miles ! ”
— *Ibid.* p. 479.

Verse 11. The Lord shall utter his voice] Such a
mighty force seems as if summoned by the Almighty,
and the noise they make in coming announces their
approach, while yet afar off.

Verse 12 Turn ye even to me] Three means of
turning are recommended : Fasting, weeping, mourn-
ing, i. e., continued sorrow.

Verse 13. Rend your heart] Let it not be merely
a rending of your garments, but let your hearts be
truly contrite. Merely external worship and hypocri-
tical pretensions will only increase the evil, and cause
God to meet you with heavier judgments.

For he is gracious] Good and benevolent in his
own nature.

Merciful] Pitying and forgiving, as the effect of
goodness and benevolence.

Slow to anger] He is not easily provoked to punish,
because he is gracious and merciful.

Of great kindness] Exuberant goodness to all them
that return to him.

And repenteth him of the evil.] Is ever ready to
change his purpose to destroy, when he finds the culprit
willing to be saved. See the notes on Exod. xxxiv. 6, 7.

Verse 14. Who knoweth if he will return] He
may yet interpose and turn aside the calamity threat-
ened, and so far preserve the land from these ravagers,

16 Gather the people, ¹ sanctify
the congregation, ^m assemble the
elders, ⁿ gather the children, and
those that suck the breasts : ^o let
the bridegroom go forth of his chamber, and
the bride out of her closet.

17 Let the priests, the ministers of the
LORD, weep ^p between the porch and the
altar, and let them say, ^q Spare thy people, O
LORD, and give not thine heritage to reproach,
that the heathen should ^r rule over them :
^s wherefore should they say among the people,
Where is their God ?

18 Then will the LORD ^t be jealous for his
land, ^u and pity his people.

19 Yea, the LORD will answer and say unto
his people, Behold, I will send you ^v corn, and
wine, and oil, and ye shall be satisfied there-
with : and I will no more make you a re-
proach among the heathen :

¹ Isa. lxxv. 8 ; Hag. ii. 19. — ^m Chap. i. 9, 13. — ⁿ Num. x. 3 ;
ver. 1. — ^o Chap. i. 14. — ^p Exod. xix. 10, 22. — ^q Chap. i.
14. — ^r 2 Chron. xx. 13. — ^s 1 Cor. vii. 5. — ^t Ezek. viii. 16 ;
Matt. xxiii. 35. — ^u Exod. xxxii. 11, 12 ; Deut. ix. 26–29.
^v Or, *use a hy-word against them.* — ^w Psa. xlii. 10 ; lxxix. 10 ; xcv.
2 ; Mic. vii. 10. — ^x Zech. i. 14 ; vii. 2. — ^y Deut. xxxii. 36 ;
Isa. lx. 10. — ^z See chap. i. 10 ; Mal. iii. 10, 11, 12.

that there will be food for men and cattle, and a suffi-
ciency of offerings for the temple service. Therefore—

Verse 15. Blow the trumpet] Let no time be lost,
let the alarm be sounded.

Verse 16. Gather the children] Let all share in
the humiliation, for all must feel the judgment, should
it come. Let no state nor condition among the people
be exempted. The elders, the young persons, the
infants, the bridegroom, and the bride ; let all leave
their houses, and go to the temple of God.

Verse 17. Let the priests—weep between the porch
and the altar] The altar of burnt-offerings stood be-
fore the porch of the temple, 2 Chron. vii. 12, and
between them there was an open space of fifteen or
twenty cubits. It was there that the priests prostrated
themselves on such occasions. It was into this place
that the priests brought the sacrifice or victim of atone-
ment ; and where the high priest laid his hands on the
head of the victim confessing his sins.

Let them say] The following was the form to be
used on this occasion, “ Spare thy people,” &c. And
if this be done with a rent heart, &c., “ then will the
LORD be jealous for his land, and pity his people,” ver.
18. He will surely save, if ye seriously return to and
penitently seek him.

Verse 19. Yea, the Lord will answer] It is not a
peradventure ; it will surely be done ; if ye seek God
as commanded, ye will find him as promised.

I will send you corn and wine] He will either
prevent the total ravaging of the land, or so bless it
with extraordinary vegetable strength, that ye shall
have plentiful crops.

A. M. cir. 3314.
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20 But "I will remove far off from you * the northern army, and will drive him into a land barren and desolate, with his face toward the east sea, and his hinder part toward the utmost sea, and his stink shall come up, and his ill savour shall come up, because ^a he hath done great things.

21 Fear not, O land; be glad and rejoice: for the LORD will do great things.

22 Be not afraid, ^b ye beasts of the field: for ^c the pastures of the wilderness do spring, for the tree beareth her fruit, the fig tree and the vine do yield their strength.

23 Be glad then, ye children of Zion, and ^d rejoice in the LORD your God: for he hath given you ^e the former rain ^f moderately, and he ^g will cause to come down for you ^h the

* See Exod. x. 19.— Jer. i. 14.— Ezek. xlvii. 18; Zech. xiv. 8.— Deut. xi. 24.— Heb. *he hath magnified to do.*
b Chap. i. 18, 20.— c Zech. viii. 12; See chap. i. 19.— d Isa. xli. 16; lxi. 10; Hab. iii. 18; Zech. x. 7.— e Or, *a teacher of righteousness.*— f Heb. *according to righteousness.*— g Lev. xxvi.

Verse 20. *I will remove far off from you the northern army*] "That is, the locusts; which might enter Judea by the north, as Circassia and Mingrelia abound with them. Or the locusts may be thus called, because they spread terror like the Assyrian armies, which entered Judea by the north. See Zeph. ii. 13."— *Newcome.* Syria, which was northward of Judea, was infested with them; and it must have been a northern wind that brought them into Judea, in the time of *Joel*; as God promises to change this wind, and carry them into a barren and desolate land, Arabia Deserta. "And his face toward the east sea," i. e., the Dead Sea, which lay eastward of Jerusalem. "His hinder part toward the utmost sea, the western sea, i. e., the Mediterranean.

And his stink shall come up] After having been drowned by millions in the Mediterranean, the reflux of the tide has often brought them back, and thrown them in heaps upon the shore, where they putrefied in such a manner as to infect the air and produce pestilence, by which both men and cattle have died in great multitudes. See Bochart, Hieroz., vol. ii., p. 481.

Livy, and St. Augustine after him, relate that there was such an immense crowd of locusts in Africa that, having eaten up every green thing, a wind arose that carried them into the sea, where they perished; but being cast upon the shore, they putrefied, and bred such a pestilence, that eighty thousand men died of it in the kingdom of Massinissa, and thirty thousand in the garrison of Utica, in which only ten remained alive. See Calmet and Livy, lib. xc., and August. De Civitate Dei, lib. iv., c. 31. We have many testimonies of a similar kind.

Because he hath done great things] Or, כִּי *ki*, although he have done great things, or, after he has done them, i. e., in almost destroying the whole country.

rain, the former rain, and the latter rain in the first month.

24 And the floors shall be full of wheat, and the fats shall overflow with wine and oil.

25 And I will restore to you the years ⁱ that the locust hath eaten, the cankerworm, and the caterpillar, and the palmerworm, ^k my great army which I sent among you.

26 And ye shall ^l eat in plenty, and be satisfied, and praise the name of the LORD your God, that hath dealt wondrously with you: and my people shall never be ashamed.

27 ^m And ye shall know that I am ⁿ in the midst of Israel, and that ^o I am the LORD your God, and none else: and my people shall never be ashamed.

28 ^p And it shall come to pass afterward,

4; Deut. xi. 14; xxviii. 12.— h James v. 7.— i Chap. i. 4.
k Ver. 11.— l Lev. xxvi. 5; Ps. xxii. 26; see Lev. xxvi. 26.
m Mic. vi. 14.— n Chap. iii. 17.— o Lev. xxvi. 11, 12; Ezek. xxxvii. 26, 27, 28.— p Isa. xlv. 5, 21, 22; Ezek. xxxix. 23, 24.
q Isa. xlv. 3; Ezek. xxxix. 29; Acts. ii. 17.

Verse 21. *Fear not—for the Lord will do great things.*] The words are repeated from the preceding verse; Jehovah will do great things in driving them away, and supernaturally restoring the land to fertility.

Verse 23. *The former rain moderately*] המורה לצורה *hammoreh litsedakah*, "the former rain in righteousness," that is, in due time and in just proportion. This rain fell after autumn, the other in spring. See Hosea vi. 3.

In the first month.] בארשון *barishon*, "as aforetime." So Bp. Newcome. In the month Nisan.— Syriac.

Verse 25. *I will restore—the years*] It has already been remarked that the locusts not only destroyed the produce of that year, but so completely ate up all buds and barked the trees, that they did not recover for some years. Here God promises that he would either prevent or remedy that evil; for he would restore the years that the locust, cankerworm, caterpillar, and palmerworm had eaten.

Verse 26. *Praise the name of the Lord your God, that hath dealt wondrously with you*] In so destroying this formidable enemy; and so miraculously restoring the land to fertility, after so great a devastation.

Verse 28. *Shall come to pass afterward*] אחרי *acharey ken*, "after this;" the same, says Kimchi, as in the latter days, which always refers to the days of the Messiah; and thus this prophecy is to be interpreted: and we have the testimony of St. Peter, Acts ii. 17, that this prophecy relates to that mighty effusion of the Holy Spirit which took place after the day of pentecost. Nor is there any evidence that such an effusion took place, nor such effects were produced, from the days of this prophet till the day of pentecost. And the Spirit was poured out then upon all flesh, that is, on people of different countries, speaking the lan-

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that I ^a will pour out my Spirit upon all flesh; ^r and your sons and ^s your daughters shall prophesy, your old men shall dream

dreams, your young men shall see visions:

29 And also upon ^t the servants and upon the handmaids in those days will I pour out my Spirit.

30 And ^u I will show wonders in the heavens and in the earth, blood, and fire, and pillars of smoke.

^a Zech. xii. 10; John vii. 39.—^r Isa. liv. 13.—^s Acts xxi. 9.—^t 1 Cor. xii. 13; Gal. iii. 28; Col. iii. 11.—^u Matt. xxiv. 29; Mark xiii. 21; Luke xxi. 11, 25.—^v Verse 10, Isaiah xlii. 9, 10; chap. iii. 1, 15; Matthew xxiv. 29; Mark xiii. 24;

guages of almost all the people of the earth; which intimated that these were the *first-fruits* of the conversion of all the nations of the world. For there was scarcely a tongue in the universe that was not to be found among the *Parthians, Medes, Elamites, Mesopotamians, Jews, Cappadocians*, people of *Pontus, of Asia, Phrygia, Pamphylia, Egypt, Libya, Cyrene, Rome, Crete, and Arabia*, who were residents at Jerusalem at that time; and on whom this mighty gift was poured out, each hearing and apprehending the truths of the Gospel, in his own language wherein he was born. Thus we have Divine authority for saying, *that* was the fulfilment of this prophecy by *Joel*. And the mighty and rapid spread of the Gospel of Christ in the *present day*, by means of the translation of the Scriptures into almost all the regular languages of the world, and the sending *missionaries* to all nations, who preach the Gospel in those tongues, are farther proofs that the great promise is in the *fullest progress* to be speedily fulfilled, even in the utmost sense of the words.

Your sons and your daughters shall prophesy] Shall preach—exhort, pray, and instruct, so as to benefit the Church.

Your old men shall dream dreams] Have my will represented to them in this way, as the others by *direct inspiration*.

Your young men shall see visions] Have true representations of Divine things made upon their *imagination*s by the power of God; that they shall have as full an evidence of them as they could have of any thing that came to the *mind* through the medium of the senses.

Verse 29. And also upon the servants and upon the handmaids] The gifts of teaching and instructing men shall not be restricted to any one class or order of people. He shall call and qualify the men of his own choice; and shall take such out of all ranks, orders, degrees, and offices in society. And he will pour out his Spirit upon them; and they shall be endowed with all the gifts and graces necessary to convert sinners, and build up the Church of Christ on its most holy faith.

And this God has done, and is still doing. He left the line of Aaron, and took his apostles indiscriminately from any tribe. He passed by the regular order of

31 ^v The sun shall be turned into darkness, and the moon into blood, ^w before the great and the terrible day of the LORD come.

32 And it shall come to pass, *that* ^x whosoever shall call on the name of the LORD shall be delivered: for ^y in Mount Zion and in Jerusalem shall be deliverance, as the LORD hath said, and in ^z the remnant whom the LORD shall call.

Luke xxi. 25; Rev. vi. 12.—^w Malachi iv. 5.—^x Romans x. 13.—^y Isa. xlvii. 13; lix. 20; Obad. 17; Romans xi. 26. ^z Isa. xi. 11, 16; Jer. xxxi. 7; Mic. iv. 7; v. 3, 7, 8; Rom. ix. 27; xi. 5, 7.

the *priesthood*, and the *public schools* of the most celebrated doctors, and took his *evangelists* from among *fishermen, tent-makers*, and even the *Roman tax-gatherers*. And he, lastly, passed by the *Jewish tribes*, and took the *Gentile converts*, and made them preachers of righteousness to the inhabitants of the whole earth. The same practice he continues to the present day; yet he did not then pass by a man brought up at the feet of Gamaliel, no more than he would now a man brought up in a celebrated seminary of learning. He is ever free to use his own gifts, in his own way; and when learning is sanctified, by being devoted to the service of God, and the possessor is humble and pious, and has those natural gifts necessary for a public teacher, perhaps we might safely say, God would in many cases prefer such: but he will have others, as intimated in the prophecy, that we may see the conversion of men is not by human might, nor power, but by the Spirit of the Lord of hosts. The learned man can do nothing without his Spirit; the unlearned must have his gifts and graces, without which both their labours would be unprofitable; and thus the excellency of the power is of God, and no flesh can glory in his presence. See my sermon on this passage.

Verse 30. Wonders in the heavens and in the earth] This refers to those dreadful sights, dreadful portents, and destructive commotion, by which the Jewish polity was finally overthrown, and the Christian religion established in the Roman empire. See how our Lord applies this prophecy, Matt. xxiv. 29, and the parallel texts.

Verse 31. The sun shall be turned into darkness] The Jewish polity, civil and ecclesiastical, shall be entirely destroyed.

Before the great and the terrible day of the LORD come.] In the taking and sacking of Jerusalem, and burning of the temple, by the Romans, under Titus, the son of Vespasian. This was, perhaps, the greatest and most terrible day of God's vengeance ever shown to the world, or that ever will be shown, till the great day of the general judgment. For a full view of this subject, I wish to refer the reader to the notes on Matt. xxiv.

Verse 32. Whosoever shall call on the name of the Lord] אשר יקרא בשם יהוה col asher yikra beshem

Yehovah, "All who shall invoke in the name of *Yehovah*." That *CHRIST* is the *Jehovah* here mentioned appears plain from Rom. x. 15, where the reader had better consult the notes. "This refers," says Bp. *Newcome*, "to the safety of the Christians during the Jewish and the Roman war." It may : but it has a much more extensive meaning, as the use of it by St. Paul, as above, evidently shows. *Every man who invokes Jehovah for mercy and salvation by or in the name, JESUS*—that very name given under heaven among men for this purpose—*shall be saved*. Nor is there salvation in any other; and those who reject *him* had better lay these things to heart before it be too late.

For in Mount Zion and in Jerusalem] Our blessed Lord first began to preach the Gospel in *Mount Zion*, in the temple, and throughout *Jerusalem*. There he formed his Church, and thence he sent his apostles and evangelists to every part of the globe : "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature." Of the Jews there was but a remnant, a very small number, that received the doctrine of the Gospel, here termed the remnant that the Lord should call; כֹּרֶן *kore*, whom he calleth. Many were called who would not obey : but those who obeyed the call were saved; and still he delivers those who call upon him; and he is still calling on men to come to him that they may be saved.

CHAPTER III.

The prophecy in this chapter is thought by some to relate to the latter times of the world, when God shall finally deliver his people from all their adversaries; and it must be confessed, that the figures employed are so lofty as to render it impossible to restrain the whole of their import to any events prior to the commencement of the Christian era. The whole prophecy is delivered in a very beautiful strain of poetry: but what particular events are referred to is at present very uncertain, 1-21.

A. M. cir. 3314.
B. C. cir. 690.
Ol. cir. XXII. 3.
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R. Roman.,
cir. annum 26.

FOR, behold, ^a in those days,
and in that time, when I shall
bring again the captivity of Judah
and Jerusalem,

2 ^b I will also gather all nations, and will bring

them down into "the valley of *Jehoshaphat*, and ^d will plead with them there for my people and for my heritage Israel, whom they have scattered among the nations, and parted my land.

A. M. cir. 3314.
B. C. cir. 690.
Ol. cir. XXII. 3.
Numæ Pompilii,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 26.

^a Jer. xxx. 3; Ezek. xxxviii. 14.—^b Zech. xiv. 2, 3, 4.

NOTES ON CHAP. III.

Verse 1. *For, behold, in those days*] According to the preceding prophecy, *these days* should refer to *Gospel times*, or to such as should immediately precede them. But this is a part of the prophecy which is difficult to be understood. All interpreters are at variance upon it; some applying its principal parts to *Cambyses*; his unfortunate expedition to Egypt; the destruction of fifty thousand of his troops (by the moving pillars of sand) whom he had sent across the desert to plunder the rich temple of Jupiter Ammon; his return to Judea, and dying of a wound which he received from his own sword, in mounting his horse, which happened at *Ecbatane*, at the foot of *Mount Carmel*. On which his army, composed of different nations, seeing themselves without a head, fell out, and fought against each other, till the whole were destroyed. And this is supposed to be what *Ezekiel* means by *Gog and Magog*, and the destruction of the former. See Ezek. xxxviii. and xxxix.

Others apply this to the victories gained by the *Maccabees*, and to the destruction brought upon the enemies of their country; while several consider the whole as a figurative prediction of the success of the Gospel among the nations of the earth. It may refer to those times in which the Jews shall be brought in with the fulness of the Gentiles, and be re-established in their own land. Or there may be portions in this prophecy that refer to all the events; and to others that have not fallen yet within the range of human

^c 2 Chron. xx. 26; ver. 42.—^d Isa. lxvi. 16; Ezek. xxxviii. 22.

conjecture, and will be only known when the time of fulfilment shall take place. In this painful uncertainty, rendered still more so by the discordant opinions of many wise and learned men, it appears to be my province, as I have nothing in the form of a new conjecture to offer, to confine myself to an explanation of the phraseology of the chapter; and then leave the reader to apply it as may seem best to his own judgment.

I shall bring again the captivity of Judah and Jerusalem.] This may refer to the return from the Babylonish captivity; extending also to the restoration of Israel, or the ten tribes.

Verse 2. *The valley of Jehoshaphat*] There is no such valley in the land of Judea; and hence the word must be symbolical. It signifies the judgment of God, or *Jehovah judgeth*; and may mean some place (as Bp. *Newcome* imagines) where *Nebuchadnezzar* should gain a great battle, which would utterly discomfit the ancient enemies of the Jews, and resemble the victory which *Jehoshaphat* gained over the Ammonites, Moabites, and Edomites, 2 Chron. xx. 22-26.

And parted my land.] The above nations had frequently entered into the territories of Israel; and divided among themselves the lands they had thus overrun.

While the Jews were in captivity, much of the land of Israel was seized on, and occupied by the *Philistines*, and other nations that bordered on Judea.

A. M. cir. 3314.
B. C. cir. 690.
Ol. cir. XXII. 3.
Numæ Pompiliï,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 26.

3 And they have * cast lots for my people; and have given a boy for a harlot, and sold a girl for wine, that they might drink.

4 Yea, and what have ye to do with me, † O Tyre, and Zidon, and all the coasts of Palestine? ‡ will ye render me a recompense? and if ye recompense me, swiftly and speedily will I return your recompense upon your own head;

5 Because ye have taken my silver and my gold, and have carried into your temples my goodly ^h pleasant things:

6 The children also of Judah and the children of Jerusalem have ye sold unto ⁱ the Grecians, that ye might remove them far from their border.

7 Behold, ^k I will raise them out of the place whither ye have sold them, and will return your recompense upon your own head:

8 And I will sell your sons and your daugh-

* Obad. 11; Nah. iii. 10.—† Amos i. 6, 9.—‡ Ezek. xxv. 15, 16, 17.—^h Heb. *desirable*; Dan. xi. 35.—ⁱ Heb. *the sons of the Grecians*.—^k Isa. xliii. 5, 6; xlix. 12; Jer. xxiii. 8. † Ezek. xxiii. 42.—^m Jer. vi. 20.—ⁿ See Isa. viii. 9, 10; Jer. xli. 3, 4; Ezek. xxxviii. 7.—^o Heb. *swiftly*.

Verse 3. *Have given a boy for a harlot*] To such wretched circumstances were the poor Jews reduced in their captivity, that their children were sold by their oppressors; and both *males and females* used for the *basest purposes*. And they were often bartered for the necessities or luxuries of life. Or this may refer to the issue of the Chaldean war in Judea, where the captives were divided among the victors. And being set in companies, *they cast lots for them*: and those to whom they fell sold them for various purposes; the boys to be slaves and catamites, the girls to be prostitutes; and in return for them they got *wine* and *such things*. I think this is the meaning of the text.

Verse 4. *What have ye to do with me*] Why have the *Tyrians* and *Sidonians* joined their other enemies to oppress my people? for they who touch my people touch me.

Will ye render me a recompense?] Do you think by this to avenge yourselves upon the Almighty? to retaliate upon God! Proceed, and speedily will I return your recompense; I will retaliate.

Verse 5. *Ye have taken my silver and my gold*] The Chaldeans had spoiled the temple, and carried away the *sacred vessels*, and put them in the temple of their own god in Babylon.

Verse 6. *Sold unto the Grecians*] These were the descendants of *Javan*, Gen. x. 2–5. And with them the *Tyrians* trafficked, Ezek. xxvii. 19.

That ye might remove them far from their border.] Intending to send them as *far off* as possible, that it might be impossible for them to get back to reclaim the land of which you had dispossessed them.

Verse 7. *I will raise them*] I shall find means to

ters into the hand of the children of Judah, and they shall sell them to the ^l Sabeans, to a people ^m far off; for the LORD hath spoken it.

9 ⁿ Proclaim ye this among the Gentiles; ^o Prepare war, wake up the mighty men, let all the men of war draw near; let them come up.

10 ^p Beat your ploughshares into swords, and your ^q pruning hooks into spears: ^r let the weak say, I am strong.

11 ^s Assemble yourselves, and come, all ye heathen, and gather yourselves together round about: thither ^t cause ^u thy mighty ones to come down, O Lord.

12 Let the heathen be wakened, ^v and come up to the valley of Jehoshaphat: for there will I sit to ^w judge all the heathen about.

13 ^x Put ye in the sickle, for ^y the harvest is

P See Isa. ii. 4; Mic. iv. 3.—Q Or, *scythes*.—R Zech. xii. 8. S Ver. 2.—T Or, *the LORD shall bring down*.—U Psa. ciii. 20; Isa. xlii. 3.—V Ver. 2.—W Psa. xcvi. 13; xcvi. 9; ex. 6; Isa. ii. 4; iii. 13; Mic. iv. 3.—X Matt. xiii. 39; Rev. xiv. 15, 18.—Y Jer. li. 33; Hos. vi. 11.

bring them back from the *place whither ye have sold them*, and they shall retaliate upon you the injuries they have sustained. It is said that Alexander and his successors set at liberty many Jews that had been sold into Greece. And it is likely that many returned from different lands, on the publication of the edict of Cyrus.—*Newcome*.

Verse 8. *I will sell your sons*] When Alexander took Tyre, he reduced into slavery all the lower people, and the women. *Arrian*, lib. ii., says that *thirty thousand* of them were sold. *Artaxerxes Ochus* destroyed *Sidon*, and subdued the other cities of *Phœnicia*. In all these wars, says *Calmet*, the Jews, who obeyed the Persians, did not neglect to purchase Phœnician slaves, whom they sold again to the *Sabeans, or Arabs*.

Verse 9. *Prepare war*] Let all the enemies of God and of his people join together; let them even call all the tillers of the ground to their assistance, instead of labouring in the field; let every *peasant* become a *soldier*. Let them turn their *agricultural implements* into *offensive weapons*, so that *the weak*, being well armed, may confidently say, *I am strong*: yet, when thus collected and armed, *Jehovah will bring down thy mighty ones*; for so the clause in ver. 11 should be rendered.

Verse 12. *Let the heathen be wakened*] The heathen shall be wakened.

The valley of Jehoshaphat] Any place where God may choose to display his judgments against his enemies.

Verse 13. *Put ye in the sickle*] The destruction of his enemies is represented here under the metaphor of

A. M. cir. 3314.
B. C. cir. 690.
OL cir. XXII. 3.
Numæ Pompili.
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 26.

ripe : come, get you down ; for
the ^z press is full, the fats over-
flow ; for their wickedness *is* great.

14 Multitudes, multitudes in
the valley of ^b decision : for ^c the day of the
LORD *is* near in the valley of decision.

15 The ^d sun and the moon shall be dark-
ened, and the stars shall withdraw their shining.

16 The LORD also shall ^e roar out of Zion,
and utter his voice from Jerusalem ; and ^f the
heavens and the earth shall shake : ^g but the
LORD *will be* the ^h hope of his people, and the
strength of the children of Israel.

² Isa. lxiii. 3 ; Lam. i. 15 ; Rev. xiv. 19, 20. — ³ Ver. 2.
^b Or, *concision, or threshing.* — ^c Chap. ii. 1. — ^d Chap. ii. 10,
31. — ^e Jer. xxv. 30 ; chap. ii. 11 ; Amos i. 2. — ^f Hag. ii.
6. — ^g Isa. li. 5, 6. — ^h Heb. *place of repair, or harbour.*
ⁱ Chap. ii. 27.

reaping down the harvest ; and of gathering the grapes,
and treading them in the wine-presses.

Verse 14. *Multitudes, multitudes* הכנים הכנים
hamonim, hamonim, crowds upon crowds, in the valley
of decision, or excision : the same as the valley of
Jehoshaphat, the place where God is to execute judg-
ment on his enemies.

Verse 15. *The sun and the moon shall be darkened*
High and mighty states shall be eclipsed, and brought
to ruin, and the stars—petty states, princes, and gov-
ernors—shall withdraw their shining ; withhold their
influence and tribute from the kingdoms to which they
have belonged, and set up themselves as independent
governors.

Verse 16. *The Lord also shall roar out of Zion*
His temple and worship shall be re-established there,
and he will thence denounce his judgments against
the nations. “The heavens and the earth shall shake.”
There shall be great commotions in powerful empires
and their dependencies ; but in all these things his
own people shall be unmoved, for God shall be their
hope and strength.

Verse 17. *So shall ye know* By the judgments I
execute on your enemies, and the support I give to
yourselves, that I am the all-conquering Jehovah ;
and that I have again taken up my residence in Jeru-
salem. All this may refer, ultimately, to the restora-
tion of the Jews to their own land ; when holiness to
the Lord shall be their motto ; and no strange god,
nor impure people, shall be permitted to enter the
city, or even pass through it ; they shall have neither
civil nor religious connections with any who do not
worship the true God in spirit and in truth. This, I
think, must refer to Gospel times. It is a promise not
yet fulfilled.

Verse 18. *In that day* After their return from
their captivities.

The mountains shall drop down new wine A poetic
expression for great fertility. Happy times : peace
and plenty. The vines shall grow luxuriantly on the
sides of the mountains ; and the hills shall produce
such rich pastures that the flocks shall yield abundance
of milk.

17 So ⁱ shall ye know that I
am the LORD your God dwelling
in Zion, ^k my holy mountain :
then shall Jerusalem be ^l holy,
and there shall ^m no strangers pass through
her any more.

18 And it shall come to pass in that day
that the mountains shall ⁿ drop down new wine,
and the hills shall flow with milk, ^o and all the
rivers of Judah shall ^p flow with waters, and
^q a fountain shall come forth of the house of
the LORD, and shall water ^r the valley of
Shittim.

^k Dan. xi. 45 ; Obad. 16 ; Zech. viii. 3. — ^l Heb. *holiness*.
^m Isa. xxxv. 8 ; Lu. 1 ; Nah. i. 15 ; Zech. xiv. 21 ; Rev. xxi.
27. — ⁿ Amos ix. 13. — ^o Psa. xxx. 25. — ^p Heb. *go.* — ^q Psa.
xlvii. 4 ; Ezek. xlvii. 1 ; Zech. xiv. 8 ; Rev. xxii. 1. — ^r Num.
xxv. 1.

And all the rivers of Judah Far from being gen-
erally dry in the summer, shall have their channels
always full of water.

*And a fountain shall come forth of the house of the
Lord* See the account of the typical waters in
Ezekiel, chap. xlvii., to which this seems to have a
reference ; at least the subject is the same, and seems
to point out the grace of the Gospel, the waters of sal-
vation, that shall flow from Jerusalem, and water the
valley of Shittim. Shittim was in the plains of Moab
beyond Jordan ; Num. xxxiii. 49 ; Josh. iii. 1 ; but
as no stream of water could flow from the temple,
pass across Jordan, or reach this plain, the valley of
Shittim must be considered symbolical, as the valley
of Jehoshaphat. But as Shittim may signify thorns,
it may figuratively represent the most uncultivated
and ferocious inhabitants of the earth receiving the
Gospel of Christ, and being civilized and saved by it.
We know that briers and thorns are emblems of *baa
men* ; see Ezek. ii. 6. Thus all the figures in this
verse will point out the happy times of the Gospel :
*the mountains shall drop down new wine ; the hills
flow with milk ; the thorny valleys become fertile, &c.*
Similar to those almost parallel words of the prince
of poets :—

Mistake ridenti colocasia fundet acantho.—
Ipsæ lacte domum referent destenta capellæ
Ubera : nec magnos metuunt armenta leones.—
Molli paullatim flavescet campus arista,
Incultisque rubens pendebit sentibus uva :
Et duræ quercus sudabunt roscida mella.

VIRG. Ecl. iv. 20.

Unbidden earth shall wreathing ivy bring,
And fragrant herbs the promises of spring.
The goats with streaming dugs shall homeward
speed ;
And lowing herds, secure from lions, feed.
Unlabour'd harvests shall the fields adorn,
And cluster'd grapes shall grow on every thorn :
The knotted oaks shall showers of honey weep.

DRYDEN

A. M. cir. 3314. 19 * Egypt shall be a desola-
 B. C. cir. 690. tion, and † Edom shall be a
 Ol. Cir. XXII. 3. desolate wilderness, for the vio-
 Numæ Pompili, lence *against* the children of
 R. Roman., Judah, because they have shed innocent blood
 cir. annum 26. in their land.

* Isa. xix. 1, &c.—† Jer. xlix. 17; Ezek. xxv. 12, 13; Amos i. 11; Obad. 10.—^a Or, *abide*.—^v Amos ix. 15.—^w Isa. iv.

Verse 19. *Egypt shall be a desolation*] While peace, plenty, and prosperity of every kind, shall crown my people, all their *enemies* shall be as a *wilderness*; and those who have *used violence* against the saints of God, and *shed the blood of innocents* (of the holy MARTYRS) *in their land*, when they had *political power*; these and all such shall fall under the just judgments of God.

Verse 20. *But Judah shall dwell for ever*] The true Church of Christ shall be supported, while all false and persecuting Churches shall be annihilated. The promise may also belong to the full and final restoration of the Jews, when they shall dwell at Jerusalem as a distinct people professing the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Verse 21. *For I will cleanse their blood*] נִקְיָהוּ *nik-*

20 But Judah shall ^v dwell A. M. cir. 3314
 B. C. cir. 690. ^v for ever, and Jerusalem from
 Ol. cir. XXII. 3. generation to generation.
 Numæ Pompili, R. Roman.,
 cir. annum 26.

21 For I will ^w cleanse their blood *that* I have not cleansed: ^x for ^y the Lord dwelleth in Zion.

4.—^x Ezek. xlviii. 35; ver. 17; Rev. xxi. 3.—^y Or, *even I the LORD that dwelleth in Zion*.

keythi, I will *avenge* the slaughter and martyrdom of my people, which I have not yet *avenged*. Persecuting nations and persecuting Churches shall all come, sooner or later, under the stroke of vindictive justice.

For the Lord dwelleth in Zion.] He shall be the life, soul, spirit, and defence of his Church for ever.

This prophet, who has many things similar to Ezekiel, ends his prophecy nearly in the same way:

Ezekiel says of the glory of the Church, יהוה שמה *Yehovah shammah*, THE LORD IS THERE.

Joel says, וְהוּא שָׁכֵן בְּצִיּוֹן *Yehovah shochen betsiyon*, THE LORD DWELLETH IN ZION.

Both point out the continued indwelling of Christ among his people.

INTRODUCTION TO THE BOOK

OF THE

P R O P H E T A M O S

AMOS, the third of the minor prophets, was, it is said, of the little town of Tekoa, in the tribe of Judah, about *four* leagues southward of Jerusalem. There is no good proof, however, that he was a native of this place; but only that he retired thither when he was driven from Beth-el, which was in the kingdom of the *ten* tribes. It is very probable that he was born within the territories of Israel, and that his mission was directed principally to this kingdom.

As he was prophesying in Beth-el, where the golden calves were, in the reign of Jeroboam the second, about the year of the world 3217; before the birth of Jesus Christ, 783; before the vulgar era, 787; Amaziah, the high priest of Beth-el, accused him before King Jeroboam, saying, "Amos hath conspired against thee in the midst of the house of Israel: the land is not able to bear all his words. For thus Amos saith, Jeroboam shall die by the sword, and Israel shall surely be led away captive out of their own land." Amaziah said therefore unto Amos, "O thou seer, go, flee thee away into the land of Judah, and there eat bread, and prophesy there: but prophesy not again any more at Beth-el; for it is the king's chapel, and it is the king's court."

Amos answered Amaziah, "I was no prophet, neither was I a prophet's son; but I was a herdman, and a gatherer of sycamore fruit. And the Lord took me as I followed the flock; and the Lord said unto me, Go, prophesy unto my people Israel. Now, therefore, hear thou the word of the Lord; Thou sayest, Prophesy not against Israel, and drop not thy word against the house of Isaac. Therefore thus saith the Lord, Thy wife shall be a harlot in the city, and thy sons and thy daughters shall fall by the sword, and thy land shall be divided by line; and thou shalt die in a polluted land, and Israel shall surely go into captivity forth of his land."

After this the prophet retired into the kingdom of Judah, and dwelt in the town of Tekoa, where he continued to prophesy. He complains in many places of the violence offered him by endeavouring to oblige him to silence, and bitterly exclaims against the disorders of Israel.

He began to prophesy the second year before the earthquake, which happened in the reign of King Uzziah; and which Josephus, with most of the ancient and modern commentators, refers to this prince's usurpation of the priest's office, when he attempted to offer incense to the Lord.

The first of his prophecies, in order of time, are those of the *seventh* chapter. The others he pronounced in the town of Tekoa, whither he retired. His two first chapters are against Damascus, the Philistines, Tyrians, Edomites, Ammonites, Moabites, the kingdom of Judah, and that of the ten tribes. The evils with which he threatens them refer to the times of Shalmaneser, Tiglath-pileser, Sennacherib, and Nebuchadnezzar, who did so much mischief to these provinces, and at last led the Israelites into captivity.

He foretold the misfortunes into which the kingdom of Israel should fall after the death of

Jeroboam the Second, who was then living. He foretold the death of King Zechariah; the invasion of the lands belonging to Israel by Pul and Tiglath-pileser, kings of Assyria; and speaks of the captivity of the ten tribes, and of their return into their own country. He makes sharp invectives against the sins of Israel; against their effeminacy and avarice, their harshness to the poor, the splendour of their buildings, and the delicacy of their tables. He reproves the people of Israel for going to Beth-el, Dan, Gilgal, and Beer-sheba, which were the most famous pilgrimages of the country; and for swearing by the gods of these places.

The time and manner of his death are not known. Some old authors relate that Amaziah, priest of Beth-el, whom we have spoken of, provoked by the discourses of the prophet, had his teeth broken in order to silence him. Others say that Hosea, or Uzziah, the son of Amaziah, struck him with a stake upon the temples, and knocked him down, and almost killed him; that in this condition he was carried to Tekoa, where he died, and was buried with his fathers. This is the account these authors give us. On the contrary, it is the opinion of others, that he prophesied a long time at Tekoa after the adventure he had with Amaziah: and the prophet taking no notice of the ill treatment which he is said to have received from Uzziah, his silence is no argument that he suffered nothing from him.

St. Jerome observes, that there is nothing great and sublime in the style of Amos. He applies these words of St. Paul to him, *rude in speech, though not in knowledge*. He says farther, that as every one chooses to speak of his own art, Amos generally makes use of comparisons taken from the country life wherein he had been brought up. St. Austin shows that there was a certain kind of eloquence in the sacred writers, directed by the spirit of wisdom, and so proportioned to the nature of the things they treated of, that even they who accuse them of rusticity and unpoliteness in their way of writing, could not choose a style more suitable, were they to have spoken on the same subject, to the same persons, and in the same circumstances.

Bishop Lowth is not satisfied with the judgment of St. Jerome. His authority, says the learned prelate, has occasioned many commentators to represent this prophet as entirely rude, void of eloquence, and wanting in all the embellishments of style; whereas any one who reads him with due attention will find him, though a herdsman, not a whit behind the very chiefest prophets; almost equal to the greatest in the loftiness of his sentiments; and not inferior to any in the splendour of his diction, and the elegance of his composition. And it is well observed, that the same heavenly Spirit which inspired Isaiah and Daniel in the palace, inspired David and Amos in their shepherds' tents; always choosing proper interpreters of his will, and sometimes perfecting praise even out of the mouths of babes: at one time using the eloquence of some; at another, making others eloquent to subserve his great purposes. See *Calmet* and *Dodd*.

Archbishop *Newcome* speaks also justly of this prophet: "Amos borrows many images from the scenes in which he was engaged; but he introduces them with skill, and gives them tone and dignity by the eloquence and grandeur of his manner. We shall find in him many affecting and pathetic, many elegant and sublime, passages. No prophet has more magnificently described the Deity; or more gravely rebuked the luxurious: or reproved injustice and oppression with greater warmth, and a more generous indignation. He is a prophet on whose model a preacher may safely form his style and manner in luxurious and profligate times."

THE BOOK

OF THE

P R O P H E T A M O S.

Chronological Notes relative to this Book.

Year from the Creation, according to Archbishop Usher, 3217.—Year of the Julian Period, 3927.—Year since the Flood, 1561.—Year from the foundation of Solomon's temple, 225.—Year since the division of Solomon's monarchy into the kingdoms of Israel and Judah, 188.—Year since the first Olympic games were celebrated in Elis by the Idæi Dactyli, 667.—Year since the restoration of the Olympic games at Elis by Lycurgus, Iphitus, and Cleosthenes, 97.—Year before the conquest of Coræbus at Olympia, vulgarly called the first Olympiad, 11.—Year before the building of Rome, according to the Varronian computation, 34.—Year before the birth of Christ, 783.—Year before the vulgar era of Christ's nativity, 787.—Cycle of the Sun, 7.—Cycle of the Moon, 13.—Twenty-eighth and last year of Caranus, the founder of the kingdom of Macedon.—Twenty-third year of Nicander, king of Lacedæmon, of the family of the Proclidæ.—Twenty-seventh year of Alcámenes, king of Lacedæmon, of the family of the Eurysthenidæ.—Eleventh year of Ardysus, king of Lydia.—Eleventh year of Agamestor, perpetual archon of the Athenians.—Tenth year of Amulius Sylvius, king of the Albans.—Fifth year of Telestus, monarch of Corinth.—Sixth year of Sosarmus, king of the Medes, according to some chronologers.—Thirty-ninth year of Jeroboam II., king of Israel.—Twenty-fourth year of Uzziah, king of Judah.

CHAPTER I.

This chapter denounces judgments against the nations bordering on Palestine, enemies to the Jews, viz., the Syrians, 1-5; Philistines, 6-8; Tyrians, 9, 10; Edomites, 11, 12; and Ammonites, 13-15. The same judgments were predicted by other prophets, and fulfilled, partly by the kings of Assyria, and partly by those of Babylon; though, like many other prophecies, they had their accomplishment by degrees, and at different periods. The prophecy against the Syrians, whose capital was Damascus, was fulfilled by Tiglath-pileser, king of Assyria; see 2 Kings xvi. 9. The prophecy against Gaza of the Philistines was accomplished by Hezekiah, 2 Kings xviii. 8; by Pharaoh, Jer. xlvii. 1; and by Alexander the Great; see Quintus Curtius, lib. iv. c. 6. The prophecy against Ashdod was fulfilled by Uzziah, 2 Chron. xxvi. 6; and that against Ashkelon by Pharaoh, Jer. xlvii. 5. All Syria was also subdued by Pharaoh-necho; and again by Nebuchadnezzar, who also took Tyre, as did afterwards Alexander. Nebuchadnezzar also subdued the Edomites, Jer. xxv. 9, 21, and xxvii. 3, 6. Judas Maccabeus routed the remains of them, 1 Macc. v. 3; and Hyrcanus brought them under entire subjection. The Ammonites were likewise conquered by Nebuchadnezzar. The earthquake, which the prophet takes for his era, is perhaps referred to in Zech. xiv. 5, and also in Isa. v. 25. Josephus ascribes it to Uzziah's invasion of the priestly office; see 2 Chron. xxvi. 16.

A. M. cir. 3217.
B. C. cir. 787.
Ante U. C. 34.
Amulii Sylvi,
R. Alban.,
cir. annum 10.

THE words of Amos, ^a who was among the herdmen of ^b Tekoa, which he saw concerning Israel ^c in the days of

Uzziah king of Judah, and in the days of ^d Jeroboam the son of Joash king of Israel, two years before the ^e earthquake.

A. M. cir. 3217.
B. C. cir. 787.
Ante U. C. 34.
Amulii Sylvi,
R. Alban.,
cir. annum 10.

^a Chap. vii. 14.—^b 2 Sam. xiv. 2; 2 Chron. xx. 20.

^c Hos. i. 1.—^d Chap. vii. 10.—^e Zech. xiv. 5.

NOTES ON CHAP. I.

Verse 1. *The words of Amos*] This person and the father of Isaiah, though named alike in our translation, were as different in their names as in their persons. The father of Isaiah, אמון *Amos*; the prophet before us, עמוס *Amos*. The first, *aleph, mem, vau*, Vol. IV. (43)

lation, were as different in their names as in their persons. The father of Isaiah, אמון *Amos*; the prophet before us, עמוס *Amos*. The first, *aleph, mem, vau*,

A. M. cir. 3217.
B. C. cir. 787.
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Amulii Sylvi,
R. Alban.,
cir. annum 10.

2 And he said, The LORD will
roar from Zion, and utter his
voice from Jerusalem; and the
habitations of the shepherds shall

mourn, and the top of Carmel shall wither.

3 Thus saith the LORD; For three transgressions of Damascus, and for four, I will not turn away the punishment thereof; because they have threshed Gilead with threshing instruments of iron:

[Jer. xxv. 30; Joel iii. 16.—^r1 Sam. xiv. 2; Isa. xxxiii. 9.—^bIsa. viii. 4; xvii. 1; Jer. xlix. 23; Zech. ix. 1.—¹Or, *yea, for four*—^kOr, *convert it, or let it be quiet*: and so verse 6, &c.

tsaddi; the second, *ain, mem, vau, samech*. For some account of this prophet see the introduction.

Among the herdmen] He seems to have been among the very lowest orders of life, a herdsman, one who tended the flocks of others in the open fields, and a gatherer of sycamore fruit. Of whatever species this was, whether a kind of fig, it is evident that it was wild fruit; and he probably collected it for his own subsistence, or to dispose of either for the service of his employer, or to increase his scanty wages.

Before the earthquake.] Probably the same as that referred to Zech. xiv. 5, if *הרעש* *haraash* do not mean some popular tumult.

Verse 2. *The Lord will roar from Zion*] It is a pity that our translators had not followed the hemistich form of the Hebrew:—

Jehovah from Zion shall roar,
And from Jerusalem shall give forth his voice;
And the pleasant dwellings of the shepherds shall mourn,
And the top of mount Carmel shall wither.

Carmel was a very fruitful mountain in the tribe of Judah, Josh. xv. 55; Isa. xxxv. 2.

This introduction was natural in the mouth of a herdsman who was familiar with the roaring of lions, the bellowing of bulls, and the lowing of kine. The roaring of the lion in the forest is one of the most terrific sounds in nature; when near, it strikes terror into the heart both of man and beast.

Verse 3. *For three transgressions of Damascus, and for four*] These expressions of *three* and *four*, so often repeated in this chapter, mean *repetition, abundance*, and any thing that goes towards *excess*. *Very, very exceedingly*; and so it was used among the ancient Greek and Latin poets. See the passionate exclamation of Ulysses, in the storm, *Odys.*, lib. v., ver. 306.—

Τρις μακαρες Δαναοι και τετρακις, οι τοις ολοντο
Τροιοι εν εγρει, χαριν Ατρειδους φοιροντες.

“Thrice happy Greeks! and four times who were slain

In Atreus’ cause, upon the Trojan plain.”

Which words *Virgil* translates, and puts in the mouth of his hero in similar circumstances, *Æn.* i. 93.

Extemplo Æneæ solvuntur frigore membra:

Ingemit; et, duplicis tendens ad sidera palmas,

4 But I will send a fire into the house of Hazael, which shall devour the palaces of Ben-hadad.

5 I will break also the bar of Damascus, and cut off the inhabitant from the plain of Aven, and him that holdeth the sceptre from the house of Eden: and the people of Syria shall go into captivity unto Kir, saith the LORD.

[2 Kings x. 33; xiii. 7.—^mJer. xvii. 27; xlix. 27; verse 7, 10, 12; chap. ii. 2, 5.—ⁿJer. li. 30; Lam. ii. 9.—^oOr, *Bikath-aven*.—^pOr, *Beth-eden*.—¹Fulfilled, 2 Kings xvi. 9. ^rChap. ix. 7.

Talia voce refert: O terque quaterque beati!

Quis ante ora patrum Trojæ sub mœnibus altis
Contigit oppetere.

“Struck with unusual fright, the Trojan chief
With lifted hands and eyes invokes relief.
And thrice, and four times happy those, he cried,
That under Ilium’s walls before their parents died.”

DRYDEN.

On the words, *O terque quaterque*, *SERVIVS* makes this remark, “*Hoc est sæpius; finitus numerous pro infinito.*” “*O thrice and four times*, that is, *very often*, a finite number for an infinite.” Other poets use the same form of expression. So *SENECA* in *Hipolyt.*, Act. ii. 694.

O ter quaterque prospero fato dati,
Quos hausit, et peremit, et leto dedit
Odium dolusque!

“O thrice and four times happy were the men
Whom hate devoured, and fraud, hard pressing on,
Gave as a prey to death.”

And so the ancient oracle quoted by *Pausanias*, *Achaic.*, lib. vii., c. 6: Τρις μακαρες κεινοι και τετρακις ανδρες εσονται; “Those men shall be thrice and four times happy.”

These quotations are sufficient to show that this form of speech is neither unfrequent nor inelegant, being employed by the most correct writers of antiquity.

Damascus was the capital of Syria.

Verse 4. *Ben-hadad.*] He was son and successor of Hazael. See the cruelties which they exercised upon the Israelites, 2 Kings x. 32; xiii. 7, &c.; and see especially 2 Kings viii. 12, where these cruelties are predicted.

The fire threatened here is the war so successfully carried on against the Syrians by Jeroboam II., in which he took Damascus and Hamath, and reconquered all the ancient possessions of Israel. See 2 Kings xiv. 25, 26, 28.

Verse 5. *The bar of Damascus*] The gates, whose long transverse bars, running from wall to wall, were their strength. I will throw it open; and the gates were forced, and the city taken, as above.

The plain of Aven—the house of Eden] These are names, says *Bochart*, of the valley of Damascus. The plain of Aven, or Birkath-Aven, Calmet says, is a city

A. M. cir. 3217.
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6 Thus saith the LORD ; For three transgressions of ^a Gaza, and for four, I will not turn away ^a the punishment thereof ; because they ^c carried away captive the whole captivity, ^a to deliver them up to Edom :

7 ^v But I will send a fire on the wall of Gaza, which shall devour the palaces thereof :

8 And I will cut off the inhabitant ^w from Ashdod, and him that holdeth the sceptre from Ashkelon, and I will ^x turn mine hand against Ekron : and ^y the remnant of the Philistines shall perish, saith the Lord God.

9 Thus saith the LORD ; For three transgressions of ^z Tyrus, and for four, I will not turn away the punishment thereof ; ^a because they delivered up the whole captivity to Edom, and remembered not ^b the brotherly covenant :

10 ^o But I will send a fire on the wall of Tyrus, which shall devour the palaces thereof.

^a 2 Chron. xxviii. 18 ; Isa. xiv. 29 ; Jer. xlvii. 4, 5 ; Ezek. xxv. 15 ; Zeph. ii. 4. — ^o Or, carried them away with an entire captivity ; 2 Chron. xxi. 16, 17 ; Joel iii. 6. — ^v Jer. xlvii. 1. — ^w Zeph. ii. 4 ; Zech. ix. 5, 6. — ^x Psa. lxxxi. 14. — ^y Jer. xlvii. 4 ; Ezek. xxv. 16. — ^z Isa. xxiii. 1 ; Jer. xlvii. 4 ; Ezek. xxvi., xxvii., xxviii. ; Joel iii. 4, 5. — ^a Ver. 6. — ^b Heb. the covenant of brethren ; 2 Sam. v. 11 ; 1 Kings v. 1 ; ix. 11–14. ^c Ver. 4, 7, &c.

of Syria, at present called *Baal-Bek*, and by the Greeks *Heliopolis* ; and is situated at the end of that long valley which extends from south to north, between Libanus and Anti-Libanus.

The people of Syria shall go into captivity unto *Kir*]. *Kir* is supposed to be the country of *Cyrene* in Albania, on the river *Cyrus*, which empties itself into the Caspian Sea. The fulfilment of this prophecy may be seen in 2 Kings xvi. 1–9.

Verse 6. *They carried away captive*] Gaza is well known to have been one of the five lordships of the Philistines ; it lay on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, near to Egypt. Ekron, Ashdod, and Ashkelon, were other seignories of the same people, which are here equally threatened with Gaza. The captivity mentioned here may refer to *inroads* and *incursions* made by the Philistines in times of peace. See 2 Chron. xxi. 16. The margin reads, *an entire captivity*. They took all away ; none of them afterwards returned.

Verse 9. *Tyrus*] See an ample description of this place, and of its desolation and final ruin, in the notes on Ezek. xxvi., xxvii., and xxviii.

The brotherly covenant] This possibly refers to the very friendly league made between Solomon and Hiram, king of Tyre, 1 Kings v. 12 ; but some contend that the brotherly covenant refers to the *consanguinity* between the Jews and Edomites. The Tyrians, in exercising cruelties upon these, did it, in effect, on the Jews, with whom they were connected

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11 Thus saith the LORD ; For three transgressions of ^d Edom, and for four, I will not turn away the punishment thereof ; because he did pursue ^e his brother ^f with the sword, and ^g did cast off all pity, ^h and his anger did tear perpetually, and he kept his wrath for ever :

12 But ⁱ I will send a fire upon Teman which shall devour the palaces of Bozrah.

13 Thus saith the LORD ; For three transgressions of ^k the children of Ammon, and for four, I will not turn away the punishment thereof ; because they have ^l ripped ^m up the women with child of Gilead, ⁿ that they might enlarge their border :

14 But I will kindle a fire in the wall of ^o Rabbah, and it shall devour the palaces thereof, ^p with shouting in the day of battle, with a tempest in the day of the whirlwind :

15 And ^q their king shall go into captivity, he and his princes together, saith the LORD.

^d Isa. xxi. 11 ; xxxiv. 5 ; Jer. xlix. 8, &c. ; Ezek. xxv. 12, 13, 14 ; xxxv. 2, &c. ; Joel iii. 19 ; Obad. 1, &c. ; Mal. i. 4. ^e Gen. xxvii. 41 ; Deut. xxiii. 7 ; Mal. i. 2. — ^f 2 Chron. xxiii. 17. — ^g Heb. corrupted his compassions. — ^h Ezek. xxxv. 5. ⁱ Obad. 9, 10. — ^j Jer. xlix. 1, 2 ; Ezek. xxv. 2 ; Zeph. ii. 9. ^k Or, divided the mountains. — ^l Hos. xiii. 16. — ^m Jer. xlix. 1. ⁿ Deut. iii. 11 ; 2 Sam. xii. 26 ; Jer. xlix. 2 ; Ezek. xxv. 5. ^o Chap. ii. 2. — ^p Jer. xlix. 3.

by the most intimate ties of kindred ; the two people having descended from the two brothers, Jacob and Esau. See *Calmet*.

Verse 10. *I will send a fire on the wall of Tyrus*] The destructive fire or siege by Nebuchadnezzar, which lasted thirteen years, and ended in the destruction of this ancient city ; see on Ezekiel, chap. xxvi. 7–14, as above. It was finally ruined by *Alexander*, and is now only a place for a few poor fishermen to spread their nets upon.

Verse 11. *For three transgressions of Edom*] That the Edomites (notwithstanding what *Calmet* observes above of the brotherly covenant) were always implacable enemies of the Jews, is well known ; but most probably that which the prophet has in view was the part they took in distressing the Jews when Jerusalem was besieged, and finally taken, by the Chaldeans. See Obad. 11–14 ; Ezek. xxv. 12 ; xxxv. 5 ; Psa. cxxxvii. 7.

Verse 12. *Teman—Bozrah.*] Principal cities of Idumea.

Verse 13. *The children of Ammon*] The country of the Ammonites lay to the east of Jordan, in the neighbourhood of Gilead. *Rabbah* was its capital.

Because they have ripped up] This refers to some barbarous transaction well known in the time of this prophet, but of which we have no distinct mention in the sacred historians.

Verse 14. *With shouting in the day of battle*] They

shall be totally subdued. This was done by Nebuchadnezzar. See Jer. xxvii. 3, 6.

Verse 15. *Their king shall go into captivity*] Probably מלחם *malcham* should be *Milcom*, who was a

chief god of the Ammonites; and the following words, *he and his princes*, may refer to the *body of his priesthood*. See 1 Kings xi. 33, and the notes there. All these countries were subdued by Nebuchadnezzar.

CHAPTER II.

The prophet goes on to declare the judgments of God against Moab, 1-3; against Judah, 4, 5; and then against Israel, the particular object of his mission. He enumerates some of their sins, 6-8, aggravated by God's distinguishing regard to Israel, 9-12; and they are in consequence threatened with dreadful punishments, 13-16. See 2 Kings xv. 19, and xvii. 6.

A. M. cir. 3217.
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THUS saith the LORD; For three transgressions of ^a Moab, and for four, I will not turn away the punishment thereof;

because he ^b burned the bones of the king of Edom into lime :

2 But I will send a fire upon Moab, and it shall devour the palaces of ^c Kirioth : and Moab shall die with tumult, ^d with shouting, and with the sound of the trumpet :

3 And I will cut off ^e the judge from the midst thereof, and will slay all the princes thereof with him, saith the LORD.

4 Thus saith the LORD; For three transgressions of Judah, and for four, I will not turn away the punishment thereof; ^f because they have despised the law of the LORD, and

have not kept his commandments, and ^g their lies caused them to err, ^h after the which their fathers have walked :

5 ⁱ But I will send a fire upon Judah, and it shall devour the palaces of Jerusalem.

6 Thus saith the LORD; For three transgressions of Israel, and for four, I will not turn away the punishment thereof; because ^k they sold the righteous for silver, and the poor for a pair of shoes ;

7 That pant after the dust of the earth on the head of the poor, and ^l turn aside the way of the meek : ^m and a man and his father will go in unto the same ⁿ maid, ^o to profane my holy name :

8 And they lay themselves down upon

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^a Isa. xv. xxi. Jer. xlviii. ; Ezek. xxv. 8; Zeph. ii. 8. ^b 2 Kings xxi. 27. — ^c Jer. xlviii. 41. — ^d Chap. i. 11. — ^e Num. xxv. 17; Jer. xlviii. 7. — ^f Lev. xxvi. 14, 15; Neh. i. 7; Dan. ix. 11. — ^g Isa. xxviii. 15; Jer. xvi. 19, 20; Rom. i. 25.

NOTES ON CHAP. II.

Verse 1. *For three transgressions of Moab, and for four*] See an explanation of this form, chap. i. 2. The land of the Moabites lay to the east of the Dead Sea. For the origin of this people, see Gen. xix. 37.

He burned the bones of the king of Edom into lime] Possibly referring to some brutality; such as opening the grave of one of the Idumean kings, and calcining his bones. It is supposed by some to refer to the fact mentioned 2 Kings iii. 26, when the kings of Judah, Israel, and Idumea, joined together to destroy Moab. The king of it, despairing to save his city, took seven hundred men, and made a desperate sortie on the quarter where the king of Edom was; and, though not successful, took prisoner the son of the king of Edom; and, on their return into the city, offered him as a burnt-offering upon the wall, so as to terrify the besieging armies, and cause them to raise the siege. Others understand the son that was sacrificed to be the king of Moab's own son.

Verse 2. *The palaces of Kirioth*] This was one of the principal cities of the Moabites.

Moab shall die with tumult] All these expressions seem to refer to this city's being taken by storm, which was followed by a total slaughter of its inhabitants.

^b Ezek. xx. 13, 16, 18, 24, 40. — ⁱ Jer. xvii. 27; Hos. viii. 14. — ^k Isa. xxix. 21; chap. viii. 6. — ^l Isa. x. 2; chap. v. 12. ^m Ezek. xxii. 11. — ⁿ Or, young woman. — ^o Lev. xx. 3; Ezek. xxxvi. 20; Rom. ii. 24.

Verse 3. *I will cut off the judge*] It shall be so destroyed, that it shall never more have any form of government. The judge here, שופט *shophet*, may signify the chief magistrate. The chief magistrates of the Carthaginians were called *suffetes*; probably taken from the Hebrew JUDGES, שופטים *shophetim*.

Verse 4. *For three transgressions of Judah*] We may take the three and four here to any latitude; for this people lived in continual hostility to their God, from the days of David to the time of Uzziah, under whom Amos prophesied. Their iniquities are summed up under three general heads: 1. They despised, or rejected the law of the Lord. 2. They kept not his statutes. 3. They followed lies, were idolaters, and followed false prophets rather than those sent by Jehovah.

Verse 5. *I will send a fire upon Judah*] This fire was the war made upon the Jews by Nebuchadnezzar, which terminated with the sackage and burning of Jerusalem and its palace the temple.

Verses 6-8. *For three transgressions of Israel, &c.*] To be satisfied of the exceeding delinquency of this people, we have only to open the historical and prophetic books in any part; for the whole history of the Israelites is one tissue of transgression against God.

A. M. cir. 3217. clothes ^p laid to pledge ^a by
B. C. cir. 787. every altar, and they drink the
Ante U. C. 34. wine of ^r the condemned in the
Amulii Sylvi, house of their god.
R. Alban.,
cir. annum 10.

9 Yet destroyed I the ^a Amorite before them,
whose height was like the height of the ce-
tars, and he was strong as the oaks; yet I
^u destroyed his fruit from above, and his roots
from beneath.

10 Also ^v I brought you up from the land of
Egypt, and ^w led you forty years through the
wilderness, to possess the land of the
Amorite.

11 And I raised up of your sons for pro-
phets, and of your young men for ^x Nazarites.
Is it not even thus, O ye children of Israel?
saith the LORD.

^p Exod. xxii. 26.—^a Ezek. xxiii. 41; 1 Cor. viii. 10; x. 21.
^r Or, such as have fined, or muled.—^u Num. xxi. 24; Deut. ii.
31, Josh. xxiv. 8.—^v Num. xiii. 28, 32, 33.—^w Isa. v. 24;
Mal. iv. 1.—^x Exod. xii. 51; Mic. vi. 4.—^y Deut. ii. 7; viii.
2.—^z Num. vi. 2; Judg. xiii. 5.

Their crimes are enumerated under the following
heads:—

1. Their judges were *mercenary and corrupt*. They
took bribes to condemn the righteous; and even for
articles of clothing, such as a *pair of shoes*, they con-
demned the poor man, and delivered him into the hands
of his adversary.

2. They were unmerciful to the poor generally.
*They pant after the dust of the earth on the head of
the poor*; or, to put it on the head of the poor; or,
they bruise the head of the poor against the dust of
the earth. Howsoever the clause is understood, it
shows them to have been general oppressors of the
poor, showing them neither *justice* nor *mercy*.

3. *They turn aside the way of the meek*. They are
peculiarly oppressive to the *weak and afflicted*.

4. They were licentious to the uttermost abomi-
nation; in their idol feasts, where young women
prostituted themselves publicly in honour of *Astarte*,
the father and son entered into impure connections
with the same female.

5. They were cruel in their oppressions of the
poor; for the garments or beds which the poor had
pledged they retained contrary to the law, Exod.
xxii. 7–26, which required that such things should be
restored before the setting of the sun.

6. They punished the people by unjust and op-
pressive fines, and served their tables with wine bought
by such fines. Or it may be understood of their ap-
propriating to themselves that wine which was allowed
to criminals to mitigate their sufferings in the article
of death; which was the excess of inhumanity and
cruelty.

Verse 9. *Yet destroyed I the Amorite*] Here fol-
low general heads of God's mercies to them, and the
great things he had done for them. 1. Bringing
them out of Egypt. 2. Miraculously sustaining them

12 But ye gave the Nazarites A. M. cir. 3217.
wine to drink; and commanded B. C. cir. 787.
the prophets, ^y saying, Pro- Ante U. C. 34.
phesy not. Amulii Sylvi,
R. Alban.,
cir. annum 10.

13 ^z Behold, ^a I am pressed under you, as a
cart is pressed *that is full of sheaves*.

14 ^b Therefore the flight shall perish from
the swift, and the strong shall not strengthen
his force, ^c neither shall the mighty deliver
^d himself.

15 Neither shall he stand that handleth the
bow; and *he that is swift of foot shall not
deliver himself*: ^e neither shall he that rideth
the horse deliver himself.

16 And *he that is* ^f courageous among the
mighty shall flee away naked in that day, saith
the LORD.

^y Isa. xxx. 10; Jer. xi. 21; chap. vii. 12, 13; Mic. ii. 6.
^z Isa. i. 14.—^a Or, *I will press your place, as a cart full of
sheaves presseth.*—^b Chap. ix. 1, &c.; Jer. ix. 23.—^c Psa.
xxxiii. 16.—^d Heb. *his soul, or life.*—^e Psa. xxxiii. 17.—^f Heb.
strong of his heart.

in the wilderness *forty years*. 3. Driving out the
Canaanites before them, and giving them possession
of the promised land. 4. Raising up prophets among
them to declare the Divine will. 5. And forming the
holy institution of the Nazarites among them, to
show the spiritual nature of his holy religion, ver.
9–11.

Verse 12. *But ye gave the Nazarites wine*] This
was expressly forbidden in the laws of their institution.
See Num. vi. 1–3.

Prophecy not.] They would not worship God, and
they would not hear the voice of his prophets.

Verse 13. *Behold, I am pressed under you*] The
marginal reading is better: “Behold, I will press
your place, as a cart full of sheaves presseth.” I
will bring over you the *wheel of destruction*; and it
shall grind your *place*—your *city and temple*, as the
wheel of a cart laden with sheaves presses down the
ground, gravel, and stones over which it rolls.

Verse 14. *The flight shall perish from the swift*] The
swiftest shall not be able to save himself from a
swifter destruction. None, by might, by counsel, or
by fleetness, shall be able to escape from the im-
pending ruin. In a word, God has so fully deter-
mined to avenge the quarrel of his broken covenant,
that all attempts to escape from his judgments shall
be useless.

Verse 15. *Neither shall he that rideth the horse de-
liver himself.*] I believe all these sayings, from verse
13 to 16 inclusive, are proverbs, to show the inutility
of all attempts, even in the best circumstances, to
escape the doom now decreed, because the cup of their
iniquity was full.

Verse 16. *Shall flee away naked*] In some cases
the alarm shall be in the *night*; and even the most
heroic shall start from his bed, and through terror not
wait to put on his clothes.

CHAPTER III.

This chapter begins with reproving the twelve tribes in general, 1, 2; and then particularly the kingdom of Israel, whose capital was Samaria. The prophet assures them that, while they were at variance with God, it would be unreasonable in them to expect his presence or favour, 3-8. Other neighbouring nations are then called upon to take warning from the judgments about to be inflicted upon the house of Israel, which would be so general that only a small remnant should escape them, 9-15. The image used by the prophet on this occasion, (see verse 12.) and borrowed from his former calling, is very natural and significant, and not a little dignified by the inspired writer's lofty air and manner.

A. M. cir. 3217.
B. C. cir. 787.
Ante U. C. 34.
Amulii Sylvii,
R. Alban.,
cir. annum 10.

HEAR this word that the LORD hath spoken against you, O children of Israel, against the whole family which I brought up from the land of Egypt, saying,

2 ^a You only have I known of all the families of the earth: ^b therefore I will ^c punish you for all your iniquities.

3 Can two walk together, except they be agreed?

4 Will a lion roar in the forest, when he hath

no prey? will a young lion ^d cry out of his den, if he have taken nothing?

5 Can a bird fall in a snare upon the earth, where no gin is for him? shall one take up a snare from the earth, and have taken nothing at all?

6 Shall a trumpet be blown in the city, and the people ^e not be afraid? ^f shall there be evil in a city, ^g and the LORD hath not done it?

7 Surely the Lord God will do nothing, but

A. M. cir. 3217.
B. C. cir. 787.
Ante U. C. 34.
Amulii Sylvii,
R. Alban.,
cir. annum 10.

^a Deut. vii. 6; x. 15; Psa. cxlvii. 19, 20.—^b See Dan. ix. 12; Matt. xi. 22; Luke xii. 47; Rom. ii. 9; 1 Pet. iv. 17.—^c Heb.

visit upon.—^d Heb. give forth his voice.—^e Or, not run together.
^f Isa. xlv. 7.—^g Or, and shall not the LORD do somewhat?

NOTES ON CHAP. III.

Verse 1. *Against the whole family*] That is, all, both the kingdoms of Israel and Judah. In this all the twelve tribes are included.

Verse 2. *You only have I known*] I have taken no other people to be my own people. I have *approved* of you, loved you, fed, sustained, and defended you; but because you have forsaken me, have become idolatrous and polluted, therefore *will I punish you*. And the punishment shall be in proportion to the privileges you have enjoyed, and the grace you have abused.

Verse 3. *Can two walk together*] While ye loved and served me, I dwelt in you and walked among you. Now ye are become alienated from me, your nature and mine are totally opposite. I am holy, ye are unholy. We are no longer *agreed*, and can no longer *walk together*. I can no longer hold communion with you. I must cast you out. The similes in this and the three following verses are all chosen to express the same thing, viz., that no calamities or judgments can fall upon any people but by the express will of God, on account of their iniquities; and that whatever his prophets have foretold, they have done it by direct revelation from their Maker; and that God has the highest and most cogent reason for inflicting the threatened calamities. This correctness of the prophets' predictions shows that they and I are in communion.

Verse 4. *Will a lion roar*] Should I threaten such judgment without cause?

Verse 5. *Can a bird fall in a snare*] Can ye, as a sinful people, fall into calamities which I have not appointed?

Shall one take up a snare—and have taken nothing] Will the snare be removed before it has caught the expected prey?—shall I remove my judgments till

they are fully accomplished? This is a curious passage, and deserves farther consideration. The original, literally translated, is nearly as follows: "Shall the trap arise from the ground; and catching, shall it not catch?" Here is a plain allusion to such traps as we employ to catch rats, foxes, &c. The jaws of the trap opening backward, press strongly upon a spring so as to keep it down; and a key passing over one jaw, and hooking on a table in the centre, the trap continues with expanded jaws, till any thing touch the table, when the key, by the motion of the table, being loosened, the spring recovers all its elastic power, and throws up the jaws of the trap, and their serrated edges either close in each other, or on the prey that has moved the table of the trap. Will then the jaws of such a trap suddenly spring up from the ground, on which before they were lying flat, and catch nothing? Shall they let the prey that was within them escape? Certainly not. So my trap is laid for these offenders; and when it springs up, (and they themselves will soon by their transgressions free the key,) shall not the whole family of Israel be inclosed in it? Most certainly they shall. This is a singular and very remarkable passage, and, when properly understood, is beautifully expressive.

Verse 6. *Shall a trumpet be blown*] The sign of alarm and invasion.

And the people not be afraid] Not take the alarm, and provide for their defence and safety?

Shall there be evil in a city] Shall there be any public calamity on the wicked, that is not an effect of my displeasure? The word does not mean *moral* evil, but punishment for sin; calamities falling on the workers of iniquity. *Natural evil* is the punishment of *moral evil*: God sends the former when the latter is persisted in.

Verse 7. *Surely the Lord God will do nothing*] In

A. M. cir. 3217. ^b he revealeth his secret unto his
B. C. cir. 787. servants the prophets.
Ante U. C. 34. 8 ⁱ The lion hath roared, who
Amulii Sylviu, will not fear? the Lord God
R. Alban., hath spoken, ^k who can but prophesy?

9 Publish in the palaces at Ashdod, and in the palaces in the land of Egypt, and say, Assemble yourselves upon the mountains of Samaria, and behold the great tumults in the midst thereof, and the ^l oppressed in the midst thereof.

10 For they ^m know not to do right, saith the Lord, who store up violence and ⁿ robbery in their palaces.

11 Therefore thus saith the Lord God; ^o An adversary *there shall be* even round about the land; and he shall bring down thy strength from thee, and thy palaces shall be spoiled.

^b Gen. vi. 13; xviii. 17; Psa. xxv. 14; John xv. 15.—ⁱ Chap. i. 2.—^k Acts iv. 20; v. 20, 29; 1 Cor. ix. 16.—^l Or, oppressions.—^m Jer. iv. 22.—ⁿ Or, spoil.

reference to the punishment, correction, or blessing of his people—

But he revealeth his secret unto his servants the prophets.] They are in strict correspondence with him, and he shows them *things to come*. Such secrets of God are revealed to them, that they may inform the people; that, by repentance and conversion, they may avoid the evil, and, by walking closely with God, secure the continuance of his favour.

Verse 8. *The lion hath roared*] God hath sent forth a terrible alarm, *Who will not fear?* Can any hear such denunciations of Divine wrath and not tremble?

The Lord God hath spoken] And those only who are in communion with him have heard the speech. *Who can but prophesy?* Who can help proclaiming at large the judgment threatened against the nation?

But I think נָבִיא *naba*, here, is to be taken in its natural and ideal signification, to *pray, supplicate, or deprecate vengeance*. The Lord hath spoken of punishment—who can help *supplicating* his mercy, that his judgments may be averted?

Verse 9. *Publish in the palaces*] The housetops or flat roofs were the places from which public declarations were made. See on Isa. xxi. 1, and on Matt. x. 27. See whether in those places there be not *tumults, oppressions, and rapine* sufficient to excite my wrath against them.

Verse 10. *For they know not to do right*] So we may naturally say that they who are doing *wrong*, and to their own prejudice and ruin, must certainly be ignorant of what is *right*, and what is their own interest. But we say again, "There are none so blind as those who will not see." *Their eyes*, saith the Lord, *they have closed*.

Verse 11. *An adversary, round about the land*] *Ye shall not be able to escape*; wherever ye turn, ye shall meet a foe.

Verse 12. *As the shepherd taketh out of the mouth*

12 Thus saith the Lord; As the shepherd ^p taketh out of the mouth of the lion two legs, or a piece of an ear; so shall the children of Israel be taken out that dwell in Samaria in the corner of a bed, and ^q in Damascus in a couch.

13 Hear ye, and testify in the house of Jacob, saith the Lord God, the God of hosts.

14 That in the day that I shall ^r visit the transgressions of Israel upon him I will also visit the altars of Beth-el: and the horns of the altar shall be cut off, and fall to the ground.

15 And I will smite ^s the winter house with ^t the summer house; and ^v the houses of ivory shall perish, and the great houses shall have an end, saith the Lord.

^o 2 Kings xvii. 3, 6; xviii. 9, 10, 11.—^p Heb. *delivereth*. ^q Or, on the bed's feet.—^r Or, punish Israel for.—^s Jer. xxxvi. 22.—^t Judg. iii. 20.—^v 1 Kings xxii. 39.

of the lion] Scarcely any of you shall escape; and those that do shall do so with extreme difficulty, just as a shepherd, of a whole sheep carried away by a lion, can recover no more than *two* of its legs, or a piece of its ear, just enough to prove by the marks on those parts, that they belonged to a sheep which was his own.

So shall the children of Israel be taken out] Those of them that escape these judgments shall escape with as great difficulty, and be of as little worth, as the *two legs* and *piece of an ear* that shall be snatched out of the lion's mouth. We know that when the Babylonians carried away the people into Chaldaea they left behind only a few, and those the *refuse of the land*.

In the corner of a bed] As the *corner* is the most honourable place in the East, and a *couch* in the corner of a room is the place of the greatest distinction; so the words in the text may mean, that even the *metropolitan cities*, which are in the corner—in the most honourable place—of the land, whether *Samaria* in *Israel*, or *Damascus* in *Syria*, shall not escape these judgments; and if any of the distinguished persons who dwell in them escape, it must be with as great difficulty as the fragments above-mentioned have been recovered from a lion. The passage is obscure. Mr. Harmer has taken great pains to illustrate it; but I fear with but little success. A general sense is all we can arrive at.

Verse 13. *Hear ye*] This is an address to the prophet.

Verse 14. *In the day that I shall visit*] When Josiah made a reformation in the land he destroyed *idolatry*, pulled down the temples and altars that had been consecrated to idol worship, and even burnt the bones of the priests of Baal and the golden calves upon their own altars. See 2 Kings xxiii. 15, 16, &c.

Verse 15. *I will smite the winter house with the*

summerhouse] I will not only destroy the *poor habitations* and *villages* in the country, but I will destroy those of the *nobility* and *gentry*; as well the *lofty palaces* in the fortified cities in which they dwell in the *winter season*, as those *light and elegant seats* in which they spend the *summer season*. Dr. Shaw observes that "the hills and valleys round about Algiers are all over beautified with gardens and country seats, whither the inhabitants of *better fashion* retire during the *heats of the summer season*. They are *little white houses*, shaded with a variety of *fruit trees* and *evergreens*, which beside shade and retirement, afford a *gay and delightful prospect toward the sea*. The gardens are all well stocked with *melons*, fruits, and pot herbs of all kinds; and (which is

chiefly regarded in these *hot countries*) each of them enjoys a great command of *water*."

And the houses of ivory] Those remarkable for their *magnificence* and their *ornaments*, not built of *ivory*, but in which *ivory vessels, ornaments, and inlaid* abounded. Thus, then, the *winter houses* and the *summer houses*, the *great houses* and the *houses of uncommon splendour*, shall all perish. There should be a total desolation in the land. No kind of house should be a refuge, and no kind of habitation should be spared. Ahab had at Samaria a house that was called the *ivory house*, 1 Kings xxii. 39. This may be particularly referred to in this place. We cannot suppose that a house constructed *entirely of ivory* can be intended.

CHAPTER IV.

Israel reproved for their oppression, 1-3; idolatry, 4, 5; and for their impenitence under the chastising hand of God, 6-11. The omniscience and uncontrollable power of God, 12, 13.

A. M. cir. 3217.
B. C. cir. 787.
Ante U. C. 34.
Amuli Sylvi,
R. Alban.,
cir. annum 10.

HEAR this word, ye ^a *kine of Bashan*, that *are* in the mountain of Samaria, which oppress the poor, which crush the needy, which say to their masters, Bring, and let us drink.

² ^b The Lord God hath sworn by his holiness, that, lo, the days shall come upon you, that he will take you away ^c with hooks,

and your posterity with fish-hooks.

³ And ^d ye shall go out at the breaches, every *cow* at that which is before her; and ^e ye shall cast *them* into the palace, saith the Lord.

⁴ ^f Come to Beth-el, and transgress; at ^g Gilgal multiply transgression; and ^h bring your sacrifices every morning, ⁱ and

A. M. cir. 3217.
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cir. annum 10.

^a Psalm xxii. 12; Ezekiel xxxix. 18.—^b Psalm lxxxix. 35.—^c Jeremiah xvi. 16; Habakkuk i. 15.—^d Ezekiel xii. 5, 12.

^e Or, ye shall cast away the things of the palace.—^f Ezek xx. 39.—^g Hos. iv. 15; xii. 11; chap. v. 5.—^h Num. xxviii. 3, 4.
ⁱ Deut. xiv. 28.

NOTES ON CHAP. IV.

Verse 1. *Hear this word, ye kine of Bashan*] Such an address was quite natural from the herdsman of Tekoa. *Bashan* was famous for the fertility of its soil, and its flocks and herds; and the prophet here represents the iniquitous, opulent, idle, lazy drones, whether men or women, under the idea of fatted bullocks, which were shortly to be led out to the slaughter.

Verse 2. *He will take you away with hooks*] Two modes of fishing are here alluded to: 1. Angling with rod, line, and baited hook. 2. That with the gaff, eel-spear, harpoon, or such like; the first used in catching *small fish*, by which the *common people* may be here represented; the *second*, for catching large fish, such as leave the sea, and come up the rivers to deposit their spawn; or such as are caught in the sea, as sharks, whales, dolphins, and even the hippopotamus, to which the more *powerful and opulent inhabitants* may be likened. But as the words in the text are generally *feminine*, it has been supposed that the prophecy is against the proud, powerful, voluptuous women. I rather think that the prophet speaks catachrestically; and means men of effeminate manners and idle lives. They are not the *bulls of Bashan*,

but the *cows*; having little of the manly character remaining. Some understand the latter word as meaning a sort of *basket or wicker fish-nets*.

Verse 3. *And ye shall go out at the breaches*] Probably the metaphor is here kept up. They shall be caught by the *hooks*, or by the *nets*; and though they may make *breaches* in the latter by their flouncing when caught, they shall be taken out at these very breaches; and cast, not into the *palace*, but into a reservoir, to be kept awhile, and afterwards be taken out to be destroyed. *Samaria* itself is the *net*; your adversaries shall besiege it, and make *breaches* in its walls. At those *breaches* ye shall endeavour to *make your escape*, but ye shall be *caught* and led into *captivity*, where most of you shall be destroyed. See *Houbigant* on this passage.

Verse 4. *Come to Beth-el and transgress*] Spoken ironically. Go on to worship your calves at Beth-el; and multiply your transgressions at *Gilgal*; the very place where I *rolled away* the reproach of your fathers, by admitting them there into my covenant by circumcision. A place that should have ever been *sacred to me*; but you have now *desecrated* it by enormous idolatries. Let your *morning and evening sacrifices* be offered still to your senseless gods; and continue to

A. M. cir. 3217.
B. C. cir. 787.
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your tithes after ^k three years :
5 ^l And ^m offer a sacrifice of thanksgiving with leaven, and proclaim and publish ⁿ the free offerings : ^o for this liketh you, O ye children of Israel, saith the Lord God.

6 And I also have given you cleanness of teeth in all your cities, and want of bread in all your places : ^a yet have ye not returned unto me, saith the Lord.

7 And also I have withholden the rain from you, when *there were yet three months to the harvest* : and I caused it to rain upon one city, and caused it not to rain upon another city : one piece was rained upon, and the piece whereupon it rained not withered.

8 So two or three cities wandered unto one city, to drink water ; but they were not satis-

^k Heb. three years of days. — ^l Lev. vii. 13 ; xxiii. 17. ^m Heb. offer by burning. — ⁿ Lev. xxii. 18, 21 ; Deut. xii. 6. ^o Psa. lxxxi. 12. — ^p Heb. so ye love. — ^q Isa. xxvi. 11 ; Jer. v. 3 ; Hag. ii. 17 ; ver. 8, 9. — ^r Ver. 6, 10, 11. — ^s Deut. xxviii. 22 ; Hag. ii. 17. — ^t Or, the multitude of your gardens, &c., did the

fied : ^r yet have ye not returned unto me, saith the Lord.

9 ^s I have smitten you with blasting and mildew : ^t when your gardens and your vineyards and your fig trees and your olive trees increased, ^u the palmerworm devoured *them* : yet have ye not returned unto me, saith the Lord.

10 I have sent among you the pestilence ^v after ^w the manner of Egypt : your young men have I slain with the sword, ^x and have taken away your horses ; and I have made the stink of your camps to come up unto your nostrils : ^y yet have ye not returned unto me, saith the Lord.

11 I have overthrown *some* of you, as God overthrew ^z Sodom and Gomorrah, ^a and ye were as a firebrand plucked out of the burn

palmerworm, &c. — ^v Joel i. 4 ; ii. 25. — ^w Or, in the way. — ^x Exod. ix. 3, 6 ; xii. 29 ; Deut. xxviii. 27, 60 ; Psa. lxxviii. 50. — ^y Heb. with the captivity of your horses ; 2 Kings xiii. 7. — ^z Ver. 6. — ^a Gen. xix. 24, 25 ; Isa. xlii. 19 ; Jer. xlix. 18. — ^b Zech. iii. 2 ; Jude 23.

support your present vicious priesthood by the regular triennial tithes which should have been employed in my service ; and,

Verse 5. *Offer a sacrifice of thanksgiving*] To the senseless metal, and the unfeeling stock and stone images, from which ye never did, and never could receive any help. Proceed yet farther, and bring free-will offerings ; testify superabundant gratitude to your wooden and metallic gods, to whom ye are under such immense imaginary obligations ! Proclaim and publish these offerings, and set forth the perfections of the objects of your worship ; and see what they can do for you, when I, Jehovah, shall send drought, and blasting, and famine, and pestilence, and the sword among you.

Verse 6. *Cleanness of teeth*] Scarcity of bread, as immediately explained. Ye shall have no trouble in cleaning your teeth, for ye shall have nothing to eat.

Yet have ye not returned unto me, saith the Lord.] This reprehension is repeated five times in this chapter ; and in it are strongly implied God's long-suffering, his various modes of fatherly chastisement, the ingratitude of the people, and their obstinate wickedness. The famine mentioned here is supposed to be that which is spoken of 2 Kings viii. 1 ; but it is most likely to have been that mentioned by Joel, chaps. i. and ii.

Verse 7. *When there were yet three months to the harvest*] St. Jerome says, from the end of April, when the latter rain falls, until harvest, there are three months, May, June, and July, in which no rain falls in Judea. The rain, therefore, that God had withheld from them, was that which was usual in the spring months, particularly in April.

I caused it to rain upon one city] To prove to them that this rain did not come fortuitously or of

necessity, God was pleased to make these most evident distinctions. One city had rain, and could fill all its tanks or cisterns, while a neighbouring city had none. One farm or field was well watered, and abundant in its crops, while one contiguous to it had not a shower. In these instances a particular providence was most evident. "And yet, they did not return to the Lord."

Verse 9. *I have smitten you with blasting and mildew*] He sent blasting and mildew on the crops, and the locust on the gardens, vineyards, and fields ; and this in such a way as to show it was a Divine judgment. They saw this ; "yet they did not return to the Lord !"

Verse 10. *I have sent—the pestilence*] After the blasting and the mildew, the pestilence came ; and it acted among them as one of the plagues of Egypt. Besides this, he had suffered their enemies to attack and prevail against them ; alluding to the time in which the Syrians besieged Samaria, and reduced it to the most extreme necessity, when the head of an ass was sold for eighty pieces of silver, and the fourth part of a cab of dove's dung for five ; and mothers ate the flesh of their children that had died through hunger, 2 Kings vi. 25. And the people were miraculously relieved by the total slaughter of the Syrians by the unseen hand of God, 2 Kings vii. 1, &c. And yet, after all those signal judgments, and singular mercies, "they did not return unto the Lord !"

Verse 11. *I have overthrown some of you*] In the destruction of your cities I have shown my judgments as signally as I did in the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah ; and those of you that did escape were as "brands plucked out of the fire ;" if not consumed, yet much scorched. And as the judgment was evidently from my hand, so was the deliverance ; "and yet ye have not returned unto me, saith the Lord."

A. M. cir. 3217.
B. C. cir. 787.
Ante U. C. 34.
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R. Alban.,
cir. annum 10.
ing: ^b yet have ye not returned
unto me, saith the Lord.
12 Therefore thus will I do
unto thee, O Israel: *and* be-
cause I will do this unto thee, ^c prepare to
meet thy God, O Israel.
13 For, lo, he that formeth the mountains,

and createth the ^d wind, ^e and
declareth unto man what *is*
his thought, ^f that maketh the
morning darkness, ^g and tread-
eth upon the high places of the earth,
^h The Lord, The God of hosts, *is* his
name.

A. M. cir. 3217
B. C. cir. 787
Ante U. C. 34.
Amulii Sylvii
R. Alban.,
cir. annum 10.

^b Ver. 6.—^c See Ezek. xiii. 5; xxii. 30; Luke xiv. 31, 32.
^d Or, spirit.—^e Psa. cxxxix. 2; Dan. ii. 28.

^f Chap. v. 8; viii. 9.—^g Deut. xxxiii. 13; xxxiii. 29; Mic. i. 3.
^h Isa. xlvii. 4; Jer. x. 16; chap. v. 8; ix. 6.

Verse 12. *Therefore thus will I do unto thee*] I will continue my judgments, I will fight against you; and, because I am thus determined,—

Prepare to meet thy God, O Israel.] This is a military phrase, and is to be understood as a challenge to come out to battle. As if the Lord had said, I will attack you immediately. Throw yourselves into a posture of defence, summon your idols to your help: and try how far your strength, and that of your gods, will avail you against the unconquerable arm of the Lord of hosts! This verse has been often painfully misapplied by public teachers; it has no particular relation to the day of judgment, nor to the hour of death. These constructions are impositions on the text.

Verse 13. *He that formeth the mountains*] Here is a powerful description of the majesty of God. He formed the earth; he created the wind; he knows the inmost thoughts of the heart; he is the Creator of darkness and light; he steps from mountain to mountain, and has all things under his feet! Who is he who hath done and can do all these things? JEHOVAH ELOHIM TSEBAOTH, *that is his name*. 1. The self-existing, eternal, and independent Being. 2. The God who is in covenant with mankind. 3. The universal Commander of all the hosts of earth and heaven. This name is farther illustrated in the following chapter. These words are full of instruction, and may be a subject of profitable meditation to every serious mind.

CHAPTER V.

This chapter opens with a tender and pathetic lamentation, in the style of a funeral song, over the house of Israel, 1, 2. The prophet then glances at the awful threatenings denounced against them, 3; earnestly exhorting them to renounce their idols, and seek Jehovah, of whom he gives a very magnificent description, 4-9. He then repoves their injustice and oppression with great wrath and indignation; exhorts them again to repentance; and enforces his exhortation with the most awful threatenings, delivered with great majesty and authority, and in images full of beauty and grandeur, 10-24. The chapter concludes with observing that their idolatry was of long standing, that they increased the national guilt, by adding to the sins of their fathers; and that their punishment, therefore, should be great in proportion, 25-27. Formerly numbers of them were brought captive to Damascus, 2 Kings x. 32, 33; but now they must go beyond it to Assyria, 2 Kings xv. 29; xvii. 6.

A. M. cir. 3217.
B. C. cir. 787.
Ante U. C. 34.
Amulii Sylvii,
R. Alban.,
cir. annum 10.
HEAR ye this word which I
^a take up against you, *even*
a lamentation, O house of Israel.
2 The virgin of Israel is fallen;
she shall no more rise: she is forsaken upon
her land; *there is none to raise her up.*

3 For thus saith the Lord God; The city
that went out *by* a thousand shall leave a

hundred, and that which went
forth *by* a hundred shall leave
ten, to the house of Israel.

4 For thus saith the LORD
unto the house of Israel, ^b Seek ye me, ^c and
ye shall live:

5 But seek not ^d Beth-el, nor enter into Gil-
gal, and pass not to ^e Beer-sheba: for Gilgal

A. M. cir. 3217.
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^a Jer. vii. 29; Ezek. xiv. 1; xxvii. 2.—^b 2 Chron. xv. 2; Jer.

xxix. 13; ver. 6.—^c Isa. lv. 3.—^d Chap. iv. 4.—^e Chap. viii. 14.

NOTES ON CHAP. V.

Verse 1. *Hear ye this word*] Attend to this doleful song which I make for the house of Israel.

Verse 2. *The virgin of Israel*] The kingdom of Israel, or the ten tribes, which were carried into captivity; and are now totally lost in the nations of the earth.

Verse 3. *The city that went out by a thousand*] The city that could easily have furnished, on any emergency, a thousand fighting men, can now produce

scarcely one hundred—one in ten of the former number, and now of the hundred scarcely ten remain; so reduced was Israel when Shalmaneser besieged and took Samaria, and carried the residue into captivity.

Verse 4. *Seek ye me, and ye shall live*] Cease your rebellion against me; return to me with all your heart; and though consigned to death, ye shall be rescued and live. Deplorable as your case is, it is not utterly desperate.

Verse 5. *But seek not Beth-el*] There was one of

A. M. cir. 3217. shall surely go into captivity, and
B. C. cir. 787. ' Beth-el shall come to naught.
Ante U. C. 34. 6 * Seek the LORD, and ye shall
Amulii Sylvi, live ; lest he break out like fire
R. Alban., in the house of Joseph and devour it, and
cir. annum 10. there be none to quench it in Beth-el.

7 Ye who ^h turn judgment to wormwood, and leave off righteousness in the earth,

8 Seek him that maketh the ⁱ seven stars and Orion, and turneth the shadow of death into the morning, ^k and maketh the day dark with night : that ^l calleth for the waters of the sea, and poureth them out upon the face of the earth : ^m The LORD is his name :

9 That strengtheneth the ⁿ spoiled against the strong, so that the spoiled shall come against the fortress.

10 ^o They hate him that rebuketh in the gate, and they ^p abhor him that speaketh uprightly.

^f Hos. iv. 15 ; x. 3. — ^g Ver. 4. — ^h Chap. vi. 12. — ⁱ Job ix. 9 ; xxxviii. 31. — ^k Psa. civ. 20. — ^l Job xxxviii. 34 ; chap. ix. 6. — ^m Chap. iv. 13. — ⁿ Heb. *spoil*. — ^o Isa. xxix. 21. — ^p 1 Kings xxii. 8. — ^q Deut. xxviii. 30, 38, 39 ; Mic. vi. 15 ;

Jeroboam's golden calves, and at Gilgal were carved images ; both were places in which idolatry was triumphant. The prophet shows them that all hope from those quarters is utterly vain ; for Gilgal shall go into captivity, and Beth-el be brought to naught. There is a play or paronomasia on the letters and words in this clause : הגלגל גלה יגלה ובית אל יהיה לאין *haggilgal galoh yigleh, ubeith el yiheyeh* heaven. " This Gilgal shall go captive into captivity ; and Beth-el (the house of God) shall be for Beth-aven," (the house of iniquity.)

Verse 6. *Seek the Lord, and ye shall live*] Repeated from ver. 4.

In the house of Joseph] The Israelites of the ten tribes, of whom Ephraim and Manasseh, sons of Joseph, were the chief.

Verse 7. *Ye who turn judgment to wormwood*] Who pervert judgment ; causing him who obtains his suit to mourn sorely over the expenses he has incurred in gaining his right.

Verse 8. *That maketh the seven stars and Orion*] Or, *Hyades and Arcturus, Kimah and Kesil*. See my notes on Job ix. 9, and xxxviii. 32, where the subject of this verse is largely considered.

Turneth the shadow of death into the morning] Who makes day and night, light and darkness.

Calleth for the waters of the sea] Raising them up by evaporation, and collecting them into clouds.

And poureth them out] Causing them to drop down in showers upon the face of the earth. Who has done this ? JEHOVAH is his name.

Verse 9. *That strengtheneth the spoiled*] Who takes the part of the poor and oppressed against the oppressor ; and, in the course of his providence, sets up the former, and depresses the latter.

11 Forasmuch therefore as your treading is upon the poor, and ye take from him burdens of wheat : ^a ye have built houses of hewn stone, but ye shall not dwell in them ; ye have planted ^b pleasant vineyards, but ye shall not drink wine of them.

12 For I know your manifold transgressions, and your mighty sins : ^c they afflict the just, they take ^d a bribe, and they ^e turn aside the poor in the gate from their right.

13 Therefore ^f the prudent shall keep silence in that time ; for it is an evil time.

14 Seek good, and not evil, that ye may live : and so the LORD, the God of hosts, shall be with you, ^g as ye have spoken.

15 ^h Hate the evil, and love the good, and establish judgment in the gate : ⁱ it may be that the LORD God of hosts will be gracious unto the remnant of Joseph.

Zeph. i. 13 ; Hag. i. 6. — ^a Heb. *vineyards of desire*. — ^b Chap. ii. 26. — ^c Or, *a ransom*. — ^d Isa. xxix. 21 ; chap. ii. 7. — ^e Chap. vi. 10. — ^f Mic. iii. 11. — ^g Psa. xxxiv. 14 ; xcvi. 10 ; Rom. xii. 9. — ^h Exod. xxxii. 30 ; 2 Kings xix. 4 ; Joel ii. 14.

Verse 10. *They hate him that rebuketh in the gate*] They cannot bear an upright magistrate, and will not have righteous laws executed.

Verse 11. *Your treading is upon the poor*] You tread them under your feet ; they form the road on which ye walk ; and yet it was by oppressing and impoverishing them that ye gained your riches.

Ye take from him burdens of wheat] Ye will have his bread for doing him justice.

Verse 12. *I know your manifold transgressions*] I have marked the multitude of your smaller crimes, as well as your mighty offences. Among their greater offences were, 1. Their afflicting the righteous. 2. Taking bribes to blind their eyes in judgment. And, 3. Refusing to hear the poor, who had no money to give them.

Verse 13. *The prudent shall keep silence*] A wise man will consider that it is useless to complain. He can have no justice without bribes ; and he has no money to give : consequently, in such an evil time, it is best to keep silence.

Verse 14. *Seek good, and not evil*] Is there a greater mystery in the world, than that a man, instead of seeking good, will seek evil, knowing that it is evil ?

And so the Lord] As God is the Fountain of good, so they who seek the supreme good seek him : and they who seek shall find him ; for the Lord, the God of hosts, shall be with him.

Verse 15. *Hate the evil, and love the good*] What ruins you, avoid ; what helps you, cleave to. And as a proof that you take this advice, purify the seats of justice ; and then expect God to be gracious to the remnant of Joseph—to the posterity of the ten tribes.

A. M. cir. 3217.
B. C. cir. 787.
Ante U. C. 34.
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R. Alban.,
cir. annum 10.

16 Therefore the LORD, the God of hosts, the Lord, saith thus; Wailing *shall* be in all streets; and they shall say in all

the highways, Alas! alas! and they shall call the husbandman to mourning, and ^z such as are skilful of lamentation to wailing.

17 And in all vineyards *shall* be wailing: for ^a I will pass through thee, saith the LORD.

18 ^b Wo unto you that desire the day of the LORD! to what end *is* it for you? ^c the day of the LORD is darkness, and not light.

19 ^d As if a man did flee from a lion, and a bear met him; or went into the house and leaned his hand on the wall, and a serpent bit him.

^z Jer. ix. 17.—^a Exod. xii. 2; Nah. i. 12.—^b Isa. v. 19; Jer. xvii. 15; Ezek. xii. 22, 27; 2 Pet. iii. 4.—^c Jer. xxx. 7; Joel ii. 2; Zeph. i. 15.—^d Jer. xlviii. 34.—^e Prov. xxi. 27; Isa. i. 11-16; Jer. vi. 20; Hos. viii. 13.

Verse 16. *They shall call the husbandman to mourning*] Because the crops have failed, and the ground has been tilled in vain.

Such as are skilful of lamentation] See the note on Jer. ix. 17.

Verse 17. *And in all vineyards shall be wailing*] The places where festivity especially used to prevail.

I will pass through thee] As I passed, by the ministry of the destroying angel, through Egypt, not to spare, but to destroy.

Verse 18. *Wo unto you that desire the day of the Lord*] The prophet had often denounced the coming of God's day, that is, of a time of judgment; and the unbelievers had said, "Let his day come, that we may see it." Now the prophet tells them that that day would be to them darkness—calamity, and not light—not prosperity.

Verse 19. *As if a man did flee from a lion, and a bear met him*] They shall go from one evil to another. He who escapes from the lion's mouth shall fall into the bear's paws:—

Incidit in Scyllam, cupiens vitare Charybdim.

The Israelites, under their king Menahem, wishing to avoid a civil war, called in Pul, king of Assyria, to help them. This led to a series of evils inflicted by the Syrian and Assyrian kings, till at last Israel was ravaged by Shalmaneser, and carried into captivity. Thus, in avoiding one evil they fell into another still more grievous.

Leaned his hand on a wall, and a serpent bit him.] Snakes and venomous animals are fond of taking up their lodging in walls of houses, where they can either find or make holes; and it is dangerous to sit near them or lean against them. In the East Indies they keep the faithful mongose, a species of *ichneumon*, in their houses, for the purpose of destroying the snakes that infest them.

Verse 21. *I hate, I despise your feast days*] I abominate those sacrificial festivals where there is no

20 *Shall* not the day of the LORD be darkness, and not light? even very dark, and no brightness in it?

21 ^a I hate, I despise your feast days, and ^f I will not ^g smell in your solemn assemblies.

22 ^h Though ye offer me burnt-offerings and your meat-offerings, I will not accept them: neither will I regard the ⁱ peace-offerings of your fat beasts.

23 Take thou away from me the noise of thy songs; for I will not hear the melody of thy viols.

24 ^k But let judgment ^l run down as waters, and righteousness as a mighty stream.

25 ^m Have ye offered unto me sacrifices

^f Lev. xxvi. 31.—^g Or, *smell your holy days*—^h Isa. lxxi. 3; Mic. vi. 6, 7.—ⁱ Or, *thank-offerings*.—^k Hos. vi. 6; Mic. vi. 8.—^l Heb. roll.—^m Deut. xxxii. 17; Josh. xxiv. 14; Ezek. xx. 8, 16, 24; Acts vii. 42, 43; See Isa. xliii. 23.

piety; and I despise them because they pretend to be what they are not. This may refer to the three annual festivals which were still observed in a certain way among the Israelites.

Verse 22. *The peace-offerings of your fat beasts.*] מריעכם *merieychem* probably means buffaloes; and so Bochart.

Verse 23. *The noise of thy songs—the melody of thy viols.*] They had both vocal and instrumental music in those sacrificial festivals; and God hated the noise of the one and shut his ears against the melody of the other. In the first there was nothing but noise, because their hearts were not right with God; and in the latter there could be nothing but (זמרה *zimrah*) cutting and scraping, because there was no heart—no religious sense in the thing, and nearly as little in them that used it. See on chap. vi. 5.

Verse 24. *Let judgment run down*] Let the execution of justice be everywhere like the showers that fall upon the land to render it fertile; and let righteousness in heart and life be like a mighty river, or the Jordan, that shall wind its course through the whole nation, and carry every abomination into the Dead Sea. Let justice and righteousness prevail everywhere, and sweep their contraries out of the land.

Verse 25. *Have ye offered unto me sacrifices*] Some have been led to think that "during the forty years which the Israelites spent in the wilderness, between Egypt and the promised land, they did not offer any sacrifices, as in their circumstances it was impossible; they offered none because they had none." But such people must have forgotten that when the covenant was made at Sinai, there were burnt-offerings and peace-offerings of oxen sacrificed to the Lord, Exod. xxiv. 5; and at the setting up of the tabernacle the twelve princes of the twelve tribes offered each a young bullock, a ram, and a lamb, for a burnt-offering; a kid for a sin-offering; two oxen, five rams, five he-goats, and five lambs, for a peace-offering, Num. vii. 12, &c.,

A. M. cir. 3217.
B. C. cir. 788.
Ante U. C. 34.
Amulii Sylvi,
R. Alban.,
cir. annum 10.

A. M. cir. 3217.
B. C. cir. 787.
Ante U. C. 34.
Amulii Sylvii,
R. Alban.,
cir. annum 10.

and offerings in the wilderness
forty years, O house of
Israel?

26 But ye have borne ^a the
tabernacle ^o of your Moloch and Chiun
your images, the star of your god,

^a Or, *Siccuth your king*.—^o 1 Kings xi. 33.

which amounted to an immense number of victims offered in the course of the twelve days during which this feast of the dedication lasted. At the consecration of priests, bullocks and rams to a considerable number were offered, see Lev. viii. 1, &c.; but they were not offered so regularly, nor in such abundance, as they were after the settlement in the promised land. Learned men, therefore, have considered this verse as speaking thus: Did ye offer to me, during forty years in the wilderness, sacrifices in such a way as was pleasing to me? Ye did not; for your hearts were divided, and ye were generally in a spirit of insurrection or murmuring.

Verse 26. *But ye have borne*] The preceding verse spoke of their fathers; the present verse speaks of the Israelites then existing, who were so grievously addicted to idolatry, that they not only worshipped at stated public places the idols set up by public authority, but they carried their gods about with them everywhere.

which ye made to yourselves.

27 Therefore will I cause you
to go into captivity ^p beyond
Damascus, saith the LORD, ^q whose name is
The God of hosts.

^p 2 Kings xvii. 6.—^q Chap. iv. 13.

The tabernacle of your Moloch] Probably a small portable shrine, with an image of their god in it, such as *Moloch*; and the *star* or representative of their god *Chiun*. For an ample exposition of this verse, see the note on Acts vii. 42; to which let me add, that from *Picart's Religious Ceremonies*, vol. iii. p. 199, we find that there was an idol named Choun worshipped among the *Peruvians* from the remotest antiquity.

Verse 27. *Will I cause you to go into captivity beyond Damascus*] That is, into *Assyria*, the way to which, from Judea, was by Damascus.

But St. Stephen says, Acts vii. 43, *beyond Babylon*; because the Holy Spirit that was in him chose to extend the meaning of the original text to that great and final captivity of the Jews in general, when Zedekiah, their last king, and the people of Judea, were carried into Mesopotamia, Armenia, and Media; see 2 Kings xvii. 7, 24. This captivity happened after the time of Amos.

CHAPTER VI.

The prophet reproves his people for indulging themselves in luxurious ease, and forming alliances with their powerful idolatrous neighbours, 1. He asks if their lands or their lot be better than their own, 2, that they should choose to worship the gods of the heathen, and forsake Jehovah. Then follows an amplification of the sin which the prophet reproves, 3-6; to which he annexes very awful threatenings, confirmed by the oath of Jehovah, 7, 8. He next particularly specifies the punishment of their sins by pestilence, 9-11; by famine, or a drought that should harden the earth so that it could not be tilled, 12; and by the sword of the Assyrians, 14.

A. M. cir. 3217.
B. C. cir. 787.
Ante U. C. 34.
Amulii Sylvii,
R. Alban.,
cir. annum 10.

WO ^a to them that ^b are at
ease in Zion, and trust in
the mountain of Samaria, which
are named ^c chief ^d of the nations,

^a Luke vi. 24.—^b Or, are secure.—^c Exod. xix. 5.

NOTES ON CHAP. VI.

Verse 1. *Wo to them that are at ease in Zion*] For השאננים *hashshaanannim*, "who dwell at ease," it has been proposed to read השענים *hashshaanannim*, "who confidently lean," the two words differing only in one letter, an *y* ain for an *aleph*. They leaned confidently on Zion; supposing that, notwithstanding their iniquities they should be saved for Zion's sake. Thus the former clause will agree better with the latter, "leaning upon Zion," and "trusting in the mountain of Samaria." Those that are at ease may mean those who have no concern about the threatened judgments, and who have no deep concern for the salvation of their own souls. *Houbigant* would read, "Wo to them who

to whom the house of Israel
came!

2 ^e Pass ye unto ^f Calneh, and
see; and from thence go ye to

A. M. cir. 3217.
B. C. cir. 787.
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R. Alban.,
cir. annum 10.

^d Or, first-fruits.—^e Jer. ii. 10.—^f Isa. x. 9; taken cir. 791.

despise Zion, and trust in Samaria." So the Septuagint, reading שנים *sonem*, hating, instead of שנים *shaanannim*, being at rest, tranquil. *Calmet* first proposed this conjecture; *Houbigant* follows him.

Are named chief] *Newcome* renders, "That are named after the chief of the nations;" and observes, that the Hebrew word נקבי *nekubey* is an allusion to marking a name or character by punctures. See on Isa. xlv. 5. They call themselves not after their ancestors, but after the chief of the idolatrous nations with whom they intermarry contrary to the law.

Perhaps the words here rather refer to the mountains and their temples, than to the people. The mountain of Zion, and the mountain of Samaria, were considered

A. M. cir. 3217. ^g Hamath the great: then go
B. C. cir. 787. down to ^h Gath of the Philistines:
Ante U. C. 34. ⁱ be they better than these king-
Amuli Sylvi, doms? or their border greater
R. Alban.,
cir. annum 10. than your border?

3 Ye that ^k put far away the ^l evil day, ^m and
cause ⁿ the ^o seat of violence to come near;

4 That lie upon beds of ivory, and ^p stretch
themselves upon their couches, and eat the
lamb out of the flock, and the calves out of
the midst of the stall;

^q 2 Kings xviii. 34.—^b Josh. xi. 22; 1 Sam. v. 8; 2 Chron.
xxvi. 6.—^c Nah. iii. 8.—^d Ezek. xii. 27.—^e Ch. v. 18; ix. 10.
^f Chap. v. 12; ver. 12.—^g Psa. xciv. 20.—^h Or, habitation.

the chief or most celebrated among the nations, as the
two kingdoms to which they belonged were the most
distinguished on the earth.

Verse 2. *Pass ye unto Calneh*] This is, says
Calmet, the Ctesiphon on the river Tigris.

Hamath] The same as *Emesa*. *Hamath* was a
city on the Orontes, in Syria.

Gath] A well-known town, and head of one of the
five seigniories of the Philistines.

Be they better] You have no more reason to ex-
pect exemption from the consequences of your sins than
they had. They have been punished; so shall you.
Why then will ye trust in their gods, that could not
save their own cities!

Verse 3. *Ye that put far away the evil day*] Wo
to you who will not consider the day of approaching
vengeance; but continue in your iniquity, and harden
your hearts. Ye bring your iniquities nearer, and still
suppose your punishment to be at a greater distance.

Verse 4. *That lie upon beds of ivory*] The word
הוי *hoi*, *wo*, is understood at the beginning of each of
the first, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth verses. The
beds mentioned here may be either *sofas* to recline on
at table, or *beds* to sleep on; and these among the
ancients were ornamented with ivory inlaid. They
were called *lectos eburatos* by Plautus, *lectos eburnos*
by Horace, "ivory beds." Probably those ornamented
with shells, or mother-of-pearl, may be intended. Se-
veral works of this kind may be still seen in Palestine
and other places. I have before me a cross brought
from Jerusalem, incrustated all over with mother-of-
pearl, and various figures chased on it.

There must have been a great deal of luxury and
effeminacy among the Israelites at this time; and, con-
sequently, abundance of riches. This was in the time
of Jeroboam the second, when the kingdom had en-
joyed a long peace. The description in the fourth,
fifth, and sixth verses, is that of an Asiatic court even
in the present day.

Verse 5. *And invent to themselves instruments of
music, like David*] See the note on 1 Chron. xxiii. 5;
and see especially the note on 2 Chron. xxix. 25. I
believe that David was not authorized by the Lord to
introduce that multitude of musical instruments into the
Divine worship of which we read; and I am satisfied
that his conduct in this respect is most solemnly repre-

5 ^a That ^b chant to the sound
of the viol, *and* invent to them-
selves instruments of music, ^c like
David;

6 That drink ^d wine in bowls, and anoint
themselves with the chief ointments: ^e but
they are not grieved for the ^f affliction of Joseph.

7 Therefore now shall they go captive with
the first that go captive, and the banquet of
them that stretched themselves shall be removed.

8 ^g The Lord God hath sworn by himself,

^h Or, abound with superfluities.—ⁱ Isa. v. 12.—^j Or, quaver.
^k 1 Chron. xxiii. 5.—^l Or, in bowls of wine.—^m Gen. xxxvii. 25.
ⁿ Heb. breach.—^o Jer. li. 14; Heb. vi. 13, 17.

hended by this prophet; and I farther believe that the
use of such instruments of music, in the Christian
Church, is *without the sanction and against the will* of
God; that they are subversive of the spirit of true
devotion, and that they are *sinful*. If there was a *wo*
to them who invented instruments of music, as did
David under the law, is there *no wo*, *no curse* to them
who invent them, and introduce them into the worship
of God in the Christian Church? I am an old man,
and an old minister; and I here declare that I never
knew them productive of any good in the worship of
God; and have had reason to believe that they were
productive of much evil. Music, as a science, I esteem
and admire: but instruments of music in the house of
God I abominate and abhor. This is the abuse of
music; and here I register my protest against all such
corruptions in the worship of the Author of Christianity.
The late venerable and most eminent divine, the Rev.
John Wesley, who was a lover of music, and an elegant
poet, when asked his opinion of instruments of music
being introduced into the chapels of the Methodists,
said, in his terse and powerful manner, "I have no
objection to instruments of music in our chapels, pro-
vided they are neither HEARD nor SEEN." I say the
same, though I think the expense of purchase had
better be spared.

The word *הרעם* *happoretim*, which we render
chant, and the margin *quaver*, signifies to dance, to
skip, &c. In the sight of such a text, fiddlers, drum-
mers, waltzers, &c., may well tremble, who perform to
excite detestable passions.

Verse 6. *That drink wine in bowls*] Perhaps the
costliness of the drinking vessels, more than the *quan-
tity* drank, is that which is here reprehended by the
prophet. Drinking vessels of the most costly mate-
rials, and of the most exquisite workmanship, are still
in use; and as to *precious ointments and perfumes*
among the Jews, we have a proof that the contents of
one small box was worth *three hundred denarii*, at least
seven pounds ten shillings sterling. See the case
in the Gospel, John xii. 5, and the note there.

Verse 7. *With the first that go captive*] The house
of Israel shall be carried into captivity before the house
of Judah.

Verse 8. *The Lord God hath sworn by himself*,
בנפשו *benaphsho*, by his soul, his being, existence

A. M. cir. 3217.
B. C. cir. 787.
Ante U. C. 34.
Amulii Sylvii,
R. Alban.
cir. annum 10.
saith the LORD the God of hosts,
I abhor * the excellency of Jacob,
and hate his palaces : therefore
will I deliver up the city with all
v that is therein.

9 And it shall come to pass, if there remain ten men in one house, that they shall die.

10 And a man's uncle shall take him up, and he that burneth him, to bring out the bones out of the house, and shall say unto him that is by the sides of the house, *Is there yet any with thee ?* and he shall say, No. Then shall he say, * Hold thy tongue : * for b we may not make mention of the name of the LORD.

11 For, behold, c the LORD commandeth, d and

* Psa. xlvii. 4 ; Ezek. xxiv. 21 ; chap. viii. 7. — v Heb. the fulness thereof. — * Chap. v. 13. — a Chap. viii. 3. — b Or, they will not, or have not.

Verse 9. *Ten men—they shall die.*] ALL shall be cut off by the sword, or by captivity, or by famine.

Verse 10. *A man's uncle shall take him up*] Bp. Newcome says, this obscure verse seems to describe the effects of famine and pestilence during the siege of Samaria. The carcass shall be burnt ; and the bones removed with no ceremony of funeral rites, and without the assistance of the nearest kinsman. Solitude shall reign in the house ; and if one is left, he must be silent, (see chap. viii. 3,) and retired, lest he be plundered of his scanty provision ! *Burning the body*, and then collecting the *ashes*, and putting them into an urn, was deemed the most honourable mode of burial.

Verse 11. *He will smite the great house with breaches*] The great and small shall equally suffer ; no distinction shall be made ; rich and poor shall fall together ; death has received his commission, and he will spare none. *Horace* has a sentiment precisely like this, *Carm. Lib. i., Od. iv., v. 13.*

Pallida mors æquo pulsat pede pauperum TABERNAS,
Regumque TURRES.

With equal pace impartial fate
Knocks at the palace as the cottage gate.

But this may refer particularly to the houses of the poor in Eastern countries ; their mud walls being frequently full of clefts ; the earth of which they are built seldom adhering together because of its sandiness.

Verse 12. *Shall horses run upon the rock ?*] First, they could not do it, because they were unshod ; for

he will smite the great house with * breaches, and the little house with clefts.

12 Shall horses run upon the rock ? will one plough there with oxen ? for f ye have turned judgment into gall, and the fruit of righteousness into hemlock :

13 Ye which rejoice in a thing of naught, which say, Have we not taken to us horns b our own strength ?

14 But, behold, * I will raise up against you a nation, O house of Israel, saith the LORD the God of hosts ; and they shall afflict you from the h entering in of Hamath unto the i river of the wilderness.

c Isa. lv. 11. — d Chap. iii. 15. — e Or, droppings. — f Hos. x. 4 ; chap. v. 7. — g Jer. v. 15. — h Num. xxxiv. 8 ; 1 Kings viii. 65. — i Or, valley.

the shoeing of horses with iron was not then known. Secondly, If they did run on the rock, it would be useless to their owner, and hurtful to themselves. Thirdly, And it would be as useless to plough on the rock with oxen ; for there it would be impossible to sow with any advantage. Fourthly, Just as useless and injurious would it be to put gall in the place of judgment, and hemlock in the place of righteousness. You have not only been labouring in vain for yourselves, but you have also been oppressive to others ; and for both ye shall suffer.

Verse 13. *Ye which rejoice in a thing of naught*] In your idols : for an idol is nothing in the world.

Have we not taken to us horns] We have arrived to power and dignity by our strength. *Horns* were the symbols of power and authority. So *Horace* :—

Vina parant animos : tum pauper cornua sumet.

“ Wine repairs our strength, and furnishes the poor with horns.”

At such times they think themselves as great as the greatest.

Verse 14. *I will raise up against you a nation*] The Assyrians under Pul, Tiglath-pileser, and Sennacherib, who subdued the Israelites at various times, and at last carried them away captive in the days of Hosea, the last king of Israel in Samaria.

From the entering in of Hamath (on the north) unto the river of the wilderness.] Besor, which empties itself into the sea, not far from Gaza, and was in the southern part of the tribe of Simeon.

CHAPTER VII.

In this chapter God represents to Amos, by three several visions, the judgments he is about to bring on Israel. The first is a plague of locusts, threatening to cut off the hopes of the harvest by attacking it in the time of the second growth ; the first luxuries of the crop being probably mowed for the king's horses, 1-3

The next vision threatens a judgment by fire, which would consume a great part, 4-6; and the third a total overthrow of Israel, levelling it as it were by a line, 7-9. The rest of the chapter is a denunciation of heavy judgments against Amaziah, priest of Beth-el, who had brought an accusation to the king against the prophet, 10-17.

A. M. cir. 3217.
B. C. cir. 787.
Ante U. C. 34.
Amulii Sylvi,
R. Alban.,
cir. annum 10.

THUS hath the Lord God showed unto me; and, behold, he formed ^a grasshoppers in the beginning of the shooting up of the latter growth; and, lo, it was the latter growth after the king's mowings.

2 And it came to pass, that when they had made an end of eating the grass of the land, then I said, O Lord God, forgive, I beseech thee: ^b by ^c whom shall Jacob arise? for he is small.

3 ^d The Lord repented for this: It shall not be, saith the Lord.

4 Thus hath the Lord God showed unto me: and, behold, the Lord God called to contend by fire, and it devoured the great deep, and did eat up a part.

5 Then said I, O Lord God, cease, I be-

^a Or, green worms. — ^b Isa. li. 19; ver. 5 — ^c Or, who of or for Jacob shall stand? — ^d Deut. xxxii. 36; ver. 6; Jonah iii. 10; James v. 16. — ^e Ver. 2, 3. — ^f See 2 Kings xxi. 13; Isa.

NOTES ON CHAP. VII.

Verse 1. Behold, he formed grasshoppers] ²² *gobai* is generally understood here to signify locusts. See the notes on Joel i. and ii.

The shooting up of the latter growth] The early crop of grass had been already mowed and housed. The second crop or mowing, as it is called in some places, was not yet begun. By the king's mowings we may understand the first crop, a portion of which the king probably claimed as being the better hay; but the words may signify simply the prime crop, that which is the best of the whole. Houbigant thinks the shearing of the king's sheep is meant.

Verse 2. By whom shall Jacob arise?] The locusts, the symbols of the many enemies that had impoverished Jerusalem, having devoured much of the produce of the land, were proceeding, till, at the intercession of the prophet, they were removed. Then, seeing in the light of prophecy the nation in every sense brought low, he cries, "By whom shall Jacob arise? for he is small." Calmet justly remarks: "After the death of Jeroboam the second, the kingdom, so flourishing and powerful before, was reduced to such weakness that it was obliged to have recourse to strangers for support. Menahem applied to Pul, king of Assyria, whence arose the final misery of the state.

Verse 3. The Lord repented] Changed his purpose of destroying them by the locusts. See ver. 6.

Verse 4. The Lord God called to contend by fire] Permitted war, both civil and foreign, to harass the land, after the death of Jeroboam the second. These wars would have totally destroyed it, had not the prophet interceded.

seech thee: ^e by whom shall Jacob arise? for he is small.

6 The Lord repented for this: This also shall not be, saith the Lord God.

7 Thus he showed me: and, behold, the Lord stood upon a wall made by a plumbline, with a plumbline in his hand.

8 And the Lord said unto me, Amos, what seest thou? And I said, A plumbline. Then said the Lord, Behold, ^f I will set a plumbline in the midst of my people Israel: ^g I will not again pass by them any more:

9 ^h And the high places of Isaac shall be desolate, and the sanctuaries of Israel shall be laid waste; and I will rise against ⁱ the house of Jeroboam as the sword.

10 Then Amaziah ^k the priest of Beth-

A. M. cir. 3217.
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xxviii. 17; xxxiv. 11; Lam. ii. 8. — ^e Chap. vii. 2; Mic. vii. 18.
^h Beer-sheba, Gen. xxvi. 25; xlv. 1; chap. v. 5; vii. 14.
ⁱ 1 Kings xvi. 3. — ^k 1 Kings xii. 32.

It devoured the great deep, and did eat up a part.] We are here to understand the partially destructive wars which afterwards took place; for the Lord causes all these things to pass before the eyes of Amos in the vision of prophecy; and intimates that, at the intercession of his prophets, total ruin should be prevented.

Verse 7. With a plumbline in his hand.] This appears to be intended as an emblem of strict justice, and intimated that God would now visit them according to their iniquities.

Verse 8. I will set a plumbline] I will visit them by justice without any mixture of mercy.

Verse 9. And the high places of Isaac shall be desolate] Their total destruction is at hand. The high place of Isaac was Beer-sheba, where Isaac had built an altar to the Lord, Gen. xxvi. 25. This high place, which had been abused to idolatrous uses, was demolished by Josiah, king of Judah, as we read in 2 Kings xxiii. 8, for he defiled all the high places from Geba to Beer-sheba.

I will rise against the house of Jeroboam] The Lord had promised to Jehu, the ancestor of Jeroboam, that his family should sit on the throne of Israel to the fourth generation. Zechariah, the son of Jeroboam, was the fourth in order after Jehu; and on him the threatening in this verse fell; for he was murdered by Shallum after he had reigned six months, and in him the family became extinct. See 2 Kings x. 30, and xv. 8-10.

Verse 10. Amaziah the priest of Beth-el] The idolatrous priest who had been established by the king to maintain the worship of the golden

A. M. cir. 3217.
B. C. cir. 787.
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Amulii Sylvii,
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el, sent to ¹Jeroboam king of Israel, saying, Amos hath conspired against thee in the midst of the house of Israel: the land

is not able to bear all his words.

11 For thus Amos saith, Jeroboam shall die by the sword, and Israel shall surely be led away captive out of their own land.

12 Also Amaziah said unto Amos, O thou seer, go, flee thee away into the land of Judah, and there eat bread, and prophesy there:

13 But ^mprophesy not again any more at Beth-el: ^afor it is the king's ^ochapel, and it is the ^pking's court.

14 Then answered Amos, and said to Amaziah, I was no prophet, neither was I ^aa pro-

phet's son; ^rbut I was a herdman, and a gatherer of ^ssycamore fruit:

15 And the Lord took me ^tas I followed the flock, and the Lord said unto me, Go, prophesy unto my people Israel.

16 Now therefore hear thou the word of the Lord: Thou sayest, Prophesy not against Israel, and ^vdrop not *thy word* against the house of Isaac.

17 ^vTherefore thus saith the Lord; ^wThy wife shall be a harlot in the city, and thy sons and thy daughters shall fall by the sword, and thy land shall be divided by line; and thou shalt die in a polluted land: and Israel shall surely go into captivity forth of his land.

A. M. cir. 3217
B. C. cir. 787.
Ante U. C. 34.
Amulii Sylvii,
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¹ 2 Kings xiv. 23.—^m Chapter ii. 12.—^a 1 Kings xii. 32; xiii. 1.—^o Or, *sanctuary*.—^p Heb. *house of the kingdom*.
^q 1 Kings xx. 35; 2 Kings ii. 5; iv. 38; vi. 1.—^r Chap. i.

calves which Jeroboam the elder had set up at this place.

Amos hath conspired against thee] This was truly a lying prophet; there is not one word of truth in this message which he sent to Jeroboam. Amos had not conspired against the king—had not said that Jeroboam should die by the sword—and had not said that Israel should be carried away captive, though this last was implied in God's threatenings, and afterwards delivered by this prophet; see ver. 17.

Verse 12. *O thou seer*] He pretends kindness to the prophet, and counsels him to go into Judea, and prophesy there and be safe, even in the time that he had accused him of *high treason* against Jeroboam. Hiring priests of this kind have ever been the great enemies of the true prophets of God; and when they could bring no charge of false doctrine or immorality against them, have accused them of conspiring against the government; and because they have preached against *sin*, have held them up as exciting insurrection among the people.

Verse 13. *But prophesy not—at Beth-el*] He must not speak against idolatry, because that was the king's religion; and he who speaks against the king's religion must be an enemy to the state. This was the doctrine held in England by popish James II. and his insidious Jesuit hiring priests, till God in his mercy put this pitiful tyrant down, and with him his false prophets, and the degrading superstition which they endeavoured to establish in these lands.

1; Zechariah xiii. 5.—^s Or, *wild figs*.—^t Heb. *from behind*.
^u Ezek. xxi. 2; Micah ii. 6.—^v See Jer. xxviii. 12; xxix. 21, 25, 31, 32.—^w Isa. xiii. 16; Lam. v. 11; Hos. iv. 13; Zech. ix. 2.

Verse 14. *I was no prophet*] I am an extraordinary messenger of God. I am not called to the prophetic office but for *this occasion*. I have no message to Judah, and therefore need not go there. I have a message to Israel alone, and I must faithfully deliver it.

For the account which Amos gives here of himself, see the *introduction*.

Verse 16. *Now therefore hear thou the word of the Lord*] While he was speaking in his own vindication, God seems to have inspired him with the awful prediction which he immediately delivers.

Verse 17. *Thy wife shall be a harlot*] As this was *the word of the Lord*, so it was fulfilled; but as we have no farther account of this idolatrous priest, so we cannot tell in what circumstances these threatenings were executed. 1. His wife was to be a public prostitute; she was probably such already privately in the temple, as the wife of an idolatrous priest. 2. His sons and daughters were to fall by the sword. 3. Their *inheritance* was to be taken by strangers. 4. And himself was to die a captive in a heathen land.

Israel shall surely go into captivity] He now declares fully what he had not declared before, though Amaziah had made it a subject of accusation. This particular was probably revealed at this instant, as well as those which concerned Amaziah and his family.

CHAPTER VIII.

This chapter begins with a fourth vision denoting the certainty and nearness of the destruction of Israel, 1-3. The prophet then proceeds to reprove their oppression and injustice, 4-7. Strong and beautiful figures, by which is represented the complete dissolution of the Israelitish polity, 8-10. The people threatened with a most awful judgment; a FAMINE of the word of God, 11-14.

A. M. cir. 3217.
B. C. cir. 787.
Ante U. C. 34.
Amulii Sylvi,
R. Alban.,
cir. annum 10.

THUS hath the Lord God showed unto me : and behold a basket of summer fruit.

2 And he said, Amos, what seest thou ? And I said, A basket of summer fruit. Then said the LORD unto me, ^a The end is come upon my people of Israel ; ^b I will not again pass by them any more.

3 And ^c the songs of the temple ^d shall be howlings in that day, saith the Lord God : *there shall be many dead bodies in every place ;* ^e they shall cast *them* forth ^f with silence.

4 Hear this, O ye that ^g swallow up the

^a Ezek. vii. 2.—^b Chap. vii. 8.—^c Chap. v. 23.—^d Heb. *shall howl*.—^e Chap. vi. 9, 10.—^f Heb. *be silent*.—^g Psa. xiv. 4 ; Prov. xxx. 11.—^h Or, *month*.

NOTES ON CHAP. VIII.

Verse 1. *A basket of summer fruit.*] As summer fruit was not proper for *preserving*, but must be eaten as soon as gathered, so the Lord intimates by this symbol that the kingdom of Israel was now *ripe* for destruction, and that punishment must descend upon it without delay. Some think the prophet means the fruits at the end of *autumn*. And as *after the autumn* no fruit could be expected, so Israel's summer is gone by, her autumn is ended, and she shall yield no more fruit. Or, the autumn of her iniquity is come ; the measure is filled up, and now she shall gather the *fruit* of her sin in the abundance of her punishment.

Verse 2. *A basket of summer fruit*] כליב קיין *kelub kayits* ; the end is come—בא הדין *ba hakkets* : here is a paronomasia or play upon the words *kayits*, *summer fruit*, and *kets*, the end, both coming from similar roots. See the note on Ezek. vii. 2, where there is a similar play on the same word.

I will not again pass by them any more.] I will be no longer their Guardian.

Verse 3. *The songs of the temple*] שירות *shiroth*, songs, Houbigant reads שירות *shoroth*, the singing women ; and Newcome follows him : "And the singing women of the palace shall howl in that day." Instead of joyous songs, they shall have nothing but lamentation.

They shall cast them forth with silence.] Every place shall be filled with the dead, and a dreadful silence shall reign universally ; the few that remain being afraid either to speak or complain, or even to chant a funeral dirge for the most respectable of the dead.

Verse 4. *Hear this, O ye that swallow up the needy*] Ye that bruise the poor ; exact from them, and tread them under foot.

Verse 5. *When will the new moon be gone*] This was kept as a kind of *holy day*, not by Divine command, but by *custom*. The Sabbath was strictly holy ; and yet so covetous were they that they grudged to give to God and their own souls this seventh portion

needy, even to make the poor of the land to fail,

5 Saying, When will the ^b new moon be gone, that we may sell corn ? and ⁱ the Sabbath, that we may ^k set forth wheat, ^l making the ephah small, and the shekel great, and ^m falsifying the balances by deceit ?

6 That we may buy the poor for ⁿ silver, and the needy for a pair of shoes ; *yea*, and sell the refuse of the wheat ?

7 The LORD hath sworn by ^o the excellency of Jacob, Surely ^p I will never forget any of their works.

A. M. cir. 3217.
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ⁱ Neh. xiii. 15, 16.—^k Heb. *open*.—^l Mic. vi. 10, 11.
^m Heb. *perverting the balances of deceit* ; Hos. xii. 7.—ⁿ Chap. ii. 6.—^o Chap. vi. 8.—^p Hos. viii. 13 ; ix. 9.

of time ! But bad and execrable as *they* were, they neither *set forth their corn*, nor *their wheat*, nor any other kind of merchandise, on the Sabbath. They were *saints* then, when compared to multitudes called *Christians*, who keep their shops either *partially* or *entirely open* on the Lord's day, and *buy* and *sell* without any scruples of conscience. Conscience ! alas ! they have *none* ; it is seared as with a hot iron. The strong man armed, in them, is quiet, for all his goods are in peace.

Making the ephah small, and the shekel great] Giving *short measure*, and taking *full price* ; or, buying with a *heavy weight*, and selling with one that was *light*.

Falsifying the balances] Having *one scale light*, and the other *weighty* ; *one end of the beam long*, and the other *short*. A few months ago I detected a knave with such balances ; with a slip of his finger along the beam he altered the *centre*, which made *three ounces short weight in every pound*. He did it so dexterously, that though I knew he was cheating, or, as the prophet expresses it, was *falsifying the balances by deceit*, it was some time before I could detect the fraud, and not till I had been several times cheated by this accomplished knave. So we find that though the knaves of ancient Israel are dead, they have left their successors behind them.

Verse 6. *That we may buy the poor for silver*] Buying their services for such a time, with just money enough to clear them from other creditors.

And the needy for a pair of shoes] See on chap. ii. 6. *And sell the refuse of the wheat ?*] Selling bad wheat and damaged flour to poor people as good, knowing that such cannot afford to prosecute them.

Verse 7. *By the excellency of Jacob*] By the *state of eminence* to which he had raised the descendants of Jacob ; or, by the *excellent ONE of Jacob*, that is, HIMSELF. The meaning is : "As surely as I have raised you to such a state of eminence, so surely will I punish you in proportion to your advantages and your crimes."

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8 ^a Shall not the land tremble for this, and every one mourn that dwelleth therein? and it shall rise up wholly as a flood; and it shall be cast out and drowned, ² as by the flood of Egypt.

9 And it shall come to pass in that day, saith the Lord God, ³ that I will cause the sun to go down at noon, and I will darken the earth in the clear day:

10 ⁴ And I will turn your feasts into mourning, and all your songs into lamentations; ⁵ and I will bring up sackcloth upon all loins, and baldness upon every head; ⁶ and I will make it as the mourning of an only son, and the end thereof as a bitter day.

^a Hos. iv. 3.—² Chap. ix. 5.—³ Job. v. 14; Isa. xlii. 10; lxx. 9, 10; Jer. xv. 9; Mic. iii. 6.—⁴ Isa. i. 14; Tob. ii. 6. ⁵ Isa. xv. 2, 3; Jer. xlviii. 37; Ezek. vii. 18; xxvii. 31.

Verse 8. *Shall not the land tremble for this*] It is supposed that an earthquake is here intended, and that the *rising up* and *subsiding as a flood* refers to that *heaving motion* that takes place in an earthquake, and which the prophet here compares to the *overflowing* and *subsiding* of the waters of the Nile. But it may refer to commotions among the people.

Verse 9. *I will cause the sun to go down at noon*] This may either refer to that darkness which often precedes and accompanies earthquakes, or to an eclipse. Abp. Usher has shown that about eleven years after Amos prophesied there were two great eclipses of the sun; one at the feast of tabernacles, and the other some time before the passover. The prophet may refer to the darkness occasioned by those eclipses; yet I rather think the whole may refer to the earthquake.

Verse 10. *I will turn your feasts into mourning*] See on ver. 3.

A bitter day.] A time of grievous calamity.

Verse 11. *A famine in the land*] The most grievous of all famines, a famine of the words of Jehovah; a time in which no prophet should appear, no spiritual counsellor, no faithful reprover, none any

11 Behold, the days come, saith the Lord God, that I will send a famine in the land, not a famine of bread, nor a thirst for water, but ⁷ of hearing the words of the Lord:

12 And they shall wander from sea to sea, and from the north even to the east, they shall run to and fro to seek the word of the Lord, and shall not find it.

13 In that day shall the fair virgins and young men faint for thirst.

14 They that ⁸ swear by ⁹ the sin of Samaria, and say, Thy god, O Dan, liveth; and, The ¹⁰ manner ¹¹ of Beer-sheba liveth; even they shall fall, and never rise up again.

⁷ Jer. vi. 26; Zech. xii. 10.—⁸ 1 Sam. iii. 1; Psa. lxxiv. 9; Ezek. vii. 26.—⁹ Hos. iv. 15.—¹⁰ Deut. ix. 21.—¹¹ Heb. way; see Acts ix. 2; xviii. 25; xix. 9, 23; xxiv. 14.—¹² Ch. v. 5.

longer who would point out the way of salvation, or would assure them of the mercy of God on their repentance and return to him. This is the severest of God's judgments on this side the worm that never dieth, and the fire that is never quenched.

Verse 12. *They shall wander from sea to sea*] From the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea; or from west to east, and from north to south, to seek the word of the Lord; to find a prophet, or any person authorized by God to show them the end of their calamities. In this state they shall continue, because they have rejected Him who is the bread of life.

Verse 14. *By the sin of Samaria*] Baal, who was worshipped here.

Thy god, O Dan] The golden calf, or ox, the representative of the Egyptian god Apis, or Osiris.

The manner of Beer-sheba] The worship, or object of worship. Another of the golden calves which Jeroboam had set up there. The word דרך *derech*, way, is here taken for the object and mode of worship; see Acts xix. 9, where way is taken for the creed and form of Divine worship as practised by the followers of Christ, and by which they were distinguished from the Jews. See also Acts ix. 2.

CHAPTER IX

The first part of this chapter contains another vision, in which God is represented as declaring the final ruin of the kingdom of Israel, and the general dispersion of the people, 1-10. The prophet then passes to the great blessedness of the people of God under the Gospel dispensation, 11-15. See Acts xv. 15, 16.

A. M. cir. 3217.
B. C. cir. 787.
Ante U. C. 34.
Amulii Sylvi,
R. Alban.,
cir. annum 10.

I SAW the Lord standing upon the altar : and he said, Smite the ^alintel of the door, that the posts may shake : and ^bcut ^cthem in the head, all of them ; and I will slay the last of them with the sword : ^dhe that fleeth of them shall not flee away, and he that escapeth of them shall not be delivered.

2 ^e Though they dig into hell, thence shall mine hand take them : ^f though they climb up to heaven, thence will I bring them down :

3 And though they hide themselves in the top of Carmel, I will search and take them out thence ; and though they be hid from my sight in the bottom of the sea, thence will I command the serpent, and he shall bite them :

^a Or, *chopiter, or knop* — ^b Or, *wound them*. — ^c Psa. lxxviii 21 ; Hab. iii. 13. — ^d Chap. ii. 14. — ^e Psa. cxxxix. 8, &c. ^f Job xx. 6 ; Jer. li. 53 ; Quid. 4. — ^g Lev. xxvi. 33 ; Deut. xxviii.

NOTES ON CHAP. IX.

Verse 1. *I saw the Lord standing upon the altar*] As this is a continuation of the preceding prophecy, the altar here may be one of those either at *Dan* or *Beer-sheba*.

Smite the lintel] Either the piece of timber that binds the wall above the door, or the upper part of the door frame, in which the cheeks, or side posts, are inserted, and which corresponds to the threshold, or lower part of the door frame.

And cut them in the head] Let all the lintels of all the doors of all those temples be thus cut, as a sign that the whole shall be thrown down and totally demolished. Or this may refer to their heads—chief men, who were principals in these transgressions. Mark their temples, their priests, their prophets, and their princes, for destruction.

He that fleeth—shall not flee away] He shall be caught before he can get out of the reach of danger.

And he that escapeth (that makes good his flight) shall not be delivered.] Captivity, famine, or sword, shall reach him even there.

Verse 2. *Though they dig into hell*] Though they should get into the deepest caverns ; *though they climb up to heaven*—get to the most inaccessible heights ; I will drag them up from the one, and pull them down from the other.

Verse 3. *Though they hide themselves*] All these are metaphorical expressions, to show the impossibility of escape.

Verse 4. *I will set mine eyes upon them for evil*] I will use that very providence against them which before worked for their good. Should they look upward, they shall see nothing but the terrible lightning-like eye of a sin-avenging God.

Verse 5. *The Lord God of hosts is he*] So powerful is he that a touch of his hand shall melt or dissolve the land, and cause all its inhabitants to mourn.

4 And though they go into captivity before their enemies, ^e thence will I command the sword, and it shall slay them : and ^h I will set mine eyes upon them for evil, and not for good.

5 And the Lord God of hosts is he that toucheth the land, and it shall ⁱ melt, ^k and all that dwell therein shall mourn : and it shall rise up wholly like a flood ; and shall be drowned, as *by* the flood of Egypt.

6 *It is* he that buildeth his ^l stories ⁿ in the heaven, and hath founded his ^o troop in the earth ; he that ^p calleth for the waters of the sea, and poureth them out upon the face of the earth : ^q The Lord is his name.

7 *Are ye not* as children of the Ethiopians

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65 ; Ezek. v. 12. — ^h Lev. xvii. 10 ; Jer. xlv. 11. — ⁱ Mic. i. 4. ^k Chap. viii. 8. — ^l Or, *spheres*. — ^m Heb. *ascensions* — ⁿ Psa. civ. 3, 13. — ^o Or, *bundle*. — ^p Chap. v. 8. — ^q Chap. iv. 13.

Here is still a reference to the earthquake. See the note, chap. viii. 8, where the same images are used.

Verse 6. *Buildeth his stories in the heaven*] There is here an allusion to large houses, where there are cellars, or places dug in the ground as repositories for corn ; middle apartments, or stories, for the families to live in ; and the house-top for persons to take the air upon. There may be here a reference to the various systems which God has formed in illimitable space, transcending each other as the planets do in our solar system : and thus we find Solomon speaking when addressing the Most High : “The heavens and the heaven of heavens cannot contain thee, השמים ושמי השמים hashshamayim ushemy hashshamayim, 1 Kings viii. 27. Six heavens are necessarily implied in these three words. According to the points, the first and third are in the dual number, and the second is the contracted form of the plural. But how many more spheres may be intended who can tell ? There may be millions of millions of stellar systems in unlimited space ; and then what are all these to the VAST IMMENSITY of God !

Hath founded his troop in the earth] אגודתו agudatho, from אגד agad, to bind or gather together, possibly meaning the seas and other collections of waters which he has gathered together and bound by his perpetual decree, that they cannot pass ; yet when he calleth for these very waters, as in the general deluge, he “poureth them out upon the face of the earth.”

The Lord is his name.] This points out his infinite essence. But what is that essence ? and what is his nature ? and what his immensity and eternity ? What archangel can tell ?

Verse 7. *Children of the Ethiopians*] Or Cushites. Cush was the son of Ham, Gen. x. 6 ; and his descendants inhabited a part of Arabia Petraea and Arabia Felix. All this stock was universally despised. See Bochart.

The Philistines from Caphtor] The island of Crete,

A. M. cir. 3217.
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R. Alban.,
cir. annum 10.
unto me, O children of Israel? saith the LORD. Have not I brought up Israel out of the land of Egypt? and the Philistines from Caphtor, and the Syrians from Kir?

8 Behold, the eyes of the Lord God are upon the sinful kingdom, and I will destroy it from off the face of the earth; saving that I will not utterly destroy the house of Jacob, saith the LORD.

9 For, lo, I will command, and I will sift the house of Israel among all nations, like as

* Jer. xlvii. 4. —† Deut. ii. 23; Jer. xlvii. 4. —‡ Chap. i. 5.
* Ver. 4. —† Jer. xxx. 11; xxxi. 35, 36; Obad. 16, 17.

the people of which were the *Cherethim*. See I Sam. xxx. 14; Ezek. xxv. 16; Zeph. ii. 5.

The Syrians from Kir? Perhaps a city of the Medes, Isa. xxii. 6. Aram, from whom Syria had its name, was the son of Shem, Gen. x. 22. Part of his descendants settled in this city, and part in Aram Naharaim, "Syria of the two rivers," viz., Mesopotamia, included between the Tigris and the Euphrates.

The meaning of the verse is this: Do not presume on my having brought you out of the land of Egypt and house of bondage, into a land flowing with milk and honey. I have brought other nations, and some of your neighbours, who are your enemies, from comparatively barren countries, into fruitful territories; such, for instance, as the Philistines from Caphtor, and the Syrians from Kir.

Verse 8. The eyes of the Lord God are upon the sinful kingdom] The kingdom of Israel, peculiarly sinful; and therefore to be signally destroyed by the Assyrians.

I will not utterly destroy the house of Jacob] The race shall not become extinct: I will reserve them as monuments of my justice, and finally of my mercy.

Verse 9. I will sift the house of Israel among all nations] I will disperse them over the face of the earth; and yet I will so order it that the good shall not be lost; for though they shall be mixed among distant nations, yet there shall be a general restoration of them to their own land.

The least grain] צור *tsror*, little stone, pebble, or gravel. Not one of them, howsoever little or contemptible, when the time comes, shall be left behind. All shall be collected in Christ, and brought into their own land.

Verse 10. All the sinners of my people] Those who are the boldest and most incredulous; especially they who despise my warnings, and say the evil day shall not overtake nor prevent us; they shall die by the sword. It is no evidence of a man's safety that he is presumptuously fearless. There is a blessing to him who trembles at God's word.

Verse 11. Will I raise up the tabernacle of David] It is well known that the kingdom of Israel, the most profane and idolatrous, fell first, and that the kingdom of Judah continued long after, and enjoyed considerable prosperity under Hezekiah and Josiah. The remnant

corn is sifted in a sieve, yet shall not the least grain fall upon the earth.

10 All the sinners of my people shall die by the sword, which say, The evil shall not overtake nor prevent us.

11 In that day will I raise up the tabernacle of David that is fallen, and close up the breaches thereof; and I will raise up his ruins, and I will build it as in the days of old:

12 That they may possess the remnant of

* Heb. cause to move. —† Heb. stone. —‡ Chap. vi. 3.
* Acts xv. 16, 17. —† Heb. hedge, or wall. —‡ Obad. 19.

of the Israelites that were left by the Assyrians became united to the kingdom of Judah; and of the others, many afterwards joined them: but this comparatively short prosperity and respite, previously to the Babylonish captivity, could not be that, as Calmet justly observes, which is mentioned here. This could not be called closing up the breaches, raising up the ruins, and building it as in the days of old; nor has any state of this kind taken place since; and, consequently, the prophecy remains to be fulfilled. It must therefore refer to their restoration under the Gospel, when they shall receive the Lord Jesus as their Messiah, and be by him restored to their own land. See these words quoted by James, Acts xv. 17. Then indeed it is likely that they shall possess the remnant of Edom, and have the whole length and breadth of Immanuel's land, ver. 12. Nor can it be supposed that the victories gained by the Asmoneans could be that intended by the prophet, and which he describes in such lofty terms. These victories procured only a short respite, and a very imperfect re-establishment of the tabernacle of David; and could not warrant the terms of the prediction in these verses.

Verse 12. That they may possess the remnant of Edom] Bp. Newcome translates this clause as follows: "That the residue of men may seek Jehovah, and all the heathen who are called by my name. Here, instead of אדום *Edom*, he reads אדם *Adam*, men or mankind, which is the reading of the Arabic, and some MSS. of the Syriac, and of Acts xv. 17.

The Pachomian MS. of the Septuagint adds here, ὁσως ἂν με προσεχῶσιν, *that they may seek me*. And the Arabic has الرب *the Lord*; and instead of ירשו *yirshu*, "they shall possess," the learned bishop seems to have read ידרשו *yidreshu*, "they may seek;" and thus the text resembles the quotation by St. James, Acts xv. 17, "That the residue of men might seek after the Lord." It is strange that not one of the MSS. collated by Kennicott and De Rossi, nor any of my own, favours or countenances any of these alterations. I am of opinion, therefore, that we must dismiss all these conjectural emendations, and take the Hebrew text as we find it. That it speaks of the conversion of the Jews in Gospel times, we have the authority of the New Testament as above to prove; and if we cannot make the words, as they stand there, entirely

A. M. cir. 3217.
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R. Alban.,
cir. annum 10.

^c Edom, and of all the heathen,
^d which are called by my name,
saith the LORD that doeth this.

13 Behold ^e the days come,
saith the LORD, that the ploughman shall over-
take the reaper, and the treader of grapes him
that ^f soweth seed; ^g and the mountains shall
drop ^h sweet wine, and all the hills shall
melt.

14 ⁱ And I will bring again the captivity of

^c Num. xxiv. 18.—^d Heb. upon whom my name is called.
^e Lev. xxvi. 5.—^f Heb. draweth forth.—^g Joel iii. 18.
^h Or, new wine.

to agree with the words here, the subject is not affected
by it. The Jews shall be converted and restored, and
this text in both covenants is a proof of it.

Verse 13. *The ploughman shall overtake the reaper*]
All the seasons shall succeed in due and natural order:
but the crops shall be so copious in the fields and in
the vineyards, that a long time shall be employed in
gathering and disposing of them; so that the seasons
of *ploughing, sowing, gathering the grapes, treading the
wine-press, &c., shall press on the heels of each other*;
so vast will be the abundance, and so long the time
necessary to *gather and cure the grain and fruits*.
We are informed by travellers in the Holy Land, Bar-
bary, &c., that the vintage at Aleppo lasts from the
fifteenth of September to the middle of November;
and that the sowing season begins at the close of Oc-
tober, and lasts through all November. Here, then,
the ploughman, sower, grape-gatherer, and operator at
the wine-press, not only succeed each other, but have
parts of these operations *going on at the same time*.
But great fertility in the land, abundance in the crops,
and regularity of the seasons, seem to be the things
which the prophet especially predicts. These are all
poetical and prophetic images, by which happy times
are pointed out.

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my people of Israel, and ^k they
shall build the waste cities, and
inhabit them; and they shall
plant vineyards, and drink the
wine thereof; they shall also make gardens,
and eat the fruit of them.

15 And I will plant them upon their land,
and ^l they shall no more be pulled up out of
their land which I have given them, saith the
LORD thy God.

^l Jer. xxx. 3.—^k Isa. lxi. 4; lxx. 21; Ezek. xxxvi. 33-36.
^l Isaiah lv. 21; Jeremiah xxxii. 41; Ezekiel xxxiv. 24;
Joel iii. 20.

Verse 14. *They shall plant vineyards, and drink
the wine*] When threatened with great evils, chap.
v. 11, it is said, "They shall plant pleasant vineyards,
but shall not drink the wine of them." *Previous-
ly* to their restoration, they shall labour for others;
after their restoration, they shall labour for them-
selves.

Verse 15. *I will plant them upon their land*]
They shall receive a permanent establishment
there.

And they shall no more be pulled up] Most certainly
this prophecy has never yet been fulfilled. They were
pulled out by the Assyrian captivity, and by that of
Babylon. Many were *planted in again*, and again
pulled out by the Roman conquest and captivity, and
were *never since planted in*, but are now scattered
among all the nations of the earth. I conclude, as the
word of God cannot fail, and this has not yet been
fulfilled, it therefore follows that it will and must be
fulfilled to the fulness of its spirit and intention. And
this is established by the conclusion: "Saith the Lord
thy God." He is JEHOVAH, and cannot fail; he is
THY GOD, and will do it. He can do it, because he is
JEHOVAH; and he will do it, because he is THY GOD.
Amen.

THE BOOK

OF THE

PROPHET OBADIAH.

Chronological Notes relative to this book, upon the supposition that it was written about five hundred and eighty-seven years before the commencement of the Christian era.

Year from the Creation, according to Archbishop Usher, 3417.—Year of the Jewish era of the world, 3174.—Year since the Flood, 1761.—Year from the vocation of Abram, 1335.—Year from the foundation of Solomon's temple, 425. Year since the division of Solomon's monarchy into the kingdoms of Israel and Judah, 389.—Year of the era of Iphitus, 298.—Second year of the *forty-eighth* Olympiad.—Year from the building of Rome, according to the Varronian or generally received computation, 167.—Year from the building of Rome, according to the Fasti Consulares, 166.—Year from the building of Rome, according to Polybius the historian, 165.—Year from the building of Rome, according to Fabius Pictor, 161.—Year since the overthrow of the kingdom of Israel by Shalmaneser, king of Assyria, 135.—Year since the destruction of the kingdom of Judah by Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, 2.—Year of the Julian Period, 4127.—Year of the era of Nabonassar, 161.—Year before the birth of Christ, 583.—Year before the vulgar era of Christ's nativity, 587.—Cycle of the Sun, 11.—Cycle of the Moon, 4.—Thirtieth year of Tarquinius Priscus, the fifth king of the Romans.—Thirty-ninth year of Cyaraxes or Cyaxares, the fourth king of Media.—Nineteenth year of Agasicles, king of Lacedæmon, of the family of the Proclidæ.—Twenty-first year of Leon, king of Lacedæmon, of the family of the Eurysthenidæ.—Thirty-third year of Alyattes II., king of Lydia.—Sixteenth year of Eropas, the seventh king of Macedon.—Eighth year of Apries, king of Egypt; the same with the celebrated Pharaoh-hoprah.—Ninth year of Baal, king of the Tyrians.—Twentieth year of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon.

OBADIAH.

God is here represented as summoning the nations against Edom, and declaring that his strongholds should not save him, 1-4; that not a remnant, not a gleaning, should be left of him, 5; that the enemy would search out his people, and totally subdue them; and that none of their allies should stand by them, 6-9. He then enlarges on their particular offence, and threatens them with a speedy recompense, 10-16. The Babylonians accordingly subdued the Edomites, and expelled them from Arabia Petraa, of which they never afterwards recovered possession. The remaining verses contain a prophecy of the restoration of the Jews from the Babylonish captivity, and of their victory over all their enemies, 17-21. Some commentators think that these last verses were fulfilled by the conquests of the Maccabees over the Edomites. See 1 Macc. v. 3-5, 65, &c.

A. M. cir. 3417.
B. C. cir. 587.
Ol. XLVIII. 2.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.
cir. annum 30.

THE vision of Obadiah.
Thus saith the Lord God
a concerning Edom; b We have
heard a rumour from the LORD,

and an ambassador is sent
among the heathen, Arise ye,
and let us rise up against her in
battle.

A. M. cir. 3417.
B. C. cir. 587.
Ol. XLVIII. 2.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.
cir. annum 30.

^b Isa. xxi. 11; xxxiv. 5; Ezek. xxv. 12, 13, 14;

Joel iii. 19; Mal. i. 3.—^b Jer. xlix. 14, &c.

Who was this prophet? where born? of what country? at what time did he prophesy? who were his parents? when and where did he die? are questions which have been asked from the remotest antiquity; and which, to this day, have received no answer worthy

of recording. There is a multitude of opinions concerning these points; and their multitude and discrepancy are the strongest proofs of their uncertainty. All that seems probable is, that, as he prophesied concerning the destruction of Edom, he flourished a

A. M. cir. 3417.
B. C. cir. 597.
Ol. XLVIII. 2.
Tarquinius Prisci.
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 30.

2 Behold, I have made thee small among the heathen: thou art greatly despised.

3 The pride of thine heart hath deceived thee, thou that dwellest in the clefts of the rock, whose habitation is high; ^a that saith in his heart, Who shall bring me down to the ground?

4 ^a Though thou exalt thyself as the eagle, and though thou ^f set thy nest among the stars, thence will I bring thee down, saith the Lord.

5 If ^g thieves came to thee, if robbers by night, (how art thou cut off!) would they not

have stolen till they had enough? ^{A. M. cir. 3417.} If the grape-gatherers came to thee, ^{B. C. cir. 597.} would they not leave thee, ^{Ol. XLVIII. 2.} some grapes? ^{Tarquinius Prisci.} ^{R. Roman.,} ^{cir. annum 30.}

6 How are the things of Esau searched out! how are his hidden things sought up!

7 All the men of thy confederacy have brought thee even to the border: ^k the ^l men that were at peace with thee have deceived thee, and prevailed against thee; ^m they that eat thy bread have laid a wound under thee: ⁿ there is none understanding ^o in him.

^a 2 Kings xiv. 7.—^d Isa. xiv. 13, 14, 15; Rev. xviii. 7.
^e Job. xx. 6; Jer. xlix. 16, l. 53; Amos ix. 2.—^f Isa. xiv. 13; Nah. iii. 16; Hab. ii. 9.—^g Jer. xlix. 9.

^b Deut. xxiv. 21; Isa. xvii. 6; xxiv. 13.—ⁱ Or, gleanings.
^k Heb. the men of thy peace.—^l Jer. xxxviii. 22.—^m Heb. the men of thy bread.—ⁿ Isa. xix. 11, 12.—^o Or, of it.

little before, or a little after, the taking of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar, which happened about five hundred and eighty-eight years before Christ; and the destruction of Idumea by the same monarch, which took place a short time after; probably between 588 B. C. and 575 B. C., in the interval of the thirteen years which Nebuchadnezzar employed in the siege of Tyre, which he undertook immediately after the capture of Jerusalem.

Obadiah foretells the subduction of the Idumeans by the Chaldeans, and finally by the Jews, whom they had used most cruelly when brought low by other enemies. These prophecies have been literally fulfilled; for the Idumeans, as a nation, are totally extinct.

Whoever will be at the trouble to collate this short prophecy with the forty-ninth chapter of Jeremiah, will find a remarkable similarity, not only in the sentiments and words, but also in whole verses. In the above chapter Jeremiah predicts the destruction of the Idumeans. Whether he copied Obadiah, or Obadiah copied him, cannot be determined; but it would be very strange if two prophets, unacquainted with each other, should speak of the same event precisely in the same terms. See the parallel texts in the margin, and the notes on Jer. xlix. 1, &c.

NOTES ON THE BOOK OF OBADIAH.

Verse 1. *We have heard a rumour*] See Jer. xlix. 14, where the same expressions are found. The prophet shows that the enemies of Idumea had confederated against it, and that Jehovah is now summoning thee to march directly against it.

Verse 2. *I have made thee small among the heathen*] God ever attributes to himself the rise and fall of nations. If they be great and prosperous, it is by God's providence; if they be low and depressed, it is by his justice. Compared with the Assyrians, Chaldeans, Egyptians, Syrians, Arabs, and other neighbouring nations, the Idumeans were a small people.

Verse 3. *The pride of thine heart*] St. Jerome observes that all the southern part of Palestine, from Eleutheropolis to Petra and Aialath, was full of caverns hewn out of the rocks, and that the people had subter-

anean dwellings similar to ovens. Here they are said to dwell in the clefts of the rock, in reference to the caverns above mentioned. In these they conceived themselves to be safe, and thought that no power brought against them could dislodge them from those fastnesses. Some think that by סֵלַא sela, rock, Petra, the capital of Idumea, is intended.

Verse 4. *Though thou exalt thyself as the eagle*] Though like this bird thou get into the highest cliff of the highest rock, it will not avail thee. To defend thee, when Jehovah has determined thy destruction, thy deepest caves and highest rocks will be equally useless. See Jer. xlix. 16.

Verse 5. *If thieves came to thee*] That is, if thieves entered thy dwellings, they would not have taken every thing; they would have laid hold on thy wealth; and carried off as much as they could escape with conveniently; if grape-gatherers entered thy vineyards, they would not have taken every bunch; some gleanings would have been left. But the Chaldeans have stripped thee bare; they have searched out all thy hidden things, ver. 6, they have left thee nothing. *How art thou cut off!* Thou art totally and irretrievably ruined! The prophet speaks of this desolation as if it had already taken place.

Verse 7. *All the men of thy confederacy*] The Chaldeans are here intended, to whom the Idumeans were attached, and whose agents they became in exercising cruelties upon the Jews.

Have brought thee even to the border] Have hemmed thee in on every side, and reduced thee to distress. Or, they have driven thee to thy border; cast thee out of thy own land into the hands of thine enemies.

The men that were at peace with thee] The men of thy covenant, with whom thou hadst made a league.

That eat thy bread] That professed to be thy firmest friends, have all joined together to destroy thee.

Have laid a wound] Placed a snare or trap under thee. See Newcome.

There is none understanding in him] Private counsels and public plans are all in operation against thee; and yet thou art so foolish and infatuated as not to discern thy own danger.

A. M. cir. 3417.
B. C. cir. 587.
Ol. XLVIII. 2.
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 30.

8 ^p Shall I not in that day, saith the LORD, even destroy the wise men out of Edom, and understanding out of the mount of Esau?

9 And thy ^a mighty men, O ^r Teman, shall be dismayed, to the end that every one of the mount of Esau may be cut off by slaughter.

10 For thy ^s violence against thy brother Jacob shame shall cover thee, and ^t thou shalt be cut off for ever.

11 In the day that thou stoodest on the other side, in the day that the strangers ^u carried away captive his forces, and foreigners entered into his gates, and ^v cast lots upon Jerusalem, even thou wast as one of them.

12 But ^w thou shouldest not have ^x looked on ^y the day of thy brother in the day that he became a stranger; neither shouldest thou have ^z rejoiced over the children of Judah in the day of their destruction; neither shouldest thou have ^a spoken proudly in the day of distress.

^p Job v. 12, 13; Isa. xxix. 14; Jer. xlix. 7.—^a Psa. lxxvii. 5; Amos ii. 16.—^r Jer. xlix. 7.—^s Gen. xxvii. 11; Psa. cxxxvii. 7; Ezek. xxv. 12; xxxv. 5; Amos i. 11.—^t Ezek. xxxv. 9; Malachi i. 4.—^u Or, carried away his substance. ^v Joel iii. 3; Nah. iii. 10.—^w Or, do not behold, &c.—^x Psa. xxii. 17; liv. 7; lix. 10; Mic. iv. 11; vii. 10.—^y Psa. cxxxvii. 13; cxxxvii. 7.

Verse 8. *Shall I not—destroy the wise men*] It appears, from Jer. xlix. 7, that the Edomites were remarkable for wisdom, counsel, and prudence. See on the above place.

Verse 9. *Thy mighty men, O Teman*] This was one of the strongest places in Idumea; and is put here, as in Amos i. 2, and elsewhere, for Idumea itself.

Mount of Esau] Mount Seir.

Verse 10. *For thy violence against thy brother Jacob*] By this term the Israelites in general are understood; for the two brothers,—Jacob, from whom sprang the Jews, and Esau, from whom sprang the Idumeans or Edomites,—are here put for the whole people or descendants of both. We need not look for particular cases of the violence of the Edomites against the Jews. Esau, their founder, was not more inimical to his brother Jacob, who deprived him of his birthright, than the Edomites uniformly were to the Jews. See 2 Chron. xxviii. 17, 18. They had even stimulated the Chaldeans, when they took Jerusalem, to destroy the Edomites, and level it with the ground. See Psa. cxxxvii. 7.

Verse 11. *Thou stoodest on the other side*] Thou not only didst not help thy brother when thou mightest, but thou didst assist his foes against him.

And cast lots] When the Chaldeans cast lots on the spoils of Jerusalem, thou didst come in for a share of the booty; “thou wast as one of them.”

Verse 12. *Thou shouldest not have looked*] It shows a malevolent heart to rejoice in the miseries of those

13 Thou shouldest not have entered into the gate of my people in the day of their calamity; yea, thou shouldest not have looked on their affliction in the day of their calamity, nor have laid hand on their substance in the day of their calamity.

14 Neither shouldest thou have stood in the crossway, to cut off those of his that did escape; neither shouldest thou have delivered up those of his that did remain in the day of distress.

15 ^a For the day of the LORD is near upon all the heathen: ^b as thou hast done, it shall be done unto thee: thy reward shall return upon thine own head.

16 ^c For as ye have drunk upon my holy mountain, so shall all the heathen drink continually, yea, they shall drink, and they shall swallow down, and they shall be as though they had not been.

17 ^d But upon Mount Zion shall be deliverance, and there shall be holiness; and the

^a Job xxxi. 29; Mic. vii. 8; Prov. xvii. 5; xxiv. 17, 18. ^b Heb. magnified thy mouth.—^c Or, forces.—^d Or, shut up; Psa. xxxi. 8.—^e Ezek. xxx. 3; Joel iii. 14.—^f Ezek. xxxv. 15; Hab. ii. 8.—^g Jer. xxv. 28, 29; xlix. 12; Joel iii. 17; 1 Pet. iv. 17.—^h Or, sup up.—ⁱ Joel ii. 32.—^j Amos ix. 8.—^k Or, they that escape.—^l Or, it shall be holy; Joel iii. 17.

who have acted unkindly or wickedly towards us. The Edomites triumphed when they saw the judgments of God fall upon the Jews. This the Lord severely reprehends in verses 12–15. If a man have acted cruelly towards us, and God punish him for this cruelty, and we rejoice in it, we make his crime our own; and then, as we have done, so shall it be done unto us; see ver. 15. All these verses point out the part the Edomites took against the Jews when the Chaldeans besieged and took Jerusalem, destroyed the temple, and divided the spoils.

Verse 14. *Neither shouldest thou have stood in the crossway*] They are represented here as having stood in the passes and defiles to prevent the poor Jews from escaping from the Chaldeans. By stopping these passes, they threw the poor fugitives back into the teeth of their enemies. They had gone so far in this systematic cruelty as to deliver up the few that had taken refuge among them.

Verse 15. *The day of the Lord is near*] God will not associate thee with him in the judgments which he inflicts. Thou also art guilty, and shalt have thy punishment in due course with the other sinful nations.

Verse 16. *For as ye have drunk*] This address is to the Jews. As ye have been visited and punished upon my holy mountain in Jerusalem, so shall other nations be punished in their respective countries. See Jer. xlix. 12.

Verse 17. *But upon Mount Zion shall be deliverance*] Here is a promise of the return from the Baby-

A. M. cir. 3417.
B. C. cir. 587.
Ol. XLVIII. 2.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 30.

house of Jacob shall possess their possessions.

18 And the house of Jacob shall be a fire, and the house of Joseph a flame, and the house of Esau for stubble, and they shall kindle in them, and devour them; and there shall not be any remaining of the house of Esau; for the LORD hath spoken it.

19 And they of the south shall possess the mount of Esau; and they of the plain the Philistines: and they shall possess the fields

^m Isa. x. 17; Zech. xii. 6. — ⁿ Amos ix. 12. — ^o Zeph. ii. 7. — ^p 1 Kings xvii. 9, 10. — ^q Or, shall possess that which is in Sepharad.

lonish captivity. They shall come to Zion, and there they shall find safety; and it is remarkable that after their return they were greatly befriended by the Persian kings, and by Alexander the Great and his successors; so that, whilst they ravaged the neighbouring nations, the Jews were unmolested. See *Calmet*.

And there shall be holiness] They shall return to God, separate themselves from their idols, and become a better people than they were when God permitted them to be carried into captivity.

The house of Jacob shall possess] They were restored to their former possessions. But this may refer also to their future restoration under the Gospel, when they shall be truly converted, and become holiness to the Lord; for salvation and holiness shall be the characteristics of Zion—the Christian Church, for ever.

Verse 18. The house of Jacob shall be a fire] After their return from captivity, the Jews, called here the house of Jacob and the house of Joseph, did break out as a flame upon the Idumeans; they reduced them into slavery; and obliged them to receive circumcision, and practise the rites of the Jewish religion. See 1 Macc. v. 3, &c.; 2 Macc. x. 15–23; and Joseph. Antiq., lib. xiii. c. 17.

There shall not be any remaining] As a people and a nation they shall be totally destroyed. This is the meaning; it does not signify that every individual shall be destroyed.

Verse 19. They of the south] The Jews who possessed the southern part of Palestine, should render themselves masters of the mountains of Idumea which were contiguous to them.

They of the plain] From Eleutheropolis to the Mediterranean Sea. In this and the following verse the prophet shows the different districts which should be occupied by the Israelites after their return from Babylon.

The fields of Samaria] Alexander the Great gave Samaria to the Jews; and John Hyrcanus subdued the same country after his wars with the Syrians. See Josephus, contra App. lib. ii., and Antiq. lib. xiii., c. 18.

Benjamin shall possess Gilead.] Edom lay to the south; the Philistines to the west; Ephraim to the north; and Gilead to the east. Those who returned

of Ephraim, and the fields of Samaria: and Benjamin shall possess Gilead.

20 And the captivity of this host of the children of Israel shall possess that of the Canaanites, even unto Zarephath; and the captivity of Jerusalem, which is in Sepharad, shall possess the cities of the south.

21 And saviours shall come up on Mount Zion to judge the mount of Esau; and the kingdom shall be the Lord's.

^r Jer. xxxii. 44. — ^s 1 Tim. iv. 16; James v. 20. — ^t Psal. xxii. 28; Dan. ii. 44; vii. 14, 27; Zech. xiv. 9; Luke i. 33, Rev. xi. 15; xix. 6.

from Babylon were to extend themselves everywhere. See *Newcome*; and see, for the fulfilment, 1 Macc. v. 9, 35, 45; and ix. 35, 36.

Verse 20. Zarephath] Sarepta, a city of the Sidonians, 1 Kings xvii. 9. That is, they should possess the whole city of Phœnicia, called here that of the Canaanites.

Which is in Sepharad] This is a difficult word. Some think the Bosphorus is meant; others, Spain, others, France; others, the Euphrates; others, some district in Chælia; for there was a city called Siphora, in Mesopotamia, above the division of the Euphrates. Dr. Lightfoot says it was a part of Edom. Those who were captives among the Canaanites should possess the country of the Canaanites; and those whom the Edomites had enslaved should possess the cities of their masters. See *Newcome* and *Lowth*.

Verse 21. And saviours shall come up] Certain persons whom God may choose to be deliverers of his people; such as Zerubbabel, Ezra, Nehemiah, and the Maccabees.

Some think these saviours, מושיעים moshum, mean the apostles of our Lord. Several MSS. have מושעים mushaim, the preserved; those that are saved, i. e., they who were delivered from the captivity; and those of Mount Zion shall judge, that is, shall execute judgment on the Edomites. And as the Asmonean princes joined the priesthood to the state, it might be what the prophet means when he says, "the kingdom shall be the Lord's," the high priest having both the civil and ecclesiastical power in his own hands. And these actually were masters of Edom, and judged and governed the mountain of Esau. And thus this prophecy appears to have had a very literal fulfilment.

But if we take the whole as referring to the times of the Gospel, which I believe is not its primary sense, it may signify the conversion and restoration of the Jews, and that under Jesus Christ the original theocracy shall be restored; and thus, once more, in the promised land, it may be said,—

יהיה ליהוה המלוכה

hammeluchah laihovah vehayethah.

"And the kingdom shall belong to Jehovah."

INTRODUCTION TO THE BOOK

THE

PROPHET JONAH.

JONAH, the son of Amittai, the *fifth* of the minor prophets, was a Galilean, a native of Gath-hepher, which is believed to be the same as Jotapata, celebrated for the siege which Josephus the historian there maintained against the Roman army, a little before the destruction of Jerusalem. Gath-hepher was situated in the land of Zebulun, where was the canton of Ophir or Hopher. St. Jerome places it *two* miles from Sepphoris, in the way towards Tiberias. Some rabbins are of opinion that Jonah was the widow of Sarcpta's son, restored to life by Elijah.

What we know with certainty of Jonah is, that God having commanded him to go to Nineveh, and there proclaim that the cry of the inhabitants' sins was come up to heaven, and they were threatened with approaching ruin; instead of obeying these orders, he resolved to flee away, and go to Tarsus in Cilicia. For this purpose he embarked at Joppa; but the Lord having sent a violent tempest while he was upon the sea, the mariners, with great fear, cried each of them to his god. In the meantime Jonah slept in the hold; whereupon the pilot wakened him; and they who were in the ship cast lots to know how this tempest was occasioned. The lot falling upon Jonah, they asked him who he was, and what he had done to bring upon them such a storm? He told them he was a Hebrew; that he worshipped the God of heaven; was one of his prophets; and fled from his presence to avoid going to Nineveh, whither he was sent. They asked him what was to be done to secure them from shipwreck? He replied: Throw me into the sea, and the tempest will cease.

God prepared a great fish to swallow up Jonah. This fish, according to some, was a whale; or, as others say, the lamia, *canis carcharias*, or the sea-dog. The prophet continued in the fish *three* days and *three* nights. He cried unto the Lord, and the Lord heard him, and commanded the fish to cast him upon the shore, as it is believed, at the foot of a mountain which projects a great way into the sea, between Berytus and Tripoli. Others think it was upon the coast of Cilicia, *two* leagues north from Alexandretta.

After this the word of the Lord came a second time to Jonah, and directed him to go to Nineveh. When he came into the city, which was three days' journey in extent, about twenty-five leagues in circumference, Jonah walked up and down a whole day, crying out, "In forty days Nineveh shall be destroyed." The Ninevites believed his word; they appointed a public fast to be observed; and, from the meanest of the people to the greatest, covered themselves with sackcloth. The king of Nineveh, supposed to have been *Sardanapalus*, known in profane authors by the name of *Anacyndaraxa* or *Anabaxarus*, descended from his throne, and covered himself with sackcloth, and sat down upon ashes. God suffered himself to be moved with their repentance, and did not execute the sentence which he had pronounced against them.

Jonah was afflicted at this; and complained to God, saying, that he had always questioned whether, as being a God of clemency and mercy, he would not be flexible to their prayers

After this, in all probability, Jonah returned from Nineveh into Judea.

INTRODUCTION TO THE BOOK OF JONAH.

The Greeks have for a long time expressed their veneration for Jonah. There was a church dedicated to this prophet in the sixth age.

We do not know when it was that Jonah foretold how Jeroboam II., king of Israel should restore the kingdom of Samaria to its former extent, from the entrance of Hamath to the Dead Sea. Whether this was before or after his going to Nineveh, we cannot tell.

Our Saviour makes frequent mention of Jonah in the Gospels. He says that the Ninevites shall one day rise in judgment against the Jews, and condemn them, because they repented at the preaching of Jonah, and the Jews would not hearken to Him who was greater than Jonah. And when the Pharisees required a sign of him to prove his mission, he said he would give them no other than that of the prophet Jonah, that is to say, of his resurrection, which would complete all his miracles, and render the Jews inexcusable in their hardness of heart. For a discussion of the question concerning the *three days and three nights* which Jonah lay in the belly of the fish, see Matt. xii. 40, and the notes there. And for Oriental and Jewish legends and fabulous relations relative to the history of this prophet, see Calmet in his preface to this book.

That there are difficulties in this book every man must allow; and that learned men have differed greatly in their mode of interpreting the book, and explaining these difficulties, is well known. Some have considered it an *allegory*; referring entirely to Manasseh, and what was done before, during, and after the war with Esar-haddon, king of Assyria. Manasseh being taken prisoner by the Assyrians, and thrust into a *dungeon*; where, having lain *three days and three nights*, on his earnest prayer to God in the dungeon, he was delivered, &c. Others have thought, that instead of a *fish*, a *ship* is meant, which had the image of a *whale* on the stern, and might be called *Κητος*, or the *whale*. Others have thought that the whole of the account of Jonah's being swallowed by a great fish, his praying in its belly, and being cast on dry land, was a *dream* which he had while *fast asleep* in the ship. See chap. i. 5. And others state that the whole book is a *parable*, intending to point out God's *justice* and *mercy*, and how prevalent *repentance* is to turn aside the threatened stroke of Divine wrath.

There is a *fable*, most probably of Phœnician origin, which, bearing some similitude to the history of Jonah, may have been taken from this book. Laomedon, king of Troy, having displeased Neptune, to appease him, was required to expose his daughter *Hesione* to be devoured by a *sea-monster*. She was chained to a rock, and was awaiting her fate at the next flux of the tide. In the interim *Hercules* slew the sea-monster, and delivered the princess. To this *Lycophron*, in his *Cassandra*, ver. 33, &c., is supposed to allude:—

Τρεσπεριον λεοντος, ον ποτε γυαθοις
Τριτωνος ημαλαψε καρχαρος κυων.

“Of the lion the offspring of three nights, which the fierce dog of Triton swallowed down greedily.”

The scholiasts explain this in the following manner: While the princess was standing chained to the rock, expecting the greedy dog (*καρχαρος κυων*, the *shark*) to come and devour her, Hercules stood by ready armed; and, when the monster came forward with open mouth, he jumped directly down his throat, and spent *three days* in cutting and hacking his entrails; and afterwards *came out of the monster*, with the loss of all the hair on his head. *Cyril*, in his comment, says this was occasioned by the *incredible heat* of the *monster's stomach*.

This *fable* might have been easily taken from the *true history*; though some have been ready enough to intimate that the history of the prophet was taken from the *fable*.

The appeal made to the *main facts* of this history by our Lord, proves that we are to admit of no *allegorical* exposition of these facts. 1. There was such a person as Jonah. 2. He was swallowed by a sea-monster, in whose belly he was miraculously preserved three days and three nights. 3. This same prophet preached to the Ninevites; and they repented, and turned from their sins, under his ministry. This testimony puts an end to all mythological, allegorical, and hypothetical interpretations of those great facts. And in its literal sense alone, I undertake the interpretation of this book

THE BOOK

OF THE

P R O P H E T J O N A H.

Chronological Notes relative to this Book, upon the supposition that the repentance of the Ninevites happened in the twenty-third year of the reign of Jehu, king of Israel.

Year from the Creation, according to Archbishop Usher, 3142.—Year of the Julian Period, 3852.—Year since the Flood, 1486.—Year from the foundation of Solomon's temple, 150.—Year since the division of Solomon's monarchy into the kingdoms of Israel and Judah, 114.—Year before the first Olympiad, 86.—Year before the building of Rome, according to the Varronian computation, 109.—Year before the birth of Jesus Christ, 858.—Year before the vulgar era of Christ's nativity, 862.—Twelfth year of Charilaus, king of Lacedæmon, of the family of the Proclidæ.—Fifty-second year of Archelaus, king of Lacedæmon, of the family of the Eurysthenidæ.—Second year of Phereclus, perpetual archon of the Athenians.—Fourteenth year of Alladius Sylvius, king of the Albans.—Twenty-third year of Jehu, king of Israel.—Seventeenth year of Joash, king of Judah.

CHAPTER I.

Jonan, sent to Nineveh, flees to Tarshish, 1-3. He is overtaken by a great tempest, 4-14; thrown into the sea, 15, 16; and swallowed by a fish, in the belly of which he is miraculously preserved alive three days and three nights, 17.

A. M. cir. 3142.
B. C. cir. 862.
Ante U. C. 109.
Alladii Sylvi.
R. Alban.,
cir. annum 14.

NOW the word of the LORD came unto ^aJonah ^bthe son of Amittai, saying,
2 Arise, go to Nineveh, that

^cgreat city, and cry against it; for ^dtheir wickedness is come up before me.

A. M. cir. 3142.
B. C. cir. 862.
Ante U. C. 109
Alladii Sylvi.
R. Alban.,
cir. annum 14.

3 But Jonah ^erose up to flee

^a 2 Kings xiv. 25. ^b Called, Matt. xii. 39, *Jonas*.—^c Gen. x. 11, 12; chap. iii. 2, 3; iv. 11.

^d Gen. xviii. 20, 21; Ezra ix. 6; James v. 4; Rev. xviii. 5
^e Chap. iv. 2.

NOTES ON CHAP. I.

Verse 1. *Now the word of the Lord came unto Jonah*] All that is certainly known about this prophet has already been laid before the reader. He was of Gath-hepher, in the tribe of Zebulun, in lower Galilee, Josh. xix. 13; and he prophesied in the reigns of Jeroboam the Second, and Joash, kings of Israel. Jeroboam came to the throne *eight hundred and twenty-three years* before the Christian era, and reigned in Samaria *forty-one years*, 2 Kings xiv. 23-25. As a prophet, it is likely that he had but this one mission.

Verse 2. *Go to Nineveh*] This was the capital of the Assyrian empire, and one of the most *ancient cities* of the world, Gen. x. 10; and one of the *largest*, as it was *three days' journey in circumference*. Ancient writers represent it as *oblong*; being in length *one hundred and fifty stadia*, and in breadth, the compass being *four hundred and eighty stadia*. Now as the *stadium* is allowed to have been equal to our *furlong*, eight of which make a mile, this amounts to

fifty-four English miles: see on chap. iii. 3. But we must not suppose that all this *space* was covered with compact streets and buildings; it took in a considerable space of country, probably all the cultivated ground necessary to support all the inhabitants of that district. *Calmet* computes the measurement of the circumference to be equal to *twenty-five French leagues*. It is reported to have had walls *one hundred feet high*. and so *broad* that *three chariots* might run abreast upon them. It was situated on the *Tigris*, or a little to the *west*, or on the *west side* of that river. It was well peopled, and had at this time *one hundred and twenty thousand persons* in it reputed to be in a state of *in fancy*, which on a moderate computation would make the whole number *six hundred thousand persons*. But some, supposing that persons not being able to distinguish their right hand from their left must mean *children under two years of age*, and reckoning *one such child* for every *twenty persons* from that age upwards, make the population amount to *two millions five hun*

A. M. cir. 3142.
B. C. cir. 862.
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unto 'Tarshish from the presence of the LORD, and went down to Joppa; and he found a ship going to Tarshish: so he paid the fare thereof, and went down into it, to go with them unto Tarshish ^h from the presence of the LORD.

1 But the LORD ^k sent out a great wind into the sea, and there was a mighty tempest in the sea, so that the ship ^l was like to be broken.

5 Then the mariners were afraid, and cried every man unto his god, and ^m cast forth the wares that were in the ship into the sea, to lighten it of them. But Jonah was gone down ⁿ into the sides of ship; and he lay, and was fast asleep.

^f 1 Kings x. 22.—^g Josh. xix. 46; 2 Chron. ii. 16; Acts ix. 36.—^h Gen. iv. 16; Job i. 12; ii. 7.—ⁱ Psa. cvii. 25.
^j Heb. cast forth.—^k Heb. thought to be broken.—^l So Acts xxvii. 18, 19, 34.

dred thousand. Nor can this be considered an exaggerated estimate, when we know that London, not one-tenth of the size of ancient Nineveh, contains a population of upwards of one million. But calculations of this kind, relative to matters of such remote antiquity, are generally precarious, and not very useful: and ancient authors, though the only guides, are not always safe conductors. *Mosul* is generally supposed to be the same as the ancient *Nineveh*. It is in the province of *Dearbekir*, on the west bank of the *Tigris*.

Their wickedness is come up before me.] This is a personification of evil. It ascends from earth to heaven; and stands before the Supreme Judge, to bear witness against its own delinquency, and that of the persons whom it has seduced.

Verse 3. *To flee unto Tarshish*] Some say *Tartessus*, in Spain, near the straits of Gibraltar; others, *Tarsus*, in Cilicia; and others, *Taprobana*, or the island of Ceylon, formerly called *Taprobah*; and *Tabrobavagh* in Sanscrit, to the present day.

And went down to Joppa] This place is celebrated as that where *Andromeda*, daughter of *Cepheus*, was chained to a rock, and exposed to be devoured by a sea-monster, from which she was delivered by the valour of *Perseus*. It is the nearest port to Jerusalem on that side of the Mediterranean.

And he found a ship] The Phœnicians carried on a considerable trade with *Tartessus*, Ezek. xxvii. 12; and it was probably in one of their ships that Jonah embarked.

He paid the fare thereof] He paid for his passage. This shows that there was traffic between the two places, and that each passenger paid a stated fare.

From the presence of the Lord.] He considered that God was peculiarly resident in Judea; and if he got out of that land, the Lord would most probably appoint another prophet to carry the message; for Jonah appears to have considered the enterprise as difficult and dangerous, and therefore wished to avoid it.

Verse 4. *A great wind*] They were overtaken

6 So the shipmaster came to him, and said unto him, What meanest thou, O sleeper? arise, call upon thy God, if so be that God will think upon us, that we perish not.

7 And they said every one to his fellow, Come, and let us ^a cast lots, that we may know for whose cause this evil is upon us. So they cast lots, and the lot fell upon Jonah.

8 Then said they unto him, Tell us, we pray thee, for whose cause this evil is upon us; What is thine occupation? and whence comest thou? what is thy country? and of what people art thou?

9 And he said unto them, I am a Hebrew, and I fear ^b the LORD, the God of heaven,

^a 1 Samuel xxiv. 3.—^b Psa. cvii. 28.—^c Joel ii. 14.
^d Joshua vii. 14, 16; 1 Samuel x. 20, 21; xiv. 41, 42; Prov. xvi. 33; Acts i. 26.—^e Joshua vii. 19; 1 Samuel xiv. 43.
^f Or, JEHOVAH.

with a storm, which appears from the sequel to have come by the immediate direction of God.

Like to be broken] They had nearly suffered shipwreck.

Verse 5. *Cried every man unto his god*] The ship's crew were all heathens; and, it is probable, heathens who had each a different object of religious worship.

Cast forth the wares] Threw the lading overboard to lighten the ship, hoping the better to ride out the storm.

Jonah was gone down] Most probably into the hold or cabin under the deck; or where they had berths for passengers in the sides of the ship; something in the manner of our packets.

Was fast asleep.] Probably quite exhausted and overcome with distress, which in many cases terminates in a deep sleep. So the disciples in the garden of Gethsemane.

Verse 6. *The shipmaster*] Either the captain or the pilot.

Arise, call upon thy God] He supposed that Jonah had his god, as well as they had theirs; and that, as the danger was imminent, every man should use the influence he had, as they were all equally involved in it.

Verse 7. *Come, and let us cast lots*] This was a very ancient mode of endeavouring to find out the mind of Divine Providence; and in this case it proves that they supposed the storm to have arisen on account of some hidden crime of some person aboard.

A philosopher being at sea in a violent storm, when the crew began to call earnestly to the gods for safety, he said, "Be silent, and cease your prayers; for should the gods know that you are here, we shall all be lost."

The lot fell upon Jonah.] In this case God directed the lot.

Verse 8. *Tell us—for whose cause*] A very gentle method of bringing the charge home to himself, and the several questions here asked gave the utmost latitude to make the best of his own case.

Verse 9. *I fear the Lord*] In this Jonah was faith-

A. M. cir. 3142.
B. C. cir. 862.
Ante U. C. 109
Alladu Sylvi,
R. Alban,
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A. M. cir. 3142.
B. C. cir. 862.
Ante U. C. 109.
Alladii Sylvi,
R. Alban.,
cir. annum 14.

¹ which hath made the sea and the dry land.

10 Then were the men ^u exceedingly afraid, and said unto him, Why hast thou done this? For the men knew that he fled from the presence of the LORD, because he had told them.

11 Then said they unto him, What shall we do unto thee, that the sea ^v may be calm unto us? for the sea ^w wrought, ^x and was tempestuous.

12 And he said unto them, ^y Take me up, and cast me forth into the sea; so shall the sea be calm unto you: for I know that for my sake this great tempest is upon you.

13 Nevertheless the men ^z rowed hard to bring it to the land; ^a but they could not: for

^t Psa. cxlvi. 6; Acts xvii. 24.—^u Heb. with great fear.
^v Heb. may be silent from us.—^w Or, grew more and more tempestuous.—^x Heb. went.—^y John xi. 50.—^z Heb. digged.
^a Prov. xxi. 30.—^b Deut. xxi. 8.

ful. He gave an honest testimony concerning the God he served, which placed him before the eyes of the sailors as infinitely higher than the objects of their adoration; for the God of Jonah was the God of heaven, who made the sea and the dry land, and governed both. He also honestly told them that he was fleeing from the presence of this God, whose honourable call he had refused to obey. See ver. 10.

Verse 11. *What shall we do unto thee*] In these poor men there was an uncommon degree of humanity and tender feeling.

Verse 12. *I know that for my sake*] I am not worthy to live; throw me overboard. God will not quiet the storm till I am cast out of the ship. Here was deep compunction; an honest avowal of sin; and a justification of the displeasure which God had now manifested.

Verse 13. *The men rowed hard*] Were very unwilling to proceed to this extremity, and thought they would risk every thing rather than cast this disobedient prophet into the great deep.

Verse 14. *They cried unto the Lord*] Under a conviction that he was the self-existing Being, the Maker of the heavens and the earth, and the author of the present storm, they put up their prayers to him.

Let us not perish for this man's life] They were now about to cast him overboard; but seemed to call God to witness that it was with the utmost reluctance, and only in obedience to his command. There is a parallel passage in the *Argonautics*, which has been quoted to illustrate this:—

the sea wrought, and was tempestuous against them.

14 Wherefore they cried unto the LORD, and said, We beseech thee, O LORD, we beseech thee, let us not perish for this man's life, and ^b lay not upon us innocent blood: for thou, O LORD, ^c hast done as it pleased thee.

15 So they took up Jonah, and cast him forth into the sea: ^d and the sea ^e ceased from her raging.

16 Then the men ^f feared the LORD exceedingly, and ^g offered a sacrifice unto the LORD, and made vows.

17 Now the LORD had prepared a great fish to swallow up Jonah. And ^h Jonah was in the ⁱ belly of the fish three days and three nights.

^c Psa. cxv. 3.—^d Psa. lxxxix. 9; Luke viii. 24.—^e Heb. stood.—^f Mark iv. 41; Acts v. 11.—^g Heb. sacrificed a sacrifice unto the LORD, and vowed vows.—^h Matt. xii. 40; xvi. 4; Luke xi. 30.—ⁱ Heb. bowels.

Πολλα δε μερμηριζον ενι ορεσι πενκαλιμυσι,
Η μιν αποφθισωσι, και ιχθυσι κυρτα βαλωσιν
Αινολαχη Μηδειαν, αποτρεψωσι δ' Ερινυνν.

Ver. 1171.

“And much they doubted, in their prudent minds, Whether to kill and cast a prey to fishes Wretched Medea, and avert their fate.”
See *Newcome*.

Verse 16. *Offered a sacrifice*] The first perhaps ever offered on board a vessel since the ark floated on the waters of the great deluge; and it is most probable that these heathens, witnessing what was done, became sincere converts to the true God.

Verse 17. *Now the Lord had prepared a great fish*] נורל דג dag gadol. This could not have been a whale, for the throat of that animal can scarcely admit a man's leg; but it might have been a shark, which abounds in the Mediterranean, and whose mouth and stomach are exceedingly capacious. In several cases they have been known to swallow a man when thrown overboard. See the note on Matt. xii. 40, where the whole subject of this verse is considered at large. That days and nights do not, among the Hebrews, signify complete days and nights of twenty-four hours, see Esth. iv. 16, compared with chap. v. 1; Judg. xiv. 17, 18. Our Lord lay in the grave one natural day, and part of two others; and it is most likely that this was the precise time that Jonah was in the fish's belly.

CHAPTER II.

This chapter (except the first verse and the last, which make a part of the narrative) contains a beautiful prayer or hymn, formed of those devout thoughts which Jonah had in the belly of the great fish, with a thanksgiving for his miraculous deliverance.

A. M. cir. 3142.
B. C. cir. 862.
Ante U. C. 109.
Alladii Sylvi,
R. Alban.,
cir. annum 14.

THEN Jonah prayed unto the
LORD his God out of the
fish's belly,

2 And said, I ^a cried ^b by reason of mine affliction unto the LORD, ^c and he heard me: out of the belly of ^d hell cried I, and thou heardest my voice.

3 ^e For thou hadst cast me into the deep, in the ^f midst of the seas; and the floods compassed me about: ^g all thy billows and thy waves passed over me.

4 ^h Then I said, I am cast out of thy sight; yet I will look again ⁱ toward thy holy temple.

5 The ^k waters compassed me about, *even* to the soul: the depth closed me round about, the weeds were wrapped about my head.

^b Psa. cxx. 1; cxxx. 1; cxlii. 1; Lam. iii. 55, 56. — ^c Or, out of mine affliction. — ^d Psa. lxxv. 2. — ^e Or, the grave; Isa. xiv. 9. — ^f Psa. lxxxviii. 6. — ^g Heb. heart. — ^h Psa. xlii. 7. — ⁱ Psa. xxxi. 22. — ^j 1 Kings viii. 38.

NOTES ON CHAP. II.

Verse 1. *Then Jonah prayed—out of the fish's belly*] This verse makes the first of the second chapter in the Hebrew text.

It may be asked, "How could Jonah either pray or breathe in the stomach of the fish?" Very easily, if God so willed it. And let the reader keep this constantly in view; the whole is a *miracle*, from Jonah's being swallowed by the fish till he was cast ashore by the same animal. It was God that had *prepared the great fish*. It was the Lord that spake to the fish, and caused it to vomit Jonah upon the dry land. ALL is miracle.

Verse 2. *Out of the belly of hell*] Among the Hebrews שְׁאוֹל *sheol* means the grave, any deep pit, the place of separate spirits, &c. Here the prophet represents himself as in the bottom of the sea; for so *sheol* must be understood in this place.

Verse 3. *All thy billows and thy waves passed over me.*] This may be understood literally; while the fish, in whose belly he was, sought its pleasure or sustenance in the paths of the deep, the waves and billows of the sea were rolling above. This line seems borrowed from Psa. xlii. 7.

Verse 4. *I am cast out of thy sight*] See Psa. xxxi. 22.

Thy holy temple.] Then Jerusalem was not yet destroyed, for the temple was standing.

Verse 5. *The waters compassed me about even to the soul*] So as to seem to deprive me of life. I had no hope left.

The weeds were wrapped about my head.] This may be understood literally also. He found himself in

6 I went down to the bottoms of the mountains; the earth with her bars *was* about me for ever: yet hast thou brought up my life ^m from ⁿ corruption, O LORD my God.

7 When my soul fainted within me I remembered the LORD: ^o and my prayer came in unto thee, into thine holy temple.

8 They that observe ^p lying vanities forsake their own mercy.

9 But I will ^q sacrifice unto thee with the voice of thanksgiving; I will pay *that* that I have vowed. ^r Salvation is of the LORD.

10 And the LORD spake unto the fish, and it vomited out Jonah upon the dry land.

^k Psa. lxxxix. 1; Lam. iii. 54. — ^l Heb. cuttings off. — ^m Psa. xvi. 10. — ⁿ Or, the pit. — ^o Psa. xviii. 6. — ^p 2 Kings xvii. 15; Psa. xxxi. 6; Jer. x. 8; xvi. 19. — ^q Psa. l. 14, 23; cxvi. 17, 18; Hos. xiv. 2; Heb. xlii. 15. — ^r Psa. iii. 8.

the fish's stomach, together with *sea weeds*, and such like marine substances, which the fish had taken for its aliment.

Verse 6. *I went down to the bottoms of the mountains*] This also may be literally understood. The fish followed the slanting base of the mountains, till they terminated in a plain at the bottom of the great deep.

The earth with her bars] He represents himself as a prisoner in a dungeon, closed in with *bars* which he could not remove, and which at first appeared to be for ever, i. e., the place where his life must terminate.

Yet hast thou brought up my life] The substance of this poetic prayer was composed while in the fish's belly; but afterwards the prophet appears to have thrown it into its present poetic form, and to have added some circumstances, such as that before us; for he now speaks of his deliverance from this imminent danger of death. "Thou hast brought up my life from corruption."

Verse 7. *When my soul fainted*] When I had given up all hope of life.

My prayer came in unto thee] Here prayer is personified, and is represented as a messenger going from the distressed, and entering into the temple of God, and standing before him. This is a very fine and delicate image. This clause is one of those which I suppose the prophet to have added when he penned this prayer.

Verse 8. *They that observe lying vanities*] They that trust in idols, follow vain predictions, permit themselves to be influenced with foolish fears, so as to induce them to leave the path of obvious duty, forsake

their own mercy. In leaving that God who is the Fountain of mercy, they abandon that measure of mercy which he had treasured up for them.

Verse 9. *But I will sacrifice unto thee*] I will make a sincere vow, which, as soon as my circumstances will permit, I will faithfully execute; and therefore he adds, "I will pay that which I have vowed."

Salvation is of the Lord.] All deliverance from danger, preservation of life, recovery from sickness, and redemption of the soul from the power, guilt, and pollution of sin, is from Jehovah. He alone is the Saviour, he alone is the Deliverer; for all salvation is from the Lord.

Verse 10. *And the Lord spake unto the fish*] That is, by his influence the fish swam to shore, and cast Jonah on the dry land. So the whole was a miracle from the beginning to the end; and we need not perplex ourselves to find out literal interpretations; such as, "When Jonah was thrown overboard he swam for his life, earnestly praying God to preserve him from drowning; and by his providence he was thrown into a place of fish—a fishing cove, where he was for a time entangled among the weeds, and hardly escaped with his life; and when safe, he composed this poetic prayer, in metaphorical language, which some have wrongly interpreted, by supposing that he was swallowed by a fish; when *17 dag* should have been understood, as a place of fish, or fishing creek," &c. Now I say the original has no such meaning in the Bible: and this gloss is plainly contrary to the letter of the

text; to all sober and rational modes of interpretation, and to the express purpose for which God appears to have wrought this miracle, and to which Jesus Christ himself applies it. For as Jonah was intended for a sign to the Jews of the resurrection of Christ, they were to have the proof of this *semiosis*, in his lying as long in the heart of the earth as the prophet was in the belly of the fish; and all interpretations of this kind go to deny both the sign and the thing signified. Some men, because they cannot work a miracle themselves, can hardly be persuaded that God can do it.

The text, and the use made of it by Christ, most plainly teach us that the prophet was literally swallowed by a fish, by the order of God; and that by the Divine power he was preserved alive, for what is called *three days and three nights, in the stomach of the fish*; and at the conclusion of the above time that same fish was led by the unseen power of God to the shore, and there compelled to eject the prey that he could neither kill nor digest. And how easy is all this to the almighty power of the Author and Sustainer of life, who has a sovereign, omnipresent, and energetic sway in the heavens and in the earth. But foolish man will affect to be wise; though, in such cases, he appears as the recently born, stupid offspring of the wild ass. It is bad to follow fancy, where there is so much at stake. Both ancients and moderns have grievously trifled with this prophet's narrative; merely because they could not rationally account for the thing, and were unwilling (and why?) to allow any miraculous interference

CHAPTER III.

Jonah is sent again to Nineveh, a city of three days' journey, (being sixty miles in circumference, according to Diodorus Siculus,) 1-4. The inhabitants, in consequence of the prophet's preaching, repent in dust and ashes, 5-9. God, seeing that they were deeply humbled on account of their sins, and that they turned away from all their iniquities, repents of the evil with which he had threatened them, 10.

A. M. cir. 3112.
B. C. cir. 862.
Ante U. C. 109.
Alladii Sylvii,
R. Alban.,
cir. annum 14.

AND the word of the LORD came unto Jonah the second time, saying,
2 Arise, go unto Nineveh, that

great city, and preach unto it the preaching that I bid thee.

3 So Jonah arose, and went unto Nineveh, according to the

A. M. cir. 3142.
B. C. cir. 862.
Ante U. C. 109.
Alladii Sylvii,
R. Alban.,
cir. annum 14.

NOTES ON CHAP. III.

Verse 1. *And the word of the Lord*] The same oracle as that before given; and which, from what he had felt and seen of the justice and mercy of the Lord, he was now prepared to obey.

Verse 2. *And preach unto it the preaching*] וקרא וקרא *vekera eth hakkeriah*, "And cry the cry that I bid thee." Be my herald, and faithfully deliver my message. The word κηρυξ in Greek answers to the Hebrew קורא *kore*: both signifying a crier, a herald, a preacher; one that makes proclamation with a loud and earnest cry. Such was John Baptist, Isa. xl. 3; such was Jesus Christ, John vii. 18-37; and such were all his apostles. And such earnestness becomes a ministry that has to do with immortal souls, asleep and dead in sin, hanging on the brink of perdition, and insensible of their state. The soft-speaking, gentle-

toned, unmoved preacher, is never likely to awaken souls. As we preach, so the people hear; scarcely receiving any counsels that appear to have no importance by the manner in which they are delivered. But this earnestness is widely different from that noisy, blustering, screaming rant, that manifests more of the turbulence of disorderly passions, than of the real inspired influence of the Spirit of God.

Verse 3. *Nineveh was an exceeding great city, of three days' journey.*] See on chap. i. 2. Strabo says, lib. xvi., πόλις μεγάλην καὶ τῆς Βαβυλωνος. "it was much larger than Babylon:" and Ninus, the builder, not only proposed to make it the largest city of the world, but the largest that could be built by man. See Diodor. Sic. Bib. l. ii. And as we find, from the lowest computation, that it was at least fifty-four or sixty English miles in circumference, it would take the prophet three

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word of the LORD. Now Nineveh was an ^aexceeding great city, of three days' journey.

4 And Jonah began to enter into the city a day's journey, and ^bhe cried, and said, Yet forty days, and Nineveh shall be overthrown.

5 So the people of Nineveh ^cbelieved God, and proclaimed a fast, and put on sackcloth, from the greatest of them even to the least of them.

6 For word came unto the king of Nineveh, and he arose from his throne, and he laid his robe from him, and covered *him* with sackcloth, ^dand sat in ashes.

7 ^eAnd he caused *it* to be proclaimed and

^a Heb. of God : so Gen. xxx. 8 ; Psa. xxxvi. 6 ; lxxx. 10.
^b See Deut. xviii. 62.—^c Matt. xii. 41 ; Luke xi. 32.—^d Job ii. 8.—^e 2 Chron. xx 3 ; Joel ii. 15.

days to walk round upon the walls, and announce from them the terrible message, "Yet forty days, and Nineveh will be destroyed!"

Verse 4. *Yet forty days*] Both the *Septuagint* and *Arabic* read *three days*. Probably some early copyist of the *Septuagint*, from whom our modern editions are derived, mistook the Greek numerals μ *forty* for γ *three*; or put the *three days' journey* in preaching instead of the *forty days* mentioned in the denunciation. One of *Kennicott's* MSS., instead of ארבעים *arba'im*, *forty*, has שלשים *sheloshim*, *thirty*: but the Hebrew text is undoubtedly the true reading; and it is followed by *all* the ancient versions, the *Septuagint* and *Vulgate* excepted. Thus God gives them time to *think, reflect, take counsel, and return* to him. Had they only *three days' space*, the denunciation would have so completely confounded them, as to excite nothing but terror, and prevent repentance and conversion.

Verse 5. *The people of Nineveh believed God*] They had no doubt that the threatening would be fulfilled, unless their speedy conversion prevented it; but, though not expressed, they knew that the threatening was conditional. "The promises and threatenings of God, which are merely personal, either to any particular man or number of men, are always conditional, because the wisdom of God hath thought fit to make these depend on the behaviour of men."—Dr. S. Clarke's *Sermons*, vol. i.

Proclaimed a fast] And never was there one so general, so deep, and so effectual. Men and women, old and young, high and low, and even the cattle themselves, all kept such a fast as the total abstinence from food implies.

Verse 6. *Word came unto the king*] This, some think, was *Pul*; others, *Sardanapalus* his son, king of Assyria, who flourished in the reign of Jeroboam the Second: but it seems more probable that the monarch here alluded to was a king of Assyria contemporary with Joash, king of Judah. It was by the decree of the king that the fast was instituted, and became general.

^f published through Nineveh by the decree of the king and his ^gnobles, saying, Let neither man nor beast, herd nor flock, taste any thing: let them not feed, nor drink water:

8 But let man and beast be covered with sackcloth, and cry mightily unto God: yea, ^hlet them turn every one from his evil way, and from the ⁱviolence that is in their hands.

9 ^kWho can tell if God will turn and repent, and turn away from his fierce anger, that we perish not?

10 ^lAnd God saw their works, that they turned from their evil way; and God repented of the evil, that he had said that he would do unto them; and he did *it* not.

^f Heb. said.—^g Heb. great men.—^h Isa. lviii. 6.—ⁱ Isa. lix. 6.—^j 2 Samuel xii. 22 ; Joel ii. 14.—^k Jer. xviii. 8 ; Amos vii. 3, 6.

Verse 8. *Let man and beast be covered*] This was done that every object which they beheld might deepen the impression already made, and cause them to mourn after a godly sort. *Virgil* tells us that the mourning for the death of Julius Cæsar was so general, that the cattle neither ate nor drank:—

Non ulli pastos illis egere diebus

Frigida, Daphni, boves ad flumina: nulla neque amnem

Libavit quadrupes, nec graminis attigit herbam.

Ecl. v. 24.

"The swains forgot their sheep, nor near the brink Of running waters brought their herds to drink. The thirsty cattle of themselves abstain'd From water, and their grassy fare disdain'd."

DRYDEN.

And that they sometimes *changed or reversed* the harness and ornaments of cattle, as indicative of mourning, we have a proof in *Virgil's* description of the funeral procession in honour of Pallas, slain by Turnus, *Æn.* xi. ver. 89.

Post bellator equus, positus insignibus, Æthon

It lacrymans, guttisque humectat grandibus ora.

"Stripp'd of his trappings, and his head declined, Æthon, his generous warrior-horse, behind, Moves with a solemn, slow, majestic pace; And the big tears come rolling down his face."

Verse 9. *Who can tell if God will turn and repent*] There is at least a peradventure for our salvation. God may turn towards us, change his purpose, and save us alive. While there is life there is hope; God has no pleasure in the death of sinners; he is gracious and compassionate. Himself has prescribed repentance; if we repent, and turn to him from our iniquities, who knows then whether God will not turn, &c.

Verse 10. *And God saw their works*] They repented, and brought forth *fruits* meet for repentance; works which showed that they did most earnestly repent. He therefore changed his purpose, and the

city was saved. The purpose was : If the Ninevites do not return from their evil ways, and the violence that is in their hands, within *forty* days, I will destroy

the city. The Ninevites did return, &c., and therefore escaped the threatened judgment. Thus we see that the threatening was conditional.

CHAPTER IV.

Jonah, dreading to be thought a false prophet, repines at God's mercy in sparing the Ninevites, whose destruction he seems to have expected, from his retiring to a place without the city about the close of the forty days. But how does he glorify that mercy which he intends to blame ! And what an amiable picture does he give of the compassion of God ! 1-5. This attribute of the Deity is still further illustrated by his tenderness and condescension to the prophet himself, who, with all his prophetic gifts, had much of human infirmity, 6-11.

A. M. cir. 3142.
B. C. cir. 862.
Ante U. C. 109.
Alladii Sylvi,
R. Alban.,
cir. annum 14.

BUT it displeased Jonah exceedingly, and he was very angry.

2 And he prayed unto the LORD, and said, I pray thee, O LORD, was not this my saying, when I was yet in my country ? Therefore I ^a fled before unto Tarsishish : for I knew that thou art a ^b gracious God, and merciful, slow to anger, and of great kindness, and repentest thee of the evil.

3 ^c Therefore now, O LORD, take, I beseech

thee, my life from me ; for ^d it is better for me to die than to live.

4 Then said the LORD, ^e Doest thou well to be angry ?

5 So Jonah went out of the city, and sat on the east side of the city, and there made him a booth, and sat under it in the shadow, till he might see what would become of the city.

6 And the LORD God prepared a ^f gourd,^g and made it to come up over Jonah, that it

A. M. cir. 3142.
B. C. cir. 862.
Ante U. C. 109.
Alladii Sylvi,
R. Alban.,
cir. annum 14.

* Chap. i. 3.—^b Exod. xxxiv. 6 ; Psa. lxxv. 5 ; Joel ii. 13.
^c 1 Kings xix. 4.—^d Ver. 8.

* Or, Art thou greatly angry ?—^f Or, palmecrist.—^g Heb. Kikayon.

NOTES ON CHAP. IV.

Verse 1. *But it displeased Jonah exceedingly*] This hasty, and indeed inconsiderate prophet, was vexed because his prediction was not fulfilled. He had more respect to his high sense of his own honour than he had to the goodness and mercy of God. He appeared to care little whether six hundred and twenty thousand persons were destroyed or not, so he might not pass for a deceiver, or one that denounced a falsity.

And he was very angry.] Because the prediction was not literally fulfilled ; for he totally lost sight of the condition.

Verse 2. *I know that thou art a gracious God*] See the note on Exod. xxxiv. 6.

Verse 3. *Take, I beseech thee, my life from me*] קח נא את נפשי *kach na eth naphshi*, "Take, I beseech thee, even my soul." Do not let me survive this disgrace. Thou hast spared this city. I thought thou wouldst do so, because thou art merciful and gracious ; and it was on this account that I refused to go at first, as I knew that thou mightest change thy purpose, though thou hadst commanded me to make an absolute denunciation of judgment. God has left this example on record to show that an inconsiderate man is not fit to be employed in his work ; and he chose this one example that it might serve as an endless warning to his Church to employ no man in the work of the ministry that is not scripturally acquainted with God's justice and mercy.

Verse 4. *Doest thou well to be angry ?*] ה'יטב ה'ה' *haheitiv harah lac*, "Is anger good for thee ?" No, anger is good for no man ; but an angry preacher,

minister, bishop, or prophet, is an abominable man. He who, in denouncing the word of God against sinners, joins his own passions with the Divine threatenings, is a cruel and bad man, and should not be an overseer in God's house. A surly bishop, a peevish, passionate preacher, will bring neither glory to God, nor good to man. Dr. Taylor renders the clause, "Art thou very much grieved ?" A man may be very much grieved that a sinner is lost ; but who but he who is of a fiendish nature will be grieved because God's mercy triumphs over judgment ?

Verse 5. *So Jonah went out of the city*] I believe this refers to what had already passed ; and I therefore agree with Bp. Newcome, who translates, "Now Jonah had gone out of the city, and had sat," &c. ; for there are many instances where verbs in the preterite form have this force, the *vau* here turning the future into the preterite. And the passage is here to be understood thus : When he had delivered his message he left the city, and went and made himself a tent, or got under some shelter on the east side of the city, and there he was determined to remain till he should see what would become of the city. But when the forty days had expired, and he saw no evidence of the Divine wrath, he became angry, and expostulated with God as above. The fifth verse should be read in a parenthesis, or be considered as beginning the chapter.

Verse 6. *And the Lord God prepared a gourd*] I believe this should be rendered in the preterpluperfect tense, The Lord HAD prepared—this plant, קיקין *kikayon*. It had in the course of God's providence been planted and grown up in that place, though per-

A. M. cir. 3142.
B. C. cir. 862.
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Alladii Sylvii,
R. Alban.,
cir. annum 14.

might be a shadow over his head,
to deliver him from his grief.
So Jonah ^h was exceeding glad
of the gourd.

7 But God prepared a worm when the morning rose the next day, and it smote the gourd that it withered.

8 And it came to pass, when the sun did arise, that God prepared a ⁱvehement east wind; and the sun beat upon the head of Jonah, that he fainted, and wished in himself to die, and said, ^k*It is better for me to die than to live.*

9 And God said to Jonah, ¹ Doest thou

^h Heb. *rejoiced with great joy*.—ⁱ Or, *silent*.—^k Ver. 3.
^l Or, *Art thou greatly angry*.—^m Or, *I am greatly angry*.

haps not yet in full leaf; and Jonah made that his tent. And its thick branches and large leaves made it an ample shelter for him; and because it was such, he rejoiced greatly on the account. But what was the *kikayon*? The best judges say the *ricinus* or *palma Christi*, from which we get what is vulgarly called *castor oil*, is meant. It is a tree as large as the olive, has leaves which are like those of the vine, and is also quick of growth. This in all probability was the plant in question, which had been already planted, though it had not attained its proper growth, and was not then in full leaf. *Celsus*, in his *Hierobot.*, says it grows to the height of an olive tree; the trunk and branches are hollow like a kex, and the leaves sometimes as broad as the rim of a hat. It must be of a soft or spongy substance, for it is said to grow suprisingly fast. See *Taylor* under the root פֶּפֶר, 1670. But it is evident there was something *supernatural* in the growth of this plant, for it is stated to have *come up in a night*; though the Chaldee understands the passage thus: "It was here last night, and is withered this night." In one night it might have blown and expanded its leaves considerably, though the plant had existed before, but not in full bloom till the time that Jonah required it for a shelter.

Verse 7. *But God prepared a worm*] By being eaten through the root, the plant, losing its nourishment, would soon wither; and this was the case in the present instance.

Verse 8. *A vehement east wind*] Which was of itself of a *parching, withering* nature; and the *sun*, in addition, made it intolerable. These winds are both scorching and suffocating in the East, for deserts of burning sand lay to the east or south-east; and the easterly winds often brought such a multitude of *minute particles of sand* on their wings, as to add greatly to the mischief. I believe these, and the sands they carry, are the cause of the *ophthalmia* which prevails so much both in Egypt and India.

Verse 9. *I do will to be angry, even unto death.*] Many persons suppose that the gifts of prophecy and working miracles are the highest that can be conferred on man; but they are widely mistaken, for these gifts

well to be angry for the gourd? A. M. cir. 3142.
And he said, ^m I do well to be B. C. cir. 862.
angry, *even* unto death. Ante U. C. 109.
Alladri Sylvi,
R. Alban.

10 Then said the LORD, Thou cir. annum 14.
 hast ^a had pity on the gourd, for the which
 thou hast not laboured, neither madest it grow;
 which ^o came up in a night, and perished in
 a night:

11 And should not I spare Nineveh, ^p that great city, wherein are more than sixscore thousand persons ^q that cannot discern between their right hand, and their left hand ; and *also* much ^r cattle ?

ⁿ Or, *spared* — ^o Heb. *was the son of the night*. — ^p Chap. i. 2 ; iii. 2, 3. — ^q Deut. i. 39. — ^r Psa. xxxvi. 6 ; cxlv. 9.

change not the heart. Jonah had the gift of prophecy, but had not received that grace which destroys the old man and creates the soul anew in Christ Jesus. This is the love of which St. Paul speaks, which if a man have not, though he had the gift of prophecy, and could miraculously remove mountains, yet in the sight of God, and for any good himself might reap from it, it would be as sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal. Jonah was a prophet, and yet had all his old bad tempers about him, in a shameful predominancy. *Balaam* was of the same kind. So we find that God gave the gift of prophecy even to graceless men. But many of the prophets were sanctified in their nature before their call to the prophetic office, and were the most excellent of men.

Verse 10. Which came up in a night] St Jerome, speaking of this plant, the *kikayon*, assigns to it an extraordinary rapidity of growth. It delights in a sandy soil, and in a few days what was a *plant* grows into a *large shrub*. But he does not appear to have meant the *ricinus*; this however is the most likely. The expressions *coming up in a night* and *perishing in a night* are only metaphorical to express *speedy growth and speedy decay*; and so, as we have seen, the Chaldee interprets it, ר' כל ל'א הרין היה וכל ל'א איחרנא, אכר "which existed this night, but in the next night perished;" and this I am satisfied is the true import of the Hebrew phrase.

Verse 11. *And should not I spare Nineveh*] In ver. 10 it is said, *thou hast had pity* on the gourd, *חַנּוּן* *allah* CHASTA; and here the Lord uses the same word *חַנּוּן* *veanu* to ACHUS, "And shall not *I have pity* upon Nineveh?" How much is the city better than the shrub? But besides this there are in it one hundred and twenty thousand persons! And shall I destroy *them*, rather than *thy shade* should be withered or *thy word* apparently fail? And besides, these persons are *young*, and have not *offended*, (for they knew not the difference between their *right hand* and *their left*), and should not I feel *more pity* for those innocents than thou dost for the fine *flowering plant* which is withered in a night, being itself exceedingly *short-lived*? Add to all this, they have now turned from

those sins which induced me to denounce judgment against them. And should I destroy *them* who are now *fasting and afflicting their souls*; and, covered with sackcloth, are lying in the dust before me, bewailing their offences and supplicating for mercy? Learn, then, from this, that it is the incorrigibly wicked on whom my judgments must fall, and against whom they are threatened. And know, that to that *man* will I look who is of a broken and contrite spirit, and who trembles at my word. Even the *dumb beasts* are objects of my compassion; I will spare *them* for the sake of their penitent owners; and remember with the rest, *That the Lord careth for oxen.*

The great number of *cattle* to which reference is here made were for the support of the inhabitants; and probably at this time the Ninevites gathered in their cattle from the champaign pasture, expecting that some foe coming to besiege them might seize upon them for their forage, while they within might suffer the lack of all things.

No doubt that ancient Nineveh was like ancient Babylon, of which *Quintus Curtius* says, the buildings were not close to the walls, there being the space of an acre left between them; and in several parts there were within the walls portions of cultivated land, that, if besieged, they might have provisions to sustain the inhabitants.

And I suppose this to be true of all large ancient cities. They were rather *cantons or districts* than cities such as now are, only all the different inhabitants had joined together to wall in the districts for the sake of mutual defence.

This last expostulation of God, it is to be hoped, produced its proper effect on the mind of this irritable prophet; and that he was fully convinced that in this, as in all other cases, God had done all things well.

From this short prophecy many useful lessons may be derived. The Ninevites were on the verge of destruction, but on their repentance were respited. They did not, however, continue under the influence of good resolutions. They relapsed, and about *one hundred and fifty* years afterwards, the Prophet *Nahum* was sent to predict the miraculous discomfiture of the Assyrian king under Sennacherib, an event which took place about 710 B. C.; and also the total destruction of Nineveh by Cyaxares and his allies, which happened about 606 B. C. Several of the ancients, by allegorizing this book, have made Jonah declare the *divinity, humanity, death, and resurrection* of Christ. These points may be found in the Gospel

history, their true repository; but *fancy* can find them any where it pleases to seek them; but he who seeks not for them will never find them here. Jonah was a type of the resurrection of Christ; nothing farther seems revealed in this prophet relative to the mysteries of Christianity.

In conclusion: while I have done the best I could to illustrate the very difficult prophet through whose work the reader has just passed, I do not pretend to say I have removed every difficulty. I am satisfied only of one thing, that I have conscientiously endeavoured to do it, and believe that I have generally succeeded; but am still fearful that several are left behind, which, though they may be accounted for from the briefness of the narrative of a great transaction, in which so many surprising particulars are included, yet, for general apprehension, might appear to have required a more distinct and circumstantial statement. I have only to add, that as several of the facts are evidently *miraculous*, and by the prophet stated as such, others may be probably of the same kind. On this ground all difficulty is removed; for God can do what he *pleases*. As his power is *unlimited*, it can meet with no *impossibilities*. He who gave the *commission* to Jonah to go and *preach to the Ninevites, and prepared the great fish* to swallow the disobedient prophet, could maintain his life for *three days and three nights* in the belly of this marine monster; and cause it to *eject him* at the termination of the appointed time, on *any sea-coast* he might choose; and afterwards the Divine power could carry the deeply contrite and now faithful prophet over the intervening distance between that and Nineveh, be that distance greater or less. Whatever, therefore, cannot be accounted for on mere natural principles in this book, may be referred to this *supernatural* agency; and this, on the ostensible principle of the prophecy itself, is at once a mode of interpretation as easy as it is rational. God gave the commission; he raised the storm; he prepared the fish which swallowed the prophet; he caused it to cast him forth on the dry land; he gave him a fresh commission, carried him to the place of his destination, and miraculously produced the sheltering gourd, that came to perfection in a night, and withered in a night. This God therefore performed the other facts for which we cannot naturally account, as he did those already specified. This concession, for the admission of which both common sense and reason plead, at once solves all the real or seeming difficulties to be found in the *Book of the Prophet Jonah*.

INTRODUCTION TO THE BOOK

OF THE

P R O P H E T M I C A H.

MICAH, the Morasthite, or of Moresa, a village near the city Eleutheropolis, in the southern part of Judah, is the *sixth* in order of the *twelve* minor prophets. He prophesied under Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, kings of Judah, for about *fifty* years. Some have confounded him with Micaiah, son of Imlah, who lived in the kingdom of the ten tribes, under the reign of Ahab.

The spurious Dorotheus says that Micah was buried in the burying-place of the Anakim, whose habitation had been at Hebron, and round about it. This prophet appeared almost at the same time with Isaiah, and has even borrowed some expressions from him. Compare Isa. ii. 2 with Mic. iv. 1, and Isa. xli. 15 with Mic. iv. 13.

The prophecy of Micah contains but *seven* chapters. He foretells the calamities of Samaria, which was taken by Shalmaneser, and reduced to a heap of stones. Afterwards he prophesies against Judah, and declares the troubles that Sennacherib should bring upon it under the reign of Hezekiah. Then he declaims against the iniquities of Samaria. He foretells the captivity of the *ten* tribes, and their return into their own country. The *third* chapter contains a pathetic invective against the princes of the house of Jacob, and the judges of the house of Israel; which seems levelled against the chief of the kingdom of Judah, the judges, the magistrates, the priests, the false prophets, &c. He upbraids them with theiravarice, their injustice, and falsehood; and tells them they will be the occasion that Jerusalem shall be reduced to a heap of rubbish, and the mountain of the temple shall be as a forest. We are informed, Jer. xxvi. 18, 19, that this prophecy was pronounced in the reign of Hezekiah; and that it saved Jeremiah from death.

After these terrible denunciations, Micah speaks of the reign of the Messiah, and of the establishment of the Christian Church. And as the peaceable times which succeeded the return from the Babylonish captivity, and which were a figure of the reign of the Messiah, were disturbed by a tempest of a short continuance, Micah foretold it in such a manner as agrees very well with what Ezekiel says of the war of Gog against the Jews. Micah speaks in particular of the birth of the Messiah; that he was to be born at Bethlehem; and that his dominion was to extend to the utmost parts of the earth. He says that God should raise *seven* shepherds, who should reign by the sword over Assyria, and in the land of Nimrod; which Calmet explains of Darius, son of Hystaspes; and of the *seven* confederates that killed the magian, and who possessed the empire of the Persians, after the extinction of the family of Cyrus. The *fifth* chapter, from ver. 7 to the end, describes the flourishing estate of the Jews in their own country, from the reign of Darius, and after the Maccabees; yet in such a manner, that he mingles several things in it that can apply only to the Church of Jesus Christ.

The two last chapters of Micah contain, first, a long invective against the iniquities of Samaria: then he foretells the fall of Babylon; the re-establishment of the cities of Israel; the greatness of the country possessed by the Israelites; their happiness; the graces wherewith God will favour them; and all this in such lofty terms, that they chiefly agree with the

INTRODUCTION TO THE BOOK OF MICAH.

Christian Church. St. Jerome says that Micah was buried at Morasthi, ten furlongs from Eleutheropolis; and Sozomenes says that his tomb was revealed to Zebennus, bishop of Eleutheropolis, under the reign of Theodosius the Great. He calls the place of his burial Beretsate, which is probably the same as Morasthi, ten furlongs from Eleutheropolis.

Bishop *Newcome* observes that Micah was of the kingdom of Judah, as he only makes mention of kings who reigned over that country. It is supposed that he prophesied farther on in the reign of Hezekiah than Hosea did; although chap. v. 5 was written before the captivity of the ten tribes, which happened in the *sixth* year of Hezekiah. It is plain from chap. i. 1, 5, 9, 12, 13, that he was sent both to Israel and Judah. Like Amos and Hosea, he reproves and threatens, with great spirit and energy, a corrupt people. See chap. ii. 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 10; iii. 2, 3, 4, 6, 10-16; vii. 2, 3, 4. And, like Hosea, he inveighs against the princes and prophets with the highest indignation. See chap. iii. 5-7, 9-12; vii. 3. The reader will observe that these similar topics are treated of by each prophet with remarkable variety, and copiousness of expression.

Some of his prophecies are distinct and illustrious ones, as chap. ii. 12, 13; iii. 12. iv. 1-4, 10; v. 2, 3, 4; vi. 13; vii. 8, 9, 10.

We may justly admire the *elegance* of his diction:—

Chap. ii. 12.—“I will surely gather, O Jacob, all of thee:

I will surely assemble the residue of Israel.

I will put them together as sheep of Bozra,

As a flock in the midst of their fold:

They shall make a tumult from the multitude of men.

13.—He that forceth a passage is come up before them:

They have forced a passage, and have passed through the gate; and are gone forth by it:

And their King passeth before them, even Jehovah at the head of them.”

Chap. iv. 1.—“But it shall come to pass, in the latter days,

That the mountain of the temple of Jehovah shall be

Established on the top of the mountains,

And it shall be exalted above the hills;

And the people shall flow into it:

2.—And many nations shall go, and shall say,

Come, and let us go up unto the mountain of Jehovah,

And unto the temple of the God of Jacob:

That he may teach us of his ways, and that we may walk in his paths.

For from Sion shall go forth a law,

And the word of Jehovah from Jerusalem.

3.—And he shall judge between many people,

And he shall convince strong nations afar off:

And they shall beat their swords into ploughshares,

And their spears into pruninghooks:

Nation shall not lift up sword against nation,

Neither shall they any longer learn war.”

His *animation*, chap. i. 5, lines 3, 4:—

“What is the transgression of Jacob?—is it not that of Samaria?

And what are the high places of Judah?—are they not those of Jerusalem?”

Chap. iv. 9.—“And now why dost thou cry out loudly?

Is there no king in thee?

Hath thy counsellor perished?

For pangs have seized thee, as a woman in travail.”

There are few beauties of composition of which examples may not be found in this prophet. For *sublimity* and *impressiveness* in several places, he is unrivalled. The *Lord's controversy*, chap. vi. 1-8, is equal to any thing even in the prophet Isaiah. It has a powerful effect on every attentive reader.

INTRODUCTION TO THE BOOK OF MICAH.

His strength of expression :—

- Chap. i. 6.—“Therefore will I make Samaria a heap of the field, a place for the plantings of a vineyard ;
And I will pour down her stones into the valley, and I will discover her foundations.”
- iii. 2.—“Ye who hate good and love evil :
Who pluck their skin from off them,
And their flesh from off their bones.
- 3.—Who have also eaten the flesh of my people,
And have flayed their skin from off them,
And have broken their bones ;
And have divided them asunder, as flesh in the pot :
And as meat within the caldron.”
- vii. 1.—“Wo is me ; for I am become
As the gatherers of late figs, as the gleaners of the vintage.
There is no cluster to eat :
My soul desireth the first-ripe fig.
- 2.—The good man is perished from the land,
And there is none upright among men.
All of them lie in wait for blood ;
They hunt every man his brother for his destruction.”

His pathos :—

- Chap. i. 16.—“Make thee bald, and cut off thine hair for thy delicate children ;
Enlarge thy baldness as the eagle ;
For they are gone into captivity from thee.”
- ii. 4.—“In that day shall a proverb be taken up against you ;
And a grievous lamentation shall be made :
Saying, ‘We are utterly laid waste :
He hath changed the portion of my people :
How hath he departed from me,
To bring again him that divided our fields !’”

His sublimity :—

- Chap. i. 2.—“Hear, O ye people, all of you :
Hearken, O land, and all that are therein.
And let the Lord Jehovah be witness against you ;
Even the Lord from his holy temple.
- 3.—For, behold, Jehovah will go forth from his place :
And he will come down, and will tread upon the high places of the earth.
- Chap. i. 4.—And the mountains shall be molten under him ;
And the valleys shall cleave asunder ;
As wax before the fire,
As waters poured down a steep place.”
- Chap. vi. 1.—“Hear ye now what Jehovah saith :
Arise, contend thou before the mountains ;
And let the hills hear thy voice.”
- vii. 15.—“The nations shall see, and shall be confounded because of their might :
They shall lay their hand upon their mouth ; their ears shall be deaf.
- 7.—They shall lick the dust as the serpent ;
As the creeping things upon the earth, they shall tremble from their close places :
Because of Jehovah our God, they shall stand in awe ; and they shall fear because of thee.

THE BOOK

OF THE

PROPHET MICAH.

Chronological Notes relative to this Book.

Year from the Creation, according to Archbishop Usher, 3254.—Year of the Julian Period, 3964.—Year since the Flood, 1598.—Year from the vocation of Abram, 1171.—Year since the first celebration of the Olympic games in Elis by the Idæi Dactyli, 704.—Year from the destruction of Troy, according to the general computation of chronologers, 434.—Year since the commencement of the kingdom of Israel, by the Divine appointment of Saul to the regal dignity, 346.—Year from the foundation of Solomon's temple, 262.—Year since the division of Solomon's monarchy into the kingdoms of Israel and Judah, 226.—Year since the restoration of the Olympic games at Elis by Lycurgus, Iphitus, and Cleosthenes, 135.—Year from the foundation of the kingdom of Macedon by Caranus, 65.—Year from the foundation of the kingdom of Lydia by Ardysus, 49.—All before this reign concerning Lydia is entirely fabulous.—Year since the conquest of Coræbus at Olympia, usually called the first Olympiad, 27.—Third year of the seventh Olympiad.—Year before the building of Rome, according to the Varronian computation, 4.—Year from the building of Rome, according to Cato and the Fasti Consulares, 3.—Year from the building of Rome, according to Polybius the historian, 2.—Year before the building of Rome, according to Fabius Pictor, 2.—Year before the commencement of the era of Nabonassar, 2.—Year before the birth of Christ, 746.—Year before the vulgar era of Christ's nativity, 750.—Cycle of the Sun, 16.—Cycle of the Moon, 12.—Twenty-first year of Theopompus, king of Lacedæmon, of the family of the Proclidæ.—Twenty-seventh year of Polydorus, king of Lacedæmon, of the family of the Eurysthenidæ.—Twelfth year of Alyattes, king of Lydia.—Fifth year of Charops, the first decennial archon of the Athenians.—Fourth year of Romulus, the first king of the Romans.—Tenth year of Pekah, king of Israel.—Ninth year of Jotham, king of Judah.

CHAPTER I.

The prophet begins with calling the attention of all people to the awful descent of Jehovah, coming to execute his judgments against the kingdoms of Israel and Judah, 1-5; first against Samaria, whose fate the prophet laments in the dress of mourners, and with the doleful cries of the fox or ostrich, 6-8; and then against Jerusalem, which is threatened with the invasion of Sennacherib. Other cities of Judah are likewise threatened; and their danger represented to be so great as to oblige them to have recourse for protection even to their enemies the Philistines, from whom they desired at first to conceal their situation. But all resources are declared to be vain; Israel and Judah must go into captivity, 9-16.

A. M. cir. 3254.
B. C. cir. 750.
A. U. C. cir. 4.
Romuli,
R. Roman.
cir. annum 4.

THE word of the LORD that came to ^a Micah the Morasthite in the days of Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, kings of

Judah, ^b which he saw concerning Samaria and Jerusalem.

2 ^c Hear, all ye people;
^d hearken, O earth, and ^e all

A. M. cir. 3254.
B. C. cir. 750.
A. U. C. cir. 4.
Romuli,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 4.

^a Jer. xxvi. 19.—^b Amos i. 1.—^c Heb. *Hear, ye people, all of them.*

^d Deuteronomy xxxii. 1; Isa. i. 2.—^e Heb. *the fulness thereof.*

NOTES ON CHAP. I.

Verse 1. *The word of the Lord that came to Micah the Morasthite*] For all authentic particulars relative to this prophet, see the *preface*.

In the days of Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah] These three kings reigned about threescore years; and Micah

is supposed to have prophesied about *forty or fifty* years; but no more of his prophecies have reached posterity than what are contained in this book, nor is there any evidence that any more was written. His time appears to have been spent chiefly in *preaching* and *exhorting*; and he was directed to write those

A. M. cir. 3254. that therein is : and let the Lord
B. C. cir. 750.
A. U. C. cir. 4. God ^fbe Witness against you,
Romuli, the Lord from ^ghis holy temple.
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 4.

3 For, behold, ^hthe LORD cometh forth out of his ⁱplace, and will come down, and tread upon the ^khigh places of the earth.

4 And ^lthe mountains shall be molten under him, and the valleys shall be cleft, as wax before the fire, and as the waters that are poured down ^ma steep place.

5 For the transgression of Jacob is all this, and for the sins of the house of Israel. What is the transgression of Jacob? is it not Samaria? and what are the high places of Judah? are they not Jerusalem?

^f Psa. l. 7; Mal. iii. 5.—^g Psa. xl. 4; Jonah ii. 7; Hab. ii. 20.—^h Isa. xxvii. 21.—ⁱ Psa. cxv. 3.—^k Deut. xxxiii. 13; xxxiii. 29; Amos iv. 13.—^l Judg. v. 5; Psa. xxvii. 5; Isa. lxiv. 1, 2, 3; Amos ix. 5; Hab. iii. 6, 10.—^m Heb. a descent.—ⁿ 2 Kings xix. 25; chap. iii. 12.

parts only that were calculated to profit succeeding generations.

Verse 2. *Hear, all ye people*] The very commencement of this prophecy supposes preceding exhortations and predictions.

Hearken, O earth] ארץ *arets*, here, should be translated *land*, the country of the Hebrews being only intended.

And let the Lord God be Witness] Let him who has sent me with this message be witness that I have delivered it faithfully; and be a witness against you, if you take not the warning.

The Lord from his holy temple.] The place where he still remains as your King, and your Judge; and where you profess to pay your devotions. The temple was yet standing, for Jerusalem was not taken for many years after this; and these prophecies were delivered before the captivity of the ten tribes, as Micah appears to have been sent both to Israel and to Judah. See ver. 5-9, 12, 13.

Verse 3. *For, behold, the Lord cometh forth*] See this clause, Amos iv. 13. He represents Jehovah as a mighty conqueror, issuing from his pavilion, stepping from mountain to mountain, which rush down and fill the valleys before him; a consuming fire accompanying him, that melts and confounds every hill and dale, and blends all in universal confusion. God is here represented as doing that *himself* which other conquerors do by the multitude of their hosts; leveling the mountains, filling some of the valleys, and digging for waters in others, and pouring them from hills and dales for the use of the conquering armies, by pipes and aqueducts.

And why is all this mighty movement? Verse 5. "For the transgression of Jacob is all this, and for the sins of the house of Israel."

Verse 5. *What is the transgression of Jacob?*] Is it not something extremely grievous? Is it not that of Samaria? Samaria and Jerusalem, the chief cities,

6 Therefore I will make Samaria ^aas a heap of the field, and as plantings of a vineyard: and I will pour down the stones thereof into the valley, and I will ^bdiscover the foundations thereof.

7 And all the graven images thereof shall be beaten to pieces, and all the ^chires thereof shall be burned with the fire, and all the idols thereof will I lay desolate: for she gathered ^dit of the hire of a harlot, and they shall return to the hire of a harlot.

8 Therefore ^eI will wail and howl, ^fI will go stripped and naked: ^gI will make a wailing like the dragons, and mourning as the ^howls.

9 For ⁱher wound is incurable; for ^jit is

^a Ezek. xiii. 14.—^b Hos. ii. 5, 12.—^c Isa. xxi. 3; xxii. 4, Jer. iv. 19.—^d Isaiah xx. 2, 3, 4.—^e Job xxx. 29; Psa. cii. 6.—^f Heb. daughters of the owl.—^g Or, she is grievously sick of her wounds.—^h 2 Kings xviii. 13; Isaiah viii. 7, 8.

are infected with idolatry. Each has its *high places*, and its *idol worship*, in opposition to the worship of the true God. That there was idolatry practised by the elders of Israel, even in the temple of Jehovah, see Ezek. viii. 1, &c. As the royal cities in both kingdoms gave the example of gross idolatry, no wonder that it spread through the whole land, both of Israel and Judah.

Verse 6. *I will make Samaria*] I will bring it to desolation: and, instead of being a royal city, it shall be a *place for vineyards*. Newcome observes, that Samaria was situated on a hill, the right soil for a vineyard.

I will discover the foundations thereof.] I will cause its walls and fortifications to be razed to the ground.

Verse 7. *All the hires thereof shall be burned*] Multitudes of women gave the money they gained by their public prostitution at the temples for the support of the priesthood, the ornamenting of the walls, altars, and images. So that these things, and perhaps several of the images themselves, were literally the *hire of the harlots*: and God threatens here to deliver all into the hands of enemies who should seize on this wealth, and literally spend it in the same way in which it was acquired; so that "to the hire of a harlot these things should return."

Verse 8. *I will make a wailing like the dragons*] Newcome translates:—

I will make a wailing like the foxes, (or jackals.) And mourning like the daughters of the ostrich. This beast, the *jackal* or *shiagal*, we have often met with in the prophets. Travellers inform us that its *howlings* by night are most lamentable; and as to the *ostrich*, it is remarkable for its *fearful shrieking* and *agonizing groanings* after night. Dr. Shaw says he has often heard them groan as if they were in the greatest agonies.

Verse 9. *Her wound is incurable*] Nothing shall

A. M. cir. 3254.
B. C. cir. 750.
A. U. C. cir. 4.
Romul.
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 4.

come unto Judah; he is come unto the gate of my people, *even* to Jerusalem.

10 ^w Declare ye it not at Gath, weep ye not at all: in the house of ^x Aphrah ^y roll thyself in the dust.

11 Pass ye away, ^z thou ^a inhabitant of Saphir, having thy ^b shame naked: the inhabitant of ^c Zaanan came not forth in the mourning of ^d Beth-ezel; he shall receive of you his standing.

12 For the inhabitant of Maroth ^e waited carefully for good: but ^f evil came down from the Lord unto the gate of Jerusalem.

13 O thou inhabitant of ^g Lachish, bind the

^w 2 Sam. i. 20.—^x That is, *dust*.—^y Jer. vi. 26.—^z Or, *thou that dwellest fairly*.—^a Heb. *inhabitrass*.—^b Isa. xx. 4; xlvii. 2, 3; Jer. xiii. 22; Nah. iii. 5.—^c Or, *the country of flocks*.—^d Or, *a place near*.—^e Or, *was grieved*.—^f Amos iii. 6.

prevent their utter ruin, for they have filled up the measure of their iniquity.

He is come—even to Jerusalem.] The desolation and captivity of Israel shall first take place; that of Judah shall come after.

Verse 10. *Declare ye it not at Gath*] Do not let this prediction be known among the Philistines, else they will glory over you.

House of Aphrah] Or, *Beth-aphrah*. This place is mentioned Josh. xviii. 23, as in the tribe of Benjamin. There is a paronomasia, or play on words, here: *בבית לעפרה* *bebeith leaphrah aphrah*, "Roll thyself in the dust, in the house of dust."

Verse 11. *Inhabitant of Saphir*] *Sapher*, *Sepphoris*, or *Sephora*, was the strongest place in Galilee.—*Calmet*. It was a city in the tribe of Judah, between Eleutheropolis and Ascalon.—*Houbigant*.

Zaanan] Another city in the tribe of Judah, Josh. xv. 13.

Beth-ezel] A place near Jerusalem, Zech. xiv. 5. Some think that Jerusalem itself is intended by this word.

Verse 12. *The inhabitant of Maroth*] There was a city of a similar name in the tribe of Judah, Josh. xv. 59.

Verse 13. *Inhabitant of Lachish*] This city was in the tribe of Judah, Josh. xv. 39, and was taken by Sennacherib when he was coming against Jerusalem, 2 Kings xviii. 13, &c., and it is supposed that he wished to reduce this city first, that, possessing it, he might prevent Hezekiah's receiving any help from Egypt.

She is the beginning of the sin] This seems to intimate that Lachish was the first city in Judah which received the idolatrous worship of Israel.

Verse 14. *Give presents to Moresheth-gath*] *Calmet* says that *Moresa* or *Morashti*, and *Achziab*, were cities not far from Gath. It is possible that when Ahaz found himself pressed by *Pekah*, king of Israel, he might have sent to these places for succour, that by

chariot to the swift beast: she is the beginning of the sin to the daughter of Zion: for the transgressions of Israel were found in thee.

14 Therefore shalt thou ^h give presents ⁱ to Moresheth-gath: the houses of ^k Achziab ^l shall be a lie to the kings of Israel.

15 Yet will I bring an heir unto thee, O inhabitant of ^m Mareshah: ⁿ he shall come unto ^o Adullam the glory of Israel.

16 Make thee ^p bald, and poll thee for thy ^q delicate children; enlarge thy baldness as the eagle; for they are gone into captivity from thee.

^h 2 Kings xviii. 14, 17.—ⁱ 2 Sam. viii. 2; 2 Kings xviii. 14, 15, 16.—^j Or, *for*.—^k That is, *a lie*.—^l Josh. xv. 44. ^m Josh. xv. 44.—ⁿ Or, *the glory of Israel shall come*, &c. ^o 2 Chron. xi. 7.—^p Job i. 20; Isa. xv. 2; xii. 12; Jer. vii. 29; xvi. 6; xlvii. 5; xlviii. 37.—^q Lam. iv. 5.

their assistance he might frustrate the hopes of the king of Israel; and this may be the meaning of "The houses of Achziab shall be a lie to the kings of Israel." In these verses there are several instances of the paronomasia. See ver. 10, *עפר* *aphar*, *dust*, and *עפרה* *aphrah*, the name of the city. Ver. 11, *צאן* *tsaanan*, the city, and *יצא* *yatsah*, to go out. Ver. 13, *לכיש* *lachish*, the city, and *רעש* *rechesh*, the swift beast. Ver. 14, *אחזיב* *achziab*, the city, and *אכזב* *achzab*, a lie. Such paronomasias were reputed ornaments by the prophets. They occur in Isaiah with great effect. See Isa. v. 7.

Verse 15. *Yet will I bring an heir unto thee, O—Mareshah*] Here is another instance, *הירש* *haiyeresh*, to bring an heir, and *מרשה* *mareshah*, the city, the name of which signifies *heirship*. And so of the above proper names.

Adullam the glory of Israel.] This was a fenced city in the south of Judah (see 2 Chron. xi. 7) towards the Dead Sea.

There is much obscurity in the concluding verses of this chapter. They undoubtedly refer to the captivity of Israel, and to circumstances of distress, &c., which are not mentioned in any of the historical books, and therefore their reference and meaning can only be conjectured.

Verse 16. *Make thee bald*] Cutting off the hair was a sign of great distress, and was practised on the death of near relatives; see Amos viii. 10. The desolation should be so great that Israel should feel it to her utmost extent; and the mourning should be like that of a mother for the death of her most delicate children.

Enlarge thy baldness as the eagle] Referring to the moulting of this bird, when in casting its feathers and breeding new ones, it is very sickly, and its strength wholly exhausted.

They are gone into captivity] This is a prediction of the captivity by Shalmaneser. Samaria, the chief city, is called on to deplore it, as then fast approaching.

CHAPTER II.

Here the prophet denounces a wo against the plotters of wickedness, the covetous and the oppressor, 1, 2. God is represented as devising their ruin, 3. An Israelite is then introduced as a mourner, personating his people, and lamenting their fate, 4. Their total expulsion is now threatened on account of their very numerous offences, 5-10. Great infatuation of the people in favour of those pretenders to Divine inspiration who prophesied to them peace and plenty, 11. The chapter concludes with a gracious promise of the restoration of the posterity of Jacob from captivity; possibly alluding to their deliverance from the Chaldean yoke, an event which was about two hundred years in futurity at the delivery of this prophecy, 12, 13.

A. M. cir. 3274.
B. C. cir. 730.
A. U. C. cir. 24.
Romuli,
R. Roman,
cir. annum, 24.

WO to them ^a that devise iniquity, and ^b work evil upon their beds! when the morning is light, they practise it, because ^c it is in the power of their hand.

2 And they covet ^d fields, and take *them* by violence; and houses, and take *them* away: so they ^e oppress a man and his house, even a man and his heritage.

3 Therefore thus saith the LORD; Behold, against ^f this family do I devise an evil, from which ye shall not remove your necks; neither shall ye go haughtily: ^g for this time *is* evil.

4 In that day shall *one* ^h take up a parable against you, and ⁱ lament ^k with a doleful la-

^a Hos. vii. 6.—^b Psa. xxxvi. 4.—^c Gen. xxxi. 29.—^d Isa. v. 18.—^e Or, defraud.—^f Jer. viii. 3.—^g Amos v. 13; Eph. v. 16.—^h Hab. ii. 6.—ⁱ 2 Sam. i. 17.—^k Heb. with a lamentation of lamentations.—^l Chap. i. 15.

NOTES ON CHAP. II.

Wo to them that devise iniquity] Who lay schemes and plans for transgressions; who make it their study to find out new modes of sinning; and make these things their nocturnal meditations, that, having fixed their plan, they may begin to execute it as soon as it is light in the morning.

Because it is in the power of their hand.] They think they may do whatever they have power and opportunity to do.

Verse 2. They covet fields] These are the rich and mighty in the land; and, like Ahab, they will take the vineyard or inheritance of any poor Naboth on which they may fix their covetous eye; so that they take away even the heritage of the poor.

Verse 3. Against this family (the Israelites) do I devise an evil] You have devised the evil of plundering the upright; I will devise the evil to you of punishment for your conduct; you shall have your necks brought under the yoke of servitude. Tiglath-pileser ruined this kingdom, and transported the people to Assyria, under the reign of Hezekiah, king of Judah; and Micah lived to see this catastrophe. See on ver. 9.

Verse 4. Take up a parable against you] Your wickedness and your punishment shall be subjects of common conversation; and a funeral dirge shall be composed and sung for you as for the dead. The lamentation is that which immediately follows: We

mentation, and say, We be utterly spoiled: ¹ he hath changed the portion of my people: how hath he removed it from me! ^m turning away he hath divided our fields.

5 Therefore thou shalt have none that shall cast ⁿ a cord by lot in the congregation of the LORD.

6 ^o Prophecy ^q ye not, say they to them that prophesy: they shall not prophesy to them, that they shall not take shame.

7 O thou that art named the house of Jacob, is the Spirit of the LORD ^r straitened? are these his doings? do not my words do good to him that walketh ^s uprightly?

^m Or, instead of restoring.—ⁿ Deut. xxxii. 8, 9.—^o Or, Prophecy not as they prophesy.—^p Heb drop, &c.; Ezek. xxi. 2. ^q Isa. xxx. 10; Amos ii. 12; vii. 16.—^r Or, shortened.—^s Heb. upright.

be utterly spoiled; and ends, Are these his doings? ver. 7.

Verse 5. None that shall cast a cord] You will no more have your inheritance divided to you by lot, as it was to your fathers; ye shall neither have fields nor possessions of any kind.

Verse 6. Prophecy ye not] Do not predict any more evils—we have as many as we can bear. We are utterly ruined—shame and confusion cover our faces. The original is singular, and expressive of sorrow and sobbing. Literally, “Do not cause it to rain; they will cause it to rain; they cannot make it rain sooner than this; confusion shall not depart from us.” To rain, often means to preach, to prophesy; Ezek. xx. 46, xxi. 2; Amos vii. 16; Deut. xxxii. 2; Job xxix. 22; Prov. v. 3, &c.

The last line Bp. Newcome translates, “For he shall not remove from himself reproaches;” and paraphrases, “The true prophet will subject himself to public disgrace by exercising his office.”

Verse 7. Is the Spirit of the Lord straitened?] This is the complaint of the Israelites, and a part of the lamentation. Doth it not speak by other persons as well as by Micah? Doth it communicate to us such influences as it did formerly? Is it true that these evils are threatened by that Spirit? Are these his doings? To which Jehovah answers, “Do not my words do good to him that walketh uprightly?” No upright man need fear any word spoken by me:

A. M. cir. 3274.
B. C. cir. 730.
A. U. C. cir. 24.
Romuli,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 24.

8 Even ^t of late my people is
risen up as an enemy: ye pull
off the robe ^u with the garment
from them that pass by securely
as men averse from war.

9 The ^v women of my people have ye cast
out from their pleasant houses; from their
children have ye taken away my glory for
ever.

10 Arise ye, and depart; for this is not *your*
^w rest: because it is ^x polluted, it shall destroy
you, even with a sore destruction.

11 If a man ^y walking ^z in the spirit and
falsehood do lie, *saying, I will prophesy unto*

[†] Heb. yesterday.—^u Heb. over against a garment.—^v Or, wives.—^w Deut. xii. 9.—^x Lev. xviii. 25, 28; Jeremiah iii. 2.

my words to such yield instruction and comfort; never dismay. Were ye upright, ye would not complain of the words of my prophets. The last clause may be translated, "Walking with him that is upright." The upright man walks *by* the word; and the word walks with him who walks *by* it.

Verse 8. *My people is risen up as an enemy*] Ye are not only opposed to me, but ye are enemies to each other. Ye rob and spoil each other. Ye plunder the peaceable passenger; depriving him both of his *upper* and *under* garment; ye pull off the robe from those who, far from being spoilers themselves, are averse from war.

Verse 9. *The women of my people*] Ye are the cause of the women and their children being carried into captivity—separated from their pleasant habitations, and from my temple and ordinances—and from the blessings of the covenant, which it is my *glory* to give, and theirs to receive. These two verses may probably relate to the war made on Ahaz by Rezin, king of Syria, and Pekah, king of Israel. They fell suddenly upon the Jews; killed in one day *one hundred and twenty thousand*, and took *two hundred thousand* captive; and carried away much spoil. Thus, they *rose up against them as enemies*, when there was peace between the two kingdoms; spoiled them of their goods, carried away *men, women, and children*, till, at the remonstrances of the prophet *Oded*, they were released. See 2 Chron. xxviii. 6, &c. Micah lived in the days of Ahaz, and might have seen the barbarities which he here describes.

Verse 10. *Arise ye, and depart*] Prepare for your captivity; ye shall have no *resting* place here: the very *land* is *polluted* by your iniquities, and shall vomit you out, and it shall be *destroyed*; and the *destruction* of it shall be great and *sore*.

thee of wine and of strong drink; he shall even be the prophet of this people.

12 ^a I will surely assemble, O Jacob, all of thee; I will surely gather the remnant of Israel; I will put them together ^b as the sheep of Bozrah, as the flock in the midst of their fold: they shall make great noise by reason of the *multitude* of men.

13 The breaker is come up before them: they have broken up, and have passed through the gate, and are gone out by it: ^c and ^d their king shall pass before them, ^e and the LORD on the head of them.

^y Or, walk with the wind, and lie falsely.—^x Ezek. xiii. 3.
^a Chap. iv. 6, 7.—^b Jer. xxxi. 10.—^c Ezek. xxxvi. 37.
^d Hos. iii. 5.—^e Isa. lii. 12.

Some think this is an exhortation to the *godly*, to leave a land that was to be destroyed so speedily.

Verse 11. *If a man walking in the spirit and falsehood*] The meaning is: If a man who professes to be *Divinely inspired* do lie, by prophesying of plenty, &c., then such a person shall be *received* as a *true prophet* by this people. It not unfrequently happens that the Christless worldling, who has got into the priest's office for a maintenance, and who leaves the people undisturbed in their unregenerate state, is better received than the faithful pastor, who proclaims the justice of the Lord, and the necessity of repentance and forsaking sin, in order to their being made partakers of that holiness without which no man shall see God.

Verse 12. *I will surely assemble*] This is a promise of the restoration of Israel from captivity. He compares them to a flock of sheep rushing together to their fold, the *hoofs* of which make a *wonderful noise* or *clatter*. So when *one hundred* sheep run, *eight hundred* toes or divisions of these *bifid* animals make a clattering noise. This appears to be the image.

Verse 13. *The breaker is come up*] He who is to give them *deliverance*, and lead them out on the way of their return. He who takes down the *hurdles*, or makes a *gap* in the *wall* or *hedge*, to permit them to pass through. This may apply to those *human agents* that shall permit and order their return. And *Jehovah* being at *their head*, may refer to their final restoration, when the Lord Jesus shall become their leader, they having returned unto him as the shepherd and bishop of their souls; and they and the Gentiles forming one fold under one shepherd, to go no more out into captivity for ever. Lord, hasten the time!

CHAPTER III.

In this chapter the prophet inveighs with great boldness and spirit against the princes and prophets of Judah; and foretells the destruction of Jerusalem as the consequence of their iniquity, 1-12. The last verse was fulfilled to a certain extent by Nebuchadnezzar; but most fully and literally by the Romans under Titus. See Josephus.

A. M. cir. 3294.
B. C. cir. 710.
A. U. C. cir. 44.
Numæ Pompili,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum. 6.

AND I said, Hear, I pray you,
O heads of Jacob, and ye
princes of the house of Israel;
a Is it not for you to know judg-

ment?

2 Who hate the good, and love the evil;
who pluck off their skin from off them, and
their flesh from off their bones;

3 Who also ^beat the flesh of my people,
and flay their skin from off them, and they
break their bones, and chop them in pieces, as
for the pot, and ^cas flesh within the caldron.

4 Then ^dshall they cry unto the LORD, but
he will not hear them; he will even hide his
face from them at that time, as they have be-
haved themselves ill in their doings.

5 Thus saith the LORD ^e concerning the pro-
phets that make my people err, that ^fbite with
their teeth, and cry, Peace; and ^ghe that put-

^a Jer. v. 4, 5.—^b Psa. xiv. 4.—^c Ezek. xi. 3, 7.—^d Psa.
xviii. 41; Prov. i. 28; Isa. i. 15; Ezek. viii. 18; Zech. vii. 13.
^e Isa. lvi. 10, 11; Ezek. xiii. 10; xxii. 25.—^f Chap. ii. 11;
Matt. xii. 15.—^g Ezek. xiii. 18, 19.—^h Isa. viii. 20, 22; Ezek.

NOTES ON CHAP. III.

Verse 1. *Hear—O heads of Jacob*] The metaphor
of the flock is still carried on. The chiefs of Jacob,
and the princes of Israel, instead of taking care of the
flocks, defending them, and finding them pasture, op-
pressed them in various ways. They are like wolves,
who tear the skin of the sheep, and the flesh off their
bones. This applies to all unjust and oppressive rulers.

Suetonius tells us, in his Life of Tiberius, that when
the governors of provinces wrote to the emperor, en-
treatng him to increase the tributes, he wrote back:
"It is the property of a good shepherd to shear his
sheep, not to skin them." Præsidibus onerandas tri-
buto provincias suadentibus rescripsit: BONI PASTORIS
ESSE TONDERE PECUS, NON DEGLUBERE. This is a maxim
which many rulers of the earth do not seem to under-
stand.

Verse 4. *Then shall they cry*] When calamity comes
upon these oppressors, they shall cry for deliverance:
but they shall not be heard; because, in their unjust
exactions upon the people, they went on ruthlessly, and
would not hear the cry of the oppressed.

Verse 5. *That bite with their teeth*] That eat to
the full; that are well provided for, and as long as they
are so, prophesy smooth things, and cry, *Peace!* i. e.,
Ye shall have nothing but peace and prosperity.
Whereas the true prophet, "who putteth not into their
mouths," who makes no provision for their evil pro-
pensities, "they prepare war against him." קָרְשׁוּ
יְלִידָהּ kiddeshu alaiv milchamah, "They sanc-
tify a war against him." They call on all to help
them to put down a man who is speaking evil of the
Lord's people; and predicting the destruction of his
temple, and Israel's inheritance.

Verse 6. *Night shall be unto you*] Ye shall have

teth not into their mouths, they
even prepare war against him:

6 ^hTherefore night shall be
unto you, ⁱthat ye shall not have
a vision; and it shall be dark unto you, ^kthat
ye shall not divine; ^land the sun shall go
down over the prophets, and the day shall be
dark over them.

7 Then shall the seers be ashamed, and the
diviners confounded: yea, they shall all cover
their ^mlips; ⁿfor there is no answer of God.

8 But truly I am full of power by the Spirit
of the LORD, and of judgment, and of might,
^oto declare unto Jacob his transgression, and
to Israel his sin.

9 Hear this, I pray you, ye heads of the house
of Jacob, and princes of the house of Israel,
that abhor judgment, and pervert all equity.

10 ^pThey build up Zion with ^qblood,

xiii. 23, 24; Zech. xiii. 4.—^l Heb. from a vision.—^k Heb.
from divining.—^j Amos vii. 9.—^m Heb. upper lip.—ⁿ Psa.
lxxiv. 9; Amos viii. 11.—^o Isa. lviii. 1.—^p Jer. xxii. 13
^q Ezek. xxii. 27; Hab. ii. 12; Zeph. iii. 3.

no spiritual light, nor will God give you any revelation
of his will.

The sun shall go down over the prophets] They
prospered for a while, causing the people to err; but
they shall also be carried into captivity, and then the
sun of their prosperity shall go down for ever, and the
very day that gives light and comfort to others, shall
be darkness and calamity to them.

Verse 7. *Shall the seers be ashamed*] For the false
visions of comfort and prosperity which they pretended
to see.

And the diviners confounded] Who pretended to
foretell future prosperity; for they themselves are now
thralled in that very captivity which the true prophets
foretold, and which the false prophets said should not
happen.

Verse 8. *But—I am full of power*] Here is the
character of the true prophet. He is filled, all his soul
is occupied with power, כֹּחַ coach, with heavenly en-
ergy; by the Spirit of the Lord, the fountain of all
truth and might; and of judgment, which enables him
to make a proper discernment between the precious
and the vile; and of might, גְּבוּרָה geburah, prevalent
power, against which vice shall not be able to prevail,
and before which iniquity shall not be able to stand:
but all shall fall together, and be confounded.

Verse 9. *Hear this*] An appeal similar to that in
ver. 1.

Verse 10. *They build up Zion with blood*] They
might cry out loudly against that butchery practised
by Pekah, king of Israel, and Pul coadjutor of Rezie,
against the Jews. See on chap. ii. 9. But these were
by no means clear themselves; for if they strengthened
the city, or decorated the temple, it was by the produce
of their exactions and oppressions of the people.

A. M. cir. 3294. ^r and Jerusalem with iniquity.
B. C. cir. 710.
A. U. C. cir. 44.
Nume Pompili,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum. 6.

11 ^a The heads thereof judge for reward, and ^t the priests thereof teach for hire, and the prophets thereof divine for money: ^u yet will they lean upon the LORD, ^v and say, Is not the LORD among

us? none evil can come upon us.

12 Therefore shall Zion for your sake be ^w ploughed as a field; ^x and Jerusalem shall become heaps, and ^y the mountain of the house as the high places of the forest.

A. M. cir. 2294.
B. C. cir. 710.
A. U. C. cir. 44.
Nume Pompili,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum. 6.

^r Heb. bloods.—^s Isa. i. 23; Ezek. xxii. 12; Hos. iv. 18; chap. vii. 3.—^t Jer. vi. 13.—^u Isa. xlviii. 2; Jer. vii. 4; Rom. ii. 17.

^v Heb. saying.—^w Jer. xxvi. 18; chap. i. 6.—^x Psa. lxxix. 1.
^y Chap. iv. 2.

I do not know a text more applicable than this to *slave-dealers*; or to any who have *made their fortunes* by such *wrongs* as affect the *life* of man; especially the former, who by the gains of this diabolic traffic have *built houses*, &c.; for, following up the prophet's *metaphor*, the *timbers*, &c., are the *bones* of the hapless Africans; and the *mortar*, the blood of the defenceless progeny of Ham. What an account must all those who have any hand in or profit from this detestable, degrading, and inhuman traffic, give to Him who will shortly judge the quick and dead!

Verse 11. *The heads thereof judge for reward*] This does not apply to the *regular law officers*, who have their proper *salaries* for giving up their whole time and attention to the conscientious discharge of the duties of their office; but to those who take a *reward*, who take *BRISES*, for the perversion of justice; who will decide in favour of those from whom they get the *greatest reward*.

The prophets—divine for money] These are evidently the false prophets; for none, professing to be sent by God, used any kind of *divination*.

Yet will they lean upon the Lord] They will prescribe fasts and public thanksgivings, while not one sin is repented of or forsaken, and not one public grievance is redressed.

Is not the Lord among us?] Here is his *temple*, here are his *ordinances*, and here are his *people*. Will he leave these? Yes, he will abandon the whole, because all are *polluted*.

Verse 12. *Therefore shall Zion—be ploughed as a field*] It shall undergo a variety of reverses and sackages, till at last *there shall not be one stone left on the top of another, that shall not be pulled down*;

and then a *plough* shall be drawn along the site of the walls, to signify an irreparable and endless destruction. Of this ancient custom *Horace* speaks, *Od.* lib. i., *Od.* 16, ver. 18.

Altis uribus ultimæ
Steteræ causæ cur perirent
Funditus, imprimeretque muris
Hostile aratrum exercitus insolens.

"From hence proud cities date their utter falls;
When, insolent in ruin, o'er their walls
The wrathful soldier drags the hostile plough,
That haughty mark of total overthrow."

FRANCIS.

Thus did the *Romans* treat Jerusalem when it was taken by *Titus*. *Turnus Rufus*, or as he is called by *St. Jerome*, *Titus Arinius Rufus*, or *Terentius Rufus*, according to *Josephus*, caused a plough to be drawn over all the courts of the temple to signify that it should never be rebuilt, and the place only serve for *agricultural* purposes. See the note on *Matt.* xxiv. 2. Thus *Jerusalem* became *heaps*, an indiscriminate mass of ruins and rubbish; and the *mountain of the house*, *Mount Moriah*, on which the temple stood, became so much neglected after the total destruction of the temple, that it soon resembled the *high places of the forest*. What is said here may apply also, as before hinted, to the ruin of the temple by *Nebuchadnezzar* in the last year of the reign of *Zedekiah*, the last king of the Jews.

As the *Masoretes*, in their division of the Bible, reckon the *twelve minor prophets* but as *one book*, they mark this verse (*twelfth* of chap. iii.) the *MIDDLE verse* of these prophets.

CHAPTER IV.

In the commencement of this chapter we have a glorious prophecy of the establishment and prosperity of the *Messiah's kingdom*; its peaceful character, increasing spiritual and political influence, ultimate universality, and everlasting duration, 1-4. Then breaks in a chorus of his people declaring their peculiar happiness in being members of his kingdom, 5. The prophet resumes the subject; predicts the restoration and future prosperity of *Israel*, 6-8; and exhorts them not to be discouraged at their approaching captivity, as they should in due time not only be delivered from it, but likewise be victorious over all their enemies, 9-13. These last verses, which evidently contain a prediction of the final triumph of Christianity over every adversary, have been applied to the conquests of the *Maccabees*; but the character and beneficial results of their military exploits, as far as we have any account of them, correspond but in a very faint degree to the beautiful and highly wrought terms of the prophecy. The first three verses of this chapter are very similar to the commencement of the second chapter of *Isaiah*; and the fourth, for beauty of imagery and elegance of expression, is not unworthy of that prophet.

A. M. cir. 3294.
B. C. cir. 710.
A. U. C. cir. 44.
Numa Pompilius,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 6.

BUT ^a in the last days it shall come to pass, *that* the mountain of the house of the LORD shall be established in the top of

the mountains, and it shall be exalted above the hills; and people shall flow unto it.

2 And many nations shall come, and say, Come, and let us go up to the ^b mountain of the LORD, and to the house of the God of Jacob; and he will teach us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths; for the law shall go forth of Zion, and the word of the LORD from Jerusalem.

3 And he shall judge among many people, and rebuke strong nations afar off; and they shall beat their swords into ^c ploughshares, and their spears into ^d pruninghooks: nation shall not lift up a sword against nation, ^e neither shall they learn war any more.

4 ^f But they shall sit every man under his vine and under his fig tree; and none shall

^a Isa. ii. 2, &c.; Ezek. xvii. 22, 23.—^b Isa. xiv. 25.—^c Isa. ii. 4; Joel ii. 10.—^d Or, *scythes*.—^e Psal. lxxii. 7.—^f 1 Kings iv. 25; Zech. iii. 10.—^g Jer. ii. 11.—^h Zech. x. 12.—ⁱ Ezek. xxxiv. 16; Zeph. iii. 19.

NOTES ON CHAP. IV.

Verses 1-4. *But in the last days it shall come to pass*] These four verses contain, says Bp. Newcome, a prophecy that was to be fulfilled by the coming of the Messiah, when the Gentiles were to be admitted into covenant with God, and the apostles were to preach the Gospel, beginning at Jerusalem, Luke xxiv. 47; Acts ii. 14, &c.; when Christ was to be the spiritual Judge and King of many people, was to convince many nations of their errors and vices, and was to found a religion which had the strongest tendency to promote peace. Bp. Lowth thinks that "Micah took this passage from Isaiah;" or the Spirit may have inspired both prophets with this prediction; or both may have copied some common original, the words of a prophet well known at that time. The variations (few and of little importance) may be seen in the notes on the parallel passages, Isa. ii. 2, &c.; to which the reader is requested to refer.

Verse 4. *Under his vine and under his fig tree*] A proverbial expression, indicative of perfect peace, security, and rural comfort. See on Isa. ii. 1. This verse is an addition to the prophecy as it stands in Isaiah.

Verse 5. *Every one in the name of his god*] This shall be the state of the Gentile world; but after the captivity, the Jews walked in the name of Jehovah alone; and acknowledge no other object of religious worship to the present day.

Verse 6. *Will I assemble her that halteth—driven out—afflicted*] Under these epithets, the state of the Jews, who were to be gathered into the Christian Church, is pointed out. They halted between the true God and idols; they were driven out into captivity, because of this idolatry; and they were variously

make *them* afraid: for the mouth of the LORD of hosts hath spoken it.

5 For ^a all people will walk every one in the name of his god, and ^b we will walk in the name of the LORD our God for ever and ever.

6 In that day, saith the LORD, ⁱ will I assemble her that halteth, ^k and I will gather her that is driven out, and her that I have afflicted;

7 And I will make her that halted ^l a remnant, and her that was cast far off a strong nation: and the LORD ^m shall reign over them in Mount Zion from henceforth, even for ever.

8 And thou, O tower of ⁿ the flock, the stronghold of the daughter of Zion, unto thee shall it come, even the first dominion; the kingdom shall come to the daughter of Jerusalem.

9 Now why dost thou cry out aloud? ^o is there no king in thee? is thy counsellor perished?

^k Psal. cxlviii. 2; Ezek. xxxiv. 13; xxxvii. 21.—^l Chap. ii. 12; v. 3, 7, 8; vii. 18.—^m Isa. ix. 6; xxiv. 23; Dan. vii. 14, 27; Luke i. 33; Rev. xi. 15.—ⁿ Or, *Edar*; Gen. xxxv. 21
^o Jer. viii. 19.

afflicted, because they would not return unto the Lord that bought them.

Verse 7. *Her that halted a remnant*] I will preserve them as a distinct people after their return from captivity, for the farther purposes of my grace and mercy.

And the Lord shall reign over them in Mount Zion] The Chaldee is remarkable here, and positively applies the words to the Messiah: "But thou, O Messiah, of Israel, who art hidden because of the sins of the congregation of Zion, the kingdom shall come unto thee."

Verse 8. *O tower of the flock*] I think the temple is meant, or Jerusalem; the place where the flock, the whole congregation of the people assembled to worship God. Newcome retains the Hebrew word עֵדֶר *eder*, a tower in or near Beth-lehem, Gen. xxxv. 21, or, as some think, a tower near the sheep-gate in Jerusalem. I believe Jerusalem, or the temple, or both, are meant; for these were considered the stronghold of the daughter of Zion, the fortress of the Jewish people.

Even the first dominion] What was this? The Divine theocracy under Jesus Christ; this former, this first dominion, was to be restored. Hence the angel called him Immanuel, God with us, ruling among us.

Verse 9. *Is there no king in thee?*] None. And why? Because thou hast rejected Jehovah thy king.

Is thy counsellor perished?] No: but thou hast rejected the words and advices of the prophets.

Pangs have taken thee] He is speaking of the desolations that should take place when the Chaldeans should come against the city; and hence he says, "Thou shalt go to Babylon;" ye shall be cast out of your own land, and sent slaves to a foreign country. He represents the people under the notion of a woman in travail.

A. M. cir. 3294.
B. C. cir. 710.
A. U. C. cir. 44.
Numæ Pompili,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 6.

for pangs have taken thee as a woman in travail.

10 Be in pain, and labour to bring forth, O daughter of Zion, like a woman in travail : for now shalt thou go forth out of the city, and thou shalt dwell in the field, and thou shalt go *event* to Babylon; there shalt thou be delivered; there the LORD shall redeem thee from the hand of thine enemies.

11 Now also many nations are gathered against thee, that say, Let her be defiled, and let our eye look upon Zion.

P Isa. xiii. 8; xxi. 3; Jer. xxx. 6; l. 43.—^a Lam. ii. 16. Obad. 12; chap. vii. 10.—^b Isa. lv. 8; Rom. xi. 33.

Verse 10. *There shalt thou be delivered*] There God shall meet thee; and by redeeming thee from thy captivity, bringing thee back to thine own land, and finally converting thee unto himself, shall deliver thee from the burden of grief and wo which thou now bearest, and under which thou dost groan.

Verse 11. *Many nations are gathered against thee*] The Chaldeans, who were composed of many nations. And, we may add, all the surrounding nations were their enemies; and rejoiced when the Chaldean army had overthrown Jerusalem, destroyed the temple, and led the people away captive.

Let her be defiled] This was their cry and their wish: Let Jerusalem be laid as low as she can be, like a thing defiled and cast away with abhorrence; that their eyes might look upon Zion with scorn, contempt, and exultation.

Verse 12. *But they know not the thoughts of the Lord*] These think that God has utterly rejected his people, and they shall have a troublesome neighbour no more: but this is not his design; he will afflict them for a time; but these, the enemies of his people, he will gather as sheaves into the threshing-floor, there to be trodden, and the wheel to go over them. This is the counsel, the purpose of God, which these do not understand. The persons here referred to are not only the Chaldeans which were threshed by the Persians and Medes; but the Idumeans, Ammonites, Moabites,

12 But they know not the thoughts of the LORD, neither understand they his counsel: for he shall gather them as the sheaves into the floor.

13 Arise and thresh, O daughter of Zion: for I will make thine horn iron, and I will make thy hoofs brass: and thou shalt bear in pieces many people: and I will consecrate their gain unto the LORD, and their substance unto the LORD of the whole earth.

A. M. cir. 3294.
B. C. cir. 710.
A. U. C. cir. 44.
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¹ Isa. xxi. 10.—² Isa. xli. 15 16; Jer. li. 33.—³ Dan. ii. 44.—⁴ Isa. xviii. 7; xxiii. 18; lx. 6, 9.—⁵ Zech. iv. 14; vi. 5.

and Philistines, which the Jews afterwards subdued.

Verse 13. *Arise and thresh, O daughter of Zion*] This refers to the subject of the preceding verse. When God shall have gathered together all thy enemies, as into the threshing-floor, he will give thee commission and power to get a complete victory over them, and reduce them to servitude. And that thou mayest be able to do this, he will be on thy side as a powerful helper; here signified by the metaphors, *iron horns*, and *brzen hoofs*. Thou shalt have power, authority, and unconquerable strength; for thine enemies shall be no more against thee than the corn against oxen shod with brass, or a puny animal against the horn of a fierce bull tipped with iron.

I will consecrate their gain unto the Lord] What they have taken from thee in the way of spoil shall be restored; and again consecrated unto the service of him who will show himself to be the Lord, the Supreme Governor of the whole earth. Was not this prediction fulfilled when Cyrus gave the Jews permission to return to their own land, and gave them back the sacred vessels of the temple which Nebuchadnezzar had carried away? The Maccabees and their successors recovered much of the booty of which the neighbouring nations had deprived the Jews; and the treasure taken was devoted to Jehovah. The first verse of the next chapter should conclude this.

CHAPTER V.

This chapter begins, according to the opinion of some commentators, with a prophecy concerning the siege of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar, and the great indignities which Zedekiah should suffer from the Babylonians, 1. We have next a most famous prediction concerning the birthplace of the Messiah, "whose goings forth have been from of old, from EVERLASTING," 2. See Matt. ii. 6. The Jews obstinately persisting in their opposition to the Messiah, God will therefore give them up into the hands of their enemies till the times of the Gentiles be fulfilled: and then all the posterity of Jacob, both Israel and Judah, shall be converted to the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ, and, along with the Gentiles, be brought into the large and peaceful pastures of this Great Shepherd of the sheep, 3, 4. After this illustrious prophecy, the prophet goes on to foretell the downfall of the Assyrians, by whom ere meant the enemies of the Church in general, the type being probably put for the antitype; the miraculous discomfiture of the great Assyrian army in the reign of Sennacherib strongly shadowing forth the glorious and no less miraculous triumphs of Christianity in the latter times, 5, 6. See Isa. xi. 16. Some understand this prophecy of Antiochus and the

seven famous Maccabees, with their eight royal successors, from Aristobulus to Antigonus; and it is not impossible that these people may be also intended, for we have often had occasion to remark that a prophecy of the Old Testament Scriptures has frequently more than one aspect. The seventh verse was fulfilled by the Jews spreading the knowledge of the true God during their captivity, and so paving the way for the Gospel; but will be more signally fulfilled after their conversion and restoration. See Rom. xi. 12-15. The remaining verses contain a prophecy of the final overthrow of all the enemies of pure and undefiled religion, and of the thorough purification of the Church of God from the corruptions of Antichrist, 9-15

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NOW gather thyself in troops, O daughter of troops: he hath laid siege against us: they shall smite the judge of Israel, with a rod upon the cheek.

But thou, ^bBeth-lehem Ephratah, though thou be little ^camong the ^dthousands of Judah, yet out of thee shall he come forth unto me that is to be ^eRuler in Israel; ^fwhose goings forth have been from of old, from ^geverlasting.

^a Lam. iii. 30; Matt. v. 39; xxvii. 30 — ^b Matt. ii. 6; John vii. 42 — ^c 1 Sam. xxiii. 23 — ^d Exod. xviii. 25 — ^e Gen. xlv. 10; Isa. ix. 6 — ^f Psal. xc. 2; Prov. viii. 22, 23; John i. 1.

NOTES ON CHAP. V.

Verse 1. *O daughter of troops*] The Chaldeans, whose armies were composed of *troops* from various nations.

He (Nebuchadnezzar) hath laid siege against us; (Jerusalem); they shall smite the judge of Israel (Zedekiah) with a rod upon the cheek.] They shall offer him the greatest indignity. They slew his sons before his face; and then put out his eyes, loaded him with chains, and carried him captive to Babylon.

Verse 2. *But thou, Beth-lehem Ephratah*] I have considered this subject in great detail in the notes on Matt. ii. 6, to which the reader will be pleased to refer. This verse should begin this chapter; the first verse belongs to the preceding chapter.

Beth-lehem Ephratah, to distinguish it from another Beth-lehem, which was in the tribe of Zebulun, Josh. xix. 15.

Thousands of Judah] The tribes were divided into small portions called *thousands*; as in our country certain divisions of counties are called *hundreds*.

Whose goings forth have been from of old] In every age, from the foundation of the world, there has been some manifestation of the Messiah. He was the hope, as he was the salvation, of the world, from the promise to Adam in paradise, to his manifestation in the flesh four thousand years after.

From everlasting עולם ממי miyemey olam, "From the days of all time;" from time as it came out of eternity. That is, there was no time in which he has not been going forth—coming in various ways to save men. And he that came forth the moment that time had its birth, was before that time in which he began to come forth to save the souls that he had created. He was before all things. As he is the Creator of all things, so he is the Eternal, and no part of what was created. All being but God has been created. Whatever has not been created is God. But Jesus is the Creator of all things; therefore he is God; for he cannot be a part of his own work.

3 Therefore will he give them up, until the time that ^bshe which travaileth hath brought forth: then ⁱthe remnant of his brethren shall return unto the children of Israel.

4 And he shall stand and ^kfeed ^lin the strength of the LORD, in the majesty of the name of the LORD his God; and they shall abide: for now ^mshall he be great unto the ends of the earth.

^a Heb. the days of eternity — ^b Chap. iv. 10 — ^c Chap. iv. 7. — ^d Or, rule. — ^e Isa. xl. 11; xlv. 10; Ezek. xxxiv. 23; chap. vii. 14 — ^f Psal. lxxii. 8; Isa. lii. 13; Zech. ix. 10; Luke i. 32.

Verse 3. *Therefore will he give them up*] Jesus Christ shall give up the disobedient and rebellious Jews into the hands of all the nations of the earth, till she who travaileth hath brought forth; that is, till the Christian Church, represented Rev. xii. 1, under the notion of a woman in travail, shall have had the fulness of the Gentiles brought in. Then the remnant of his brethren shall return; the Jews also shall be converted unto the Lord; and thus all Israel shall be saved, according to Rom. xi. 26.

Unto the children of Israel.] Taking in both families, that of Judah and that of Israel. The remnant of the ten tribes, wherever they are, shall be brought in under Christ; and though now lost among the nations of the earth, they will then not only be brought in among the fulness of the Gentiles, but most probably be distinguished as Jews.

On this verse Abp. Newcome says, "The sense is, God will not fully vindicate and exalt his people, till the virgin mother shall have brought forth her Son; and till Judah and Israel, and all the true sons of Abraham among their brethren the Gentiles, be converted to Christianity.

Verse 4. *He shall stand and feed*] The Messiah shall remain with his followers, supporting and governing them in the strength and majesty of the Lord, with all the miraculous interferences of his power, and all the glories of his grace.

And they shall abide] After this the Jews shall no more go astray, but shall remain one people with the Gentiles, under the one Shepherd and Bishop of all souls.

Newcome translates, "They shall be converted;" for instead of וישבו veyashebu, he reads וישבו veyashubu, which gives him the translation above. This is the reading of three MSS. of Kennicott's and De Rossi's, with the Syriac, Chaldee, and Vulgate.

For now shall he be great] The Messiah shall be great, as bringing salvation to the ends of the earth. All nations shall receive his religion, and he shall be universal King.

A. M. cir. 3294.
B. C. cir. 710.
A. U. C. cir. 44.
Numæ Pompili,
R. Roman.
cir. annum 6.

5 And this *man* ^a shall be the peace, when the Assyrian shall come into our land : and when he shall tread in our palaces, then shall we raise against him seven shepherds, and eight ^o principal men.

6 And they shall ^p waste the land of Assyria with the sword, and the land of ^q Nimrod ^r in the entrances thereof : thus shall he ^s deliver us from the Assyrian, when he cometh into our land, and when he treadeth within our borders.

7 And ^t the remnant of Jacob shall be in the midst of many people ^u as the dew from the LORD, as the showers upon the grass, that tarrieth not for man, nor waiteth for the sons of men.

^a Psa. lxxii. 7 ; Isa. ix. 6 ; Zech. ix. 10 ; Luke ii. 14 ; Eph. ii. 14. — ^o Heb. *princes of men*. — ^p Heb. *eat up*. — ^q Gen. x. 8, 10, 11.

Verse 5. *And this man shall be the peace*] This clause should be joined to the preceding verse, as it finishes the prophecy concerning our blessed Lord, who is the *Author* and *Prince of Israel* ; and shall finally give *peace* to all nations, by bringing them under his yoke.

When the Assyrian shall come] This is a new prophecy, and relates to the subversion of the Assyrian empire.

Then shall we raise against him seven shepherds] Supposed to mean the seven Maccabees, Mattathias and his five sons, and Hyrcanus, the son of Simon.

Eight principal men.] Eight princes, the Asmonean race ; beginning with Aristobulus, and ending with Herod, who was married to Mariamne. — Sharpe. Perhaps seven and eight are a definite for an indefinite number, as Eccl. xi. 2 ; Job v. 19. The prophet means the chiefs of the Medes and Babylonians, the prefects of different provinces who took Nineveh, whose number may have been what is here specified. — Newcome.

Calmet considers this as referring to the invasion of Judea by Cambyzes, when the Lord raised up against him the seven magi. He of them who passed for king of the Persians was the Smerdis of Herodotus, the Oropastes of Trogus, and the Artaxerxes of Ezra. These magi were put to death by seven Persian chiefs ; who, having delivered the empire from them, set one of themselves, Darius, the son of Hystaspes, upon the throne.

Verse 6. *The land of Nimrod*] Assyria, and Nineveh its capital ; and Babylon, which was also built by Nimrod, who was its first king, Gen. x. 11, 12, in the margin.

In the entrances thereof] At its posts or water-gates ; for it was by rendering themselves masters of the Euphrates that the Medes and Persians took the city, according to the prediction of Jeremiah, chap. li. 32, 36.

Calmet thinks that this refers to the deliverance of the land from Cambyzes by his death, and the insurrection of the eight princes mentioned above, who

8 And the remnant of Jacob shall be among the Gentiles in the midst of many people as a lion among the beasts of the forest, as a young lion among the flocks of ^v sheep : who, if he go through, both treadeth down, and teareth in pieces, and none can deliver.

9 Thine hand shall be lifted up upon thine adversaries, and all thine enemies shall be cut off.

10 ^w And it shall come to pass in that day, saith the LORD, that I will cut off thy horses out of the midst of thee, and I will destroy thy chariots :

11 And I will cut off the cities of thy land, and throw down all thy strongholds :

^r Or, with her own naked swords. — ^s Luke i. 71. — ^t Ver. 3. ^u Deut. xxxii. 2 ; Psa. lxxii. 6 ; cx. 3. — ^v Or, goats. — ^w Zech. ix. 10.

made themselves masters of the whole Babylonian empire, &c. Perhaps it is best to refer it to the invasion of Judea by Nebuchadnezzar ; and the final destruction of the Babylonish empire by Cyrus, who took Babylon, slew Belshazzar, and possessed himself of the kingdom.

Verse 7. *The remnant of Jacob*] From the reign of Darius Hystaspes (Ahasuerus, husband of Esther) the Jews were greatly favoured. Those who continued in Persia and Chaldea were greatly honoured under the protection of Mordecai and Esther. — Calmet. But others consider this as applying to the Maccabees.

As a dew from the Lord] Even during their captivity many of the Jews were the means of spreading the knowledge of the one true God ; see Dan. ii. 47 ; iii. 29 ; iv. 34 ; vi. 26. This may be the dew from the Lord mentioned here. When the Messiah appeared, the Gospel was preached by them ; and it shall again be propagated by their future glorious restoration, Rom. xi. 12, 25.

The grass, that tarrieth not for man] Which grass springs up without the attention and culture of man ; *לֵישׁ leish*, even the best and most skilful of men.

Nor waiteth for the sons of men.] לֵישׁ אָדָם *leishney adam*, for the sons of Adam, the first transgressor. The dew and the showers descend on the earth and water it, in order to render it fruitful ; and the grass springs up independently either of the worth or wickedness of man. All comes through God's bounty, who causes his sun to shine on the just and the unjust, and his rain to descend on the evil and the good.

Verse 8. *As a lion*] In this and the following verse the victories of the Maccabees are supposed to be foretold.

Verse 9. *All thine enemies shall be cut off.*] The Assyrians, who had destroyed Israel ; and the Babylonians, who had ruined Judah.

Verse 10. *I will cut off thy horses*] Thou shalt have no need of cavalry in thine armies ; God will fight for you.

Verse 11. *I will—throw down all thy strongholds*

A. M. cir. 3294.
B. C. cir. 710.
A. U. C. cir. 44.
Numæ Pompili
R. Roman.
cir. annum 6.

12 And I will cut off witchcrafts out of thine hand; and thou shalt have no more ² soothsayers.

13 ¹ Thy graven images also will I cut off, and thy ² standing images out of the midst of thee; and thou shalt ³ no more worship the work of thine hands.

² Isa. ii. 6.—¹ Zech. xiii. 2.—³ Or, statues.—⁴ Isa. ii. 8.

Thou shalt have no need of *fortified cities*; I will be thy defence.

Verse 12. *I will cut off witchcrafts*] Thou shalt seek help only in Jehovah thy God. They have had neither soothsayers, images, groves, nor high places, from the captivity to the present day.

14 And I will pluck up thy groves out of the midst of thee: so will I destroy thy ^b cities.

A. M. cir. 3294.
B. C. cir. 710.
A. U. C. cir. 44.
Numæ Pompili
R. Roman.
cir. annum 6.

15 And I will ^c execute vengeance in anger and fury upon the heathen, such as they have not heard.

^b Or, enemies.—^c Psal. cxlix. 7; ver. 8; 2 Thess. i. 8.

Verse 13. *Thy graven images also will I cut off*] Thou shalt be no more an idolatrous people.

Verse 15. *I will execute vengeance—upon the heathen*] And he did so; for the empires of the Assyrians, Chaldeans, and others, the sworn enemies of the Jews, have long since been utterly destroyed.

CHAPTER VI.

This chapter reproves and threatens. The manner of raising the attention by calling on man to urge his plea in the face of all nature, and on the inanimate creation to hear the expostulation of Jehovah with his people, is awakening and sublime. The words of Jehovah follow, 3–5. And God's mercies having been set forth to his people, one of them is introduced, in a beautiful dramatic form, asking what his duty is towards a God so gracious, 6, 7. The answer follows in the words of the prophet, 8; who goes on to upbraid the people of his charge with their injustice and idolatry, to which he ascribes want of success in their lawful undertakings, and those heavy calamities which are now impending, 9–15.

A. M. cir. 3294.
B. C. cir. 710.
A. U. C. cir. 44.
Numæ Pompili
R. Roman.
cir. annum 6.

HEAR ye now what the LORD saith; Arise, contend thou ^a before the mountains, and let the hills hear thy voice.

2 ^b Hear ye, O mountains, ^c the LORD's controversy, and ye strong foundations of the earth: for ^d the LORD hath a controversy with his people, and he will plead with Israel.

^a Or, with.—^b Deut. xxxii. 1; Psal. i. 1, 4; Isa. i. 2.—^c Hos. xii. 2.—^d Isa. i. 18; v. 3, 4; xliiii. 26; Hos. iv. 1.

NOTES ON CHAP. VI.

Verse 1. *Arise, contend thou*] This chapter is a sort of *dialogue* between God and the people. God speaks the *five* first verses, and convicts the people of sin, righteousness, and judgment. The PEOPLE, convinced of their iniquity, deprecate God's judgments, in the *sixth* and *seventh* verses. In the *eighth* verse God prescribes the way in which they are to be saved; and then the *prophet*, by the command of God, goes on to remonstrate from the *ninth* verse to the end of the chapter.

Verse 2. *Hear ye, O mountains*] Micah, as God's advocate, summons this people into judgment, and makes an appeal to inanimate creation against them. He had spoken to the priests, to the princes, to the people. He had done every thing that was necessary to make them wise, and holy, and happy; they had uniformly disobeyed, and were ever ungrateful. It was not consistent with either the justice or mercy of God to permit them to go on without reprobation and punishment. He now calls them into judgment; and such was the nature of their crimes that, to heighten

3 O my people, ^e what have I done unto thee? and wherein have I wearied thee? testify against me.

A. M. cir. 3294.
B. C. cir. 710.
A. U. C. cir. 44.
Numæ Pompili
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cir. annum 6.

4 ^f For I brought thee up out of the land of Egypt, and redeemed thee out of the house of servants; and I sent before thee Moses, Aaron, and Miriam.

^e Jer. ii. 5, 31.—^f Exod. xii. 51; xiv. 30; xx. 2; Deut. iv. 20; Amos ii. 10.

the effect, and show what reason he had to punish such a people, he appeals to *inanimate creation*. Their ingratitude and rebellion are sufficient to make the *mountains, the hills, and the strong foundations of the earth* to hear, tremble, and give judgment against them. This, then, is the *Lord's controversy* with his people, and thus he will plead with Israel.

Verse 3. *O my people, what have I done unto thee?*] They are called to show why God should not pronounce sentence upon them. This condescension is truly astonishing! God appears to humble himself to his creatures. You have acted basely, treacherously, and ungratefully to me; this had already been proved by the prophets. What *cause* have I given you for such conduct? I have required a *religious service* from you; but have I wearied you by a fatiguing round of difficult duties? If I have, now testify against me; and you shall be first heard, and your plea received, if it be reasonable and good. They are silent; and God proceeds, and states what he has done for them.

Verse 4. *I brought thee up out of the land of Egypt*] Where you were *slaves*, and grievously op-

A. M. cir. 3294. 5 O my people, remember now
B. C. cir. 710. what ^ε Balak king of Moab con-
A. U. C. cir. 44. sulted, and what Balaam the son
Num. = Pompili, of Beor answered him from
K. Roman., of Shittim unto Gilgal; that ye may know
cir. annum 6. ^ι the righteousness of the LORD.

6 Wherewith shall I come before the LORD,
and bow myself before the high God? shall
I come before him with burnt-offerings, with
calves ^κ of a year old?

^ε Num. xxii. 5; xxiii. 7; xxiv. 10, 11; Deut. xxiii. 4, 5; Josh.
xxiv. 9, 10; Rev. ii. 14.—^h Num. xxv. 1; xxiii. 49; Josh.
iv. 19; v. 10.—ⁱ Judg. v. 11.—^k Heb. sons of a year?
^l Psal. i. 9; li. 16; Isa. i. 11.—^m Job xxix. 6.

pressed; from all this I redeemed you. Was this a
small benefit? I sent before thee MOSES, my chosen
servant, and instructed him that he might be your
leader and lawgiver. I sent with him AARON, that he
might be your priest, and transact all spiritual matters
between myself and you, in offerings, sacrifices, and
atonements. I sent MIRIAM, to whom I gave the spirit
of prophecy, that she might tell you things to come, and
be the director of your females. To this sense the
Chaldee, "I have sent three prophets before you;
Moses, that he might teach you the tradition of judg-
ments; Aaron, that he might make atonement for
the people; and Miriam, that she might instruct the
females."

Verse 5. Remember now what Balak king of Moab
consulted] He sent for Balaam to curse your fathers;
but by my influence he was obliged to bless them. See
Num. xxii. and xxiii., and the notes there, where this
subject is largely considered.

From Shittim unto Gilgal] From the encampment
at Shittim, Num. xxv. 1, on the way to that of Gilgal,
Josh. iv. 19. Balaam gave different answers in the
interval between these places. We may suppose that
the encampments of Israel advanced slowly to that part
of Jordan which was opposite to Gilgal. The Chaldee
has, "Were there not wonderful things done in your
behalf from the valley of Shittim to the house of Gil-
gal?" See Josh. iii. 1; iv. 20. Thus there will be a
reference to the miraculous passage over Jordan. See
Newcome.

That ye may know the righteousness] The just,
equitable, and merciful dealing of the Most High.
Recollect those things, that ye may have a proper im-
pression of this. There are many interpretations given
of this rather obscure clause; what I have proposed
seems to me the most simple.

This is the sum of the address; and here the case
of the plaintiff terminates, the prisoners being called to
show why the sentence of the law should not be pro-
nounced. I make no apology for using any forensic
terms, as the passages before us refer to a case brought
into a court to be judged, and the terms in the original
are all such as are proper for a court of justice; and
the thing itself is called the Lord's controversy, רִיב
יְהוָה rib Yehovah, Jehovah's suit at law. And hence
it is said, He will plead, litigate, with Israel.

Verse 6. Wherewith shall I come before the Lord]

7 ¹ Will the LORD be pleased A. M. cir. 3294.
with thousands of rams, or with B. C. cir. 710.
ten thousands of ^m rivers of oil? A. U. C. cir. 44.
ⁿ shall I give my first-born for Num. = Pompili,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 6. my transgression, the fruit of my ^o body for
the sin of my soul?

8 He hath ^p showed thee, O man, what
is good; and what doth the LORD require of
thee, but ^q to do justly, and to love mercy, and
to ^r walk humbly with thy God?

^p 2 Kings xvi. 3; xxi. 6; xxiii. 10; Jer. vii. 31; xix. 5; Ezek.
xxiii. 37.—^o Heb. belly.—^p Deut. x. 12; 1 Sam. xv. 22; Hos.
vi. 6; xii. 6.—^q Gen. xviii. 19; Isa. i. 17.—^r Heb. humble
thyself to walk.

Now the people, as defendants, appear; but instead
of vindicating themselves, or attempting to dispute
what has been alleged against them, they seem at once
to plead guilty; and now anxiously inquire how they
shall appease the wrath of the Judge, how they shall
make atonement for the sins already committed.

Bow myself before the high God] They wish to
pray, and to make supplication to their Judge; but
how shall they come before him? They have no right
to come into his presence. Some offering must be
brought; but of what kind, or of what value? Their
sin is unprecedented, and usual methods of access will
not avail. They are distracted in their minds, and make
a variety of proposals to themselves, some rational,
some absurd and impossible, and some even sinful.

Shall I come before him with burnt-offerings] This
is reasonable, and according to the law; but this will
be insufficient.

Verse 7. Will the Lord be pleased with thousands
of rams] These might be procured, though with diffi-
culty; but conscience says, neither will these do.

With ten thousands of rivers of oil] This is absurd
and impossible; but could even these be procured,
could they all make atonement for such guilt, and
ingratitude, and rebellion?

Shall I give my first-born for my transgression]
This was sinful and wicked; but such offerings had
been made by the Phœnicians, and their successors the
Carthaginians; and this very custom was copied by
the corrupt Israelites. See some cases of such offer-
ings, 2 Kings iii. 27; Lev. xx. 27.

The fruit of my body for the sin of my soul?] This
clause is an explanation of the former. Shall I make
the first-born, the best and goodliest of my children,
חַטָּאת chattath, a SIN-OFFERING for my soul? And
thus the original is used in a multitude of places.

When they had put all these questions to their rea-
son and conscience, they found no satisfaction; their
distraction is increased, and despair is about to take place,
when Jehovah, the plaintiff, in his mercy interposes:

Verse 8. He hath showed thee, O man, what is
good] All the modes of expiation which ye have
proposed are, in the sight of God, unavailable; they
cannot do away the evil, nor purify from the guilt of
sin. He himself has shown thee what is good; that
which is profitable to thee, and pleasing to himself.
And what is that? Answer. Thou art—

A. M. cir. 3294.
B. C. cir. 710.
A. U. C. cir. 44.
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cir. annum 6.

9 The ^s LORD's voice crieth unto the city, and ^t the man of wisdom shall see thy name: hear ye the rod, and who hath appointed it.

10 ^a Are there yet the treasures of wickedness in the house of the wicked, and the

^a Deut. xv. 5; xxvi. 17; xxviii. 1, 2; xxx. 10.—^o Or, thy name shall see that which is.—^o Or, Is there yet unto every man a house of the wicked, &c.—^r Hebrew, measure of leanness,

I. To do justly; to give to all their due.

1. To God his due; thy heart, thy body, soul, and spirit; thy wisdom, understanding, judgment. "To love him with all thy heart, soul, mind, and strength, and thy neighbour as thyself." This is God's due and right from every man.

2. Thou art to give thy neighbour his due; to do to him as thou wouldst that he should do to thee, never working ill to him.

3. Thou art to give to thyself thy due; not to deprive thy soul of what God has provided for it; to keep thy body in temperance, sobriety, and chastity; avoiding all excesses, both in action and passion.

II. Thou art to love mercy; not only to do what justice requires, but also what mercy, kindness, benevolence, and charity require.

III. But how art thou to do this? Thou art to walk humbly with thy God; הַנִּצְנִי hatsnea, to humble thyself to walk. This implies to acknowledge thy iniquity, and submit to be saved by his free mercy, as thou hast already found that no kind of offering or sacrifice can avail. Without this humiliation of soul there never was, there never can be, any walking with God; for without his mercy no soul can be saved; and he must be thy God before thou canst walk with him. Many, when they hear the nature of sin pointed out, and the way of salvation made plain through the blood of the Lamb, have shut their eyes both against sin and the proper sacrifice for it, and parried all exhortation, threatening, &c., with this text: "God requires nothing of us but to do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with him." Now I ask any man, Art thou willing to stand or fall by this text? And it would cost me neither much time nor much pains to show that on this ground no soul of man can be saved. Nor does God say that this doing justly, &c., shall merit eternal glory. No. He shows that in this way all men should walk; that this is the duty of every rational being: but he well knows that no fallen soul can act thus without especial assistance from him, and that it is only the regenerate man, the man who has found redemption through the blood of the cross, and has God for his God, that can thus act and walk. Salvation is of the mere mercy of God alone; for by the works of the law shall no flesh be justified.

The manner of raising attention, says Bp. Newcome, on ver. 1, 2, by calling on man to urge his plea in the face of all nature, and on the inanimate creation to hear the expostulation of Jehovah with his people, is truly awakening and magnificent. The words of Jehovah follow in ver. 3, 4, 5. And God's mercies having been set before the people, one of them is introduced in a beautiful dramatic form; asking what his duty is

scant measure ^w that is abominable?

11 ^x Shall I count them pure with the ^y wicked balances, and with the bag of deceitful weights?

12 For the rich men thereof are full of vicio-

Amos viii. 5.—^w Deuteronomy xxv. 13-16; Proverbs xi. 1; xx. 10, 23.—^x Or, Shall I be pure with, &c.—^y Hos. xii. 7.

towards so gracious a God, ver. 6, 7. The answer follows in the words of the prophet, ver. 8. Some think we have a sort of dialogue between Balak and Balaam, represented to us in the prophetic way. The king of Moab speaks, ver. 6. Balaam replies by another question in the two first hemistichs of ver. 7. The king of Moab rejoins in the remaining part of the verse; and Balaam replies, ver. 8. Bps. Butler and Lowth favour this. I cannot agree.

Verse 9. The Lord's voice crieth unto the city] No man is found to hear; but the man of wisdom will hear, תִּשְׁמַע tushiyah; a word frequent in the writings of Solomon and Job, signifying wisdom, wealth, substance, reason, essence, happiness; any thing that is complete; or that which is substantial, in opposition to vanity, emptiness, mere show, unsubstantiality. When God speaks, the man of common sense, who has any knowledge of God or his own soul, will see thy name; but instead of יִרְאֶה yireh, will see, the Septuagint, Syriac, Vulgate, and Arabic, with twelve of Kennicott's and De Rossi's MSS., have read יִרְאֶה yirey, they that fear. The Vulgate reads:—

Et salus erit timentibus nomen tuum.

"And thou shalt be salvation to them that fear thy name."

The Septuagint—Και σωσει φοβουμενους το ονομα αυτου.

And he shall save those who fear his name.—This the Arabic copies.

The Targum has, "And the teachers shall fear the name." That is, יִרְאֶה Yehovah.

The French Bible is very strange:—

Car ton nom voit comme il va de tout.

"For thy name sees how every thing goes."

The word תִּשְׁמַע tushiyah, mentioned above, which occasions all the difficulty, has been read with an ^y ain by the Vulgate and Septuagint, as coming from the root יָשַׁע yasha, to be saved; and it is very likely that this was the original reading. The two last letters in the word, תִּשְׁ, might have been easily mistaken in the MS. for the letter ^y, where I may suppose the word stood thus, תִּישַׁע, shall be saved; and as several MSS. read יִרְאֶה yirey, they who fear, instead of יִרְאֶה yireh, he shall see, the whole clause might have been just what it appears in the Vulgate and Septuagint. It is also necessary to remark that the word in dispute has various forms in some MSS., which is a strong presumption against its authenticity. See Kennicott and De Rossi.

Verse 10. Are there yet the treasures of wickedness] Such as false balances and deceitful weights. See on

A. M. cir. 3294.
B. C. cir. 710.
A. U. C. cir. 44.
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lence, and the inhabitants thereof have spoken lies, and *their tongue is deceitful in their mouth.

13 Therefore also will I ^a make thee sick in smiting thee, in making thee desolate because of thy sins.

14 ^b Thou shalt eat, but not be satisfied; and thy casting down shall be in the midst of thee; and thou shalt take hold, but shalt not deliver; and that which thou deliverest will I give up to the sword.

^a Jer. ix. 3, 5, 6, 8.—^b Lev. xxvi. 16; Psa. cvii. 17, 18.
^b Lev. xxvi. 26; Hos. iv. 10.—^c Deut. xxviii. 38, 39, 40; Amos v. 11; Zeph. i. 13; Hag. i. 6.—^d Or, he doth much keep thee, &c.

Hos. xii. 7. This shows that they were not DOING JUSTLY. They did not give to each his due.

Verse 12. For the rich men thereof are full of violence] This shows that they did not love mercy.

The inhabitants thereof have spoken lies] This shows that they did not humble themselves to walk with God.

Verse 13. Will I make thee sick in smiting thee] Perhaps better, "I also am weary with smiting thee, in making thee desolate for thy sins." They were corrected, but to no purpose; they had stroke upon stroke, but were not amended.

Verse 14. Thou shalt eat, but not be satisfied] All thy possessions are cursed, because of thy sins; and thou hast no real good in all thy enjoyments.

And thy casting down] For ושיחך veyeshchacha, "thy casting down," Newcome, by transposing the ח and ש, reads ויחשך veyechshach, "and it shall be dark;" and this is probably the true reading. The Arabic and Septuagint have read the same. "There shall be calamity in the midst of thee." It shall have its seat and throne among you.

15 Thou shalt ^e sow, but thou shalt not reap; thou shalt tread the olives, but thou shalt not anoint thee with oil; and sweet wine, but shalt not drink wine.

16 For ^d the statutes of ^e Omri are ^f kept, and all the works of the house of ^g Ahab, and ye walk in their counsels; that I should make thee ^h a ⁱ desolation, and the inhabitants thereof a hissing: therefore ye shall bear the ^k reproach of my people.

^e 1 Kings xvi. 25, 26.—^f Hos. v. 11.—^g 1 Kings xvi. 30, &c.; xxi. 25, 26; 2 Kings xxi. 3.—^h 1 Kings ix. 8; Jer. xix. 8.
ⁱ Or, astonishment.—^k Isa. xxv. 8; Jer. li. 51; Lam. v. 1.

Verse 15. Thou shalt sow, but thou shalt not reap] Thou shalt labour to amass property, but thou shalt not have God's blessing; and whatever thou collectest, thy enemies shall carry away. And at last carry thyself into captivity.

Verse 16. The statutes of Omri are kept] Omri, king of Israel, the father of Ahab, was one of the worst kings the Israelites ever had; and Ahab followed in his wicked father's steps. The statutes of those kings were the very grossest idolatry. Jezebel, wife of the latter, and daughter of Ithobaal, king of Tyre, had no fellow on earth. From her Shakspeare seems to have drawn the character of Lady Macbeth; a woman, like her prototype, mixed up of tigress and fiend, without addition. Omri, Ahab, and Jezebel, were the models followed by the Israelites in the days of this prophet.

The inhabitants thereof a hissing] לשרקה lishrekah, "for a shriek;" because those who should see them should be both astonished and affrighted at them.

There are few chapters in the prophets, or in the Bible, superior to this for genuine worth and importance. The structure is as elegant as it is impressive; and it is every way worthy of the Spirit of God.

CHAPTER VII.

The prophet begins this chapter with lamenting the decay of piety and the growth of ungodliness, using a beautiful allegory to imply (as explained in verse 2) that the good man is as seldom to be met with as the early fig of best quality in the advanced season, or the cluster after the vintage, 1, 2. He then reproves and threatens in terms so expressive of great calamities as to be applied in the New Testament to times of the hottest persecution, 3-6. See Matt. x. 35, 36. Notwithstanding which a Jew is immediately introduced declaring, in the name of his captive people, the strongest faith in the mercy of God, the most submissive resignation to his will, and the firmest hope in his favour in future times, when they should triumph over their enemies, 7-10. The prophet upon this resumes the discourse, and predicts their great prosperity and increase, 11, 12; although the whole land of Israel must first be desolated on account of the great wickedness of its inhabitants, 13. The prophet intercedes in behalf of his people, 14. After which God is introduced promising, in very ample terms, their future restoration and prosperity, 15-17. And then, to conclude, a chorus of Jews is introduced, singing a beautiful hymn of thanksgiving, suggested by the gracious promises which precede, 18-20.

A. M. cir. 3294.
B. C. cir. 710.
A. U. C. cir. 44.
Numæ Pompili,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 6.

WO is me! for I am as
a when they have gathered
the summer fruits, as b the grape-
gleanings of the vintage: there

is no cluster to eat: c my soul desireth the
first-ripe fruit.

2 The d good e man is perished out
of the earth: and there is none upright
among men: they all lie in wait for blood;
f they hunt every man his brother with a
net.

3 That they may do evil with both hands

a Heb. the gatherings of summer.—b Isa. xvii. 6; xxiv.
13.—c Isa. xxviii. 4; Hos. ix. 10.—d Psa. xii. 1; xiv. 1, 3;
Isa. lvii. 1.—e Or, godly, or merciful.

NOTES ON CHAP. VII.

Verse 1. *Wo is me!*] This is a continuation of the preceding discourse. And here the prophet points out the small number of the upright to be found in the land. He himself seemed to be the only person who was on God's side; and he considers himself as a solitary grape, which had escaped the general gathering. The word קץ *kayits*, which is sometimes used for summer, and summer fruits in general, is here translated late figs; and may here, says Bishop Newcome, be opposed to the early ripe fig of superior quality. See on Hos. ix. 10, and Amos viii. 1, 2. He desired to see the first-ripe fruit—distinguished and eminent piety; but he found nothing but a very imperfect or spurious kind of godliness.

Verse 2. *The good man is perished out of the earth!* A similar sentiment may be found, Psa. xii. 1; Isa. lvii. 1. As the early fig of excellent flavour cannot be found in the advanced season of summer, or a choice cluster of grapes after vintage, so neither can the good and upright man be discovered by searching in Israel. This comparison, says Bp. Newcome, is beautifully implied.

They hunt every man his brother with a net.] This appears to be an allusion to the ancient mode of duel between the *retiarus* and *secutor*. The former had a casting net, which he endeavoured to throw over the head of his antagonist, that he might then despatch him with his short sword. The other parried the cast; and when the *retiarus* missed, he was obliged to run about the field to get time to set his net in right order for another throw. While he ran, the other followed, that he might despatch him before he should be able to recover the proper position of his net; and hence the latter was called *secutor*, the pursuer, as the other was called *retiarus*, or the net man. I have explained this before on Job, and other places; but because it is rarely noticed by commentators, I explain the allusion here once more. Abp. Newcome, by not attending to this, has translated אִישׁ אֶת אֶחָיו יָצוּדוּ חֶרֶם *ish eth achihu yatsudu cherem*, "They hunt every man his brother for his destruction;" though he puts net in the margin.

Verse 3. *That they may do evil with both hands!* That is, earnestly, greedily, to the uttermost of their power. The Vulgate translates: *Malum manuum*

earnestly, the prince asketh,
h and the judge asketh for a re-
ward; and the great man, he
uttereth i his mischievous desire:
so they wrap it up.

4 The best of them k is as a brier: the most
upright is sharper than a thorn hedge: the
day of thy watchmen and thy visitation com-
eth; now shall be their perplexity.

5 l Trust ye not in a friend, put ye not con-
fidence in a guide: keep the doors of thy mouth
from her that lieth in thy bosom.

f Hab. i. 15.—g Hos. iv. 18.—h Isa. i. 23; chap. iii. 11.
i Heb. the mischief of his soul.—k 2 Sam. xxiii. 6, 7; Ezek. ii. 6;
see Isa. lv. 13.—l Jer. ix. 4.

suarum dicunt bonum; "The evil of their hands they call good."

The prince asketh] A bribe, to forward claims in his court.

The judge asketh for a reward] That he may decide the cause in favour of him who gives most money, whether the cause be good or evil. This was notoriously the case in our own country before the giving of *Magna Charta*; and hence that provision, *Nulli vendemus iustitiam aut rectum*: "We will not sell justice to any man." And this was not the only country in which justice and judgment were put to sale.

The great man, he uttereth his mischievous desire] Such consider themselves above law, and they make no secret of their unjust determinations. And so they wrap it up—they all conjoin in doing evil in their several offices, and oppressing the poor; so our translators have interpreted the original וַיַּעֲבִיטוּהָ *vayeeabtuha*, which the versions translate variously. Newcome has, "And they do abominably."

Verse 4. *The best of them is as a brier]* They are useless in themselves, and cannot be touched without wounding him that comes in contact with them. He alludes to the thick thorn hedges, still frequent in Palestine.

The day of thy watchmen] The day of vengeance, which the prophets have foreseen and proclaimed, is at hand. Now shall be their perplexity; no more wrapping up, all shall be unfolded. In that day every man will wish that he were different from what he is found to be; but he shall be judged for what he is, and for the deeds he has done.

Verse 5. *Trust ye not in a friend]* These times will be so evil, and the people so wicked, that all bonds will be dissolved; and even the most intimate will betray each other, when they can hope to serve themselves by it.

On this passage, in the year 1798, I find I have written as follows:—

"Trust ye not in a friend.—Several of those whom I have delighted to call by that name have deceived me.

"Put ye not confidence in a guide.—Had I followed some of these I should have gone to perdition.

"Keep the door of thy mouth from her that lieth in thy bosom.—My wife alone never deceived me."

It is now twenty-seven years since, and I find no cause to alter what I then wrote.

A. M. cir. 3294.
B. C. cir. 710.
A. U. C. cir. 44.
Numæ Pompili,
R. Roman.,
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A. M. cir. 3294.
B. C. cir. 710.
A. U. C. cir. 44.
Nunæ Pompili,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 6.

6 For ^mthe son dishonoureth
the father, the daughter riseth up
against her mother, the daughter-
in-law against her mother-in-law;
a man's enemies are the men of his own house.

7 Therefore ^aI will look unto the LORD : I
will wait for the God of my salvation : my
God will hear me.

8 ^oRejoice not against me, O mine enemy :
^pwhen I fall, I shall arise ; when I sit in
darkness, ^qthe LORD shall be a light unto me.

9 ^rI will bear the indignation of the LORD,
because I have sinned against him, until he
plead my cause, and execute judgment for me :
^she will bring me forth to the light, and I shall
behold his righteousness.

^m Ezek. xii. 7 ; Matt. x. 21, 35, 36 ; Luke xii. 53 ; xxi. 16 ;
^p 2 Tim. iii. 2, 3.—^q Isa. viii. 17.—^r Prov. xxiv. 17 ; Lam. iv.
21.—^s Psa. xxxvii. 24 ; Prov. xxiv. 16.—^t Psa. xxvii. 1.
^u Lam. iii. 39.—^v Psa. xxxvii. 6.—^w Or, And thou wilt see her
that is mine enemy, and cover her with shame.—^x Psa. xxxv. 26.

Verse 6. *For the son dishonoureth the father*] See
the use our Lord has made of these words, where he
quotes them, Matt. x. 21, 25, 36, and the notes there.

Verse 7. *Therefore I will look unto the Lord*] Be-
cause things are so, I will trust in the Lord more firmly,
wait for him more patiently, and more confidently ex-
pect to be supported, defended, and saved.

Verse 8. *Rejoice not against me, O mine enemy*] The
captive Israelites are introduced as speaking here
and in the preceding verse. The enemy are the As-
syrians and Chaldeans ; the fall is their idolatry and
consequent captivity ; the darkness, the calamities they
suffered in that captivity ; their rise and light, their
restoration and consequent blessedness.

To rejoice over the fall or miseries of any man,
betrays a malignant spirit. I have known several in-
stances where people professing to hold a very pure
and Christian creed, having become unfaithful and
fallen into sin, their opponents, who held a very impure
and unchristian creed, have exulted with " Ha, ha ! so
would we have it !" and have shown their malignity
more fully, by giving all possible publicity and circula-
tion to such accounts. Perhaps in the sight of God
this was worse than the poor wretch's fall, in which
they exulted as having taken place in one who held a
creed different from their own. But these arose again
from their fall, while those jesters at holiness continued
in the gall of bitterness and bonds of inward corruption.

Verse 9. *I will bear the indignation of the Lord*] The
words of the penitent captives, acknowledging their
sins and praying for mercy.

Until he plead my cause] And wo to the slanderers,
when God undertakes to plead for the fallen who have
returned to him with deep compunction of heart, seek-
ing redemption in the blood of the cross.

Verse 10. *Then she that is mine enemy*] This may
refer particularly to the city of Babylon.

Shall she be trodden down] Literally fulfilled in the
sackage of that city by the Persians, and its consequent

10 ^tThen she that is mine
enemy shall see it, and ^ushame
shall cover her which said unto me,
^vWhere is the LORD thy God ?

^wmine eyes shall behold her : now ^xshall she be
trodden down ^yas the mire of the streets.

11 In the day that thy ^zwalls are to be built,
in that day shall the decree be far removed.

12 In that day also ^ahe shall come even to
thee from Assyria, ^band from the fortified
cities, and from the fortress even to the river,
and from sea to sea, and from mountain to
mountain.

13 ^cNotwithstanding the land shall be de-
solate because of them that dwell therein,
^dfor the fruit of their doings.

^v Psa. xlii. 3, 10 ; lxxix. 10 ; cxv. 2 ; Joel ii. 17.—^w Chap. iv. 11.
^x Heb. she shall be for a treading down.—^y 2 Sam. xxii. 43 ;
Zech. x. 5.—^z Amos ix. 11, &c.—^a Isa. xi. 16 ; xix. 23, &c. ;
xxvii. 13 ; Hos. xi. 11.—^b Or, even to.—^c Or, After that it
hath been.—^d Jer. xxi. 14 ; chap. iii. 12.

total ruin. It became as mire ; its walls, formed of
brick kneaded with straw and baked in the sun, becom-
ing exposed to the wet, dissolved, so that a vestige of the
city remains not, except a few bricks digged from un-
der the rubbish, several pieces of which now lie before
me, and show the perishing materials of which the
head of this proud empire was composed.

Verse 11. *In the day that thy walls are to be built*] This
refers to Jerusalem ; the decree, to the purpose
of God to deliver the people into captivity. " This
shall be far removed." God having purposed their
return, I cannot think, with some commentators, that
this verse contains threatenings against Jerusalem, and
not promises. See the first chapter of Haggai, where
the subject is similar ; and the restoration of Jerusalem
is certainly what the prophet describes.

Verse 12. *In that day also he shall come*] Bp.
Newcome translates :—

" And in that day they shall come unto thee
From Assyria and the fenced cities :
And from Egypt even unto the river

Calmet translates :—

" They shall come to thee from Assyria even unto Egypt,
And from Egypt even to the river ; (Euphrates ;)
And from one sea to another, and from one moun-
tain to another."

This, says he, gives an easy sense ; whereas we
cannot tell where to find those fortified cities spoken
of by other translators. The Israelites were to return
from their captivity, and re-occupy their ancient coun-
try from Assyria to Egypt ; that is, from the river
Euphrates to the river Nile ; and from the Mediter-
ranean Sea to the Ocean ; and from Mount Liba-
nus to the mountains of Arabia Petræa, or Mount
Seir. See Amos viii. 12. This prediction was liter-
ally fulfilled under the Asmoneans. The Jewish
nation was greatly extended and very powerful under
Herod, at the time that our Lord was born. See Calmet.

Verse 13. *Notwithstanding the land shall be deso-*

A. M. cir. 3294.
B. C. cir. 710.
A. U. C. cir. 44.
Numæ Pompili.
R. Roman.
cir. annum 6.

14 "Feed thy people with thy rod, the flock of thine heritage, which dwell solitarily in the wood, in the midst of Carmel: let them feed in Bashan and Gilead, as in the days of old.

15 "According to the days of thy coming out of the land of Egypt will I show unto him marvellous things.

16 The nations ^b shall see and be confounded at all their might: ⁱ they shall lay their hand upon their mouth, their ears shall be deaf.

17 They shall lick the ^k dust like a serpent, ^l they shall move out of their holes like ^m worms of the earth: ⁿ they shall be afraid of

^c Or, *Rule*; Psa. xxviii. 9; chap. v. 4.—^d Isa. xxxviii. 24.
^e Psa. lxxviii. 22; lxxviii. 12.—^f Isa. xxvi. 11.—^g Job. xli. 5; xxxix. 9.—^h Psa. lxxii. 9; Isa. xlix. 23.—ⁱ Psa. xviii. 45.

[*late*] This should be translated in the preter tense, "Though the land **HAD** been desolate;" that is, the land of Israel had been desolate during the captivity, which captivity was the "fruit of the evil doings of them that had dwelt therein."

Verse 14. *Feed thy people with thy rod* בִּשְׂבִיטָךָ *beshibtecha*, "with thy crook." The shepherd's crook is most certainly designed, as the word *flock* immediately following shows. No *rod of correction* or *affliction* is here intended; nor does the word mean such.

[*Solitarily*] They have been long without a shepherd or spiritual governor.

[*In the midst of Carmel*] Very fruitful in vines.

[*Bashan and Gilead*] Proverbially fruitful in pasturages.

Verse 15. *According to the days* [This is the answer to the prophet's prayer; and God says he will protect, save, defend, and *work miracles for them* in their restoration, such as he wrought for their fathers in their return from Egypt to the promised land.

Verse 16. *The nations shall see and be confounded*] Whether the words in these verses (15, 16, and 17) be applied to the return from the Babylonish captivity, or to the prosperity of the Jews under the Maccabees, they may be understood as ultimately applicable to the final restoration of this people, and their lasting prosperity under the Gospel.

Verse 18. *Who is a God like unto thee, &c.*] Here is a challenge to all idol worshippers, and to all those who take false views of the true God, to show his like. See his characters; they are immediately subjoined.

1. *He pardoneth iniquity.* This is the prerogative of God alone; of that Being who alone has power to *save* or to *destroy*.

2. *He passeth by transgression.* He can heal *backsliding*, and restore them that are fallen.

3. *He retaineth not his anger for ever.* Though,

the LORD our God, and shall fear because of thee.

18 "Who is a God like unto thee, that ^p pardoneth iniquity, and passeth by the transgression of ^q the remnant of his heritage? ^r He retaineth not his anger for ever, because he delighteth in mercy.

19 He will turn again, he will have compassion upon us; he will subdue our iniquities; and thou wilt cast all their sins into the depths of the sea.

20 "Thou wilt perform the truth to Jacob, and the mercy to Abraham, ^t which thou hast sworn unto our fathers from the days of old.

^m Or, *creeping things*.—ⁿ Jer. xxxiii. 9.—^o Exod. xv. 11.
^p Exod. xxxiv. 6, 7; Jer. i. 20.—^q Ch. iv. 7; v. 3, 7, 8.—^r Psa. ciii. 9; Isa. lvii. 10; Jer. iii. 5.—^s Luke i. 72, 73.—^t Psa. cv. 9, 10.

justly displeased because of sin, he pours out his judgments upon the wicked; yet when they return to him, he shows "that he retaineth not his anger for ever," but is indescribably ready to save them.

4. *He delighteth in mercy.* Judgment is his strange work: he is ever more ready to *save* than to *destroy*. Nothing can *please him better* than having the opportunity, from the return and repentance of the sinner, to show him that mercy without which he must perish everlastingly.

5. Because he is such a God—1. "He will turn again." His face has been long turned from us, because of our sins. 2. "He will have compassion upon us," pity our state, and feel for our sorrows. 3. "He will subdue our iniquities." Though they have been mighty, he will bring them down, and bruise them under our feet. 4. "He will cast all their sins into the depths of the sea." Will fully pardon them, and never more remember them against us. Instead of חַטֹּאתָם *chattotham*, THEIR sins, five MSS. of *KenNICOTT's* and *De Rossi's*, with the *Septuagint*, *Syriac*, *Vulgate*, and *Arabic*, read חַטֹּאתֵינוּ *chattotheynu*, OUR sins. He will plunge them into eternal oblivion, never more to come into sight or remembrance; like a stone dropped into the "depths of the sea."

Verse 20. *Thou wilt perform the truth to Jacob*] The *promises* which he has made to Jacob and his posterity. Not one of them can ever fall to the ground. "And the mercy to Abraham, which thou hast sworn;" viz., that "in his Seed all the families of the earth should be blessed;" that the *Messiah* should come from ABRAHAM, through his son ISAAC, by JACOB and DAVID; be a light to lighten the Gentiles, and the glory of his people Israel. And this *promise*, and this *oath*, God has most signally fulfilled by the *incarnation of Christ*, who was sent to bless us by turning away every one of us from his iniquities; and for this purpose he was delivered for our offences, and rose again for our justification; and repentance and remission of sins are preached in his name to all nations.

The proclamation was *first* made at Jerusalem; and that the prophet refers to *this*, is evident from the use made of these words by Zacharias, the father of John the Baptist, when, under the *full afflatus of the Spirit of God*, he quoted this prophecy of Micah, as fulfilled in the *incarnation of Christ*, Luke i. 72, 73. The *Chaldee* paraphrases this last verse with spirit and propriety: "Thou wilt give the truth to Jacob his son, as thou hast promised by oath to him in Beth-el. And the mercy to Abraham and to his seed after him, as thou didst swear to him amidst the divisions. Thou wilt be mindful of us on account of the binding of Isaac, who was bound upon the altar before thee.

And thou wilt do us that good, which, from the most ancient days, thou hast promised to our fathers by an oath." *Between the divisions*, refers to the covenant made between God and Abraham, Gen. xv. 9, 10, 11, 17, 18. Well might the prophet exult in his challenge to earth and hell. WHO IS A GOD LIKE UNTO THEE! Hell is speechless, earth is dumb. Infidels dare not open their mouths!!! Hallelujah! מִי אֵל כִּי יִיךָ *mi El camocha!* JESUS is the mighty God and Saviour, pardoning iniquity, transgression, and sin, and saving to the uttermost all that come unto God through him. Blessed be God! Reader, lay this to heart.

INTRODUCTION TO THE BOOK

OF THE

P R O P H E T N A H U M.

NAHUM, the *seventh* of the *twelve* minor prophets, was a native of Elkoshai, a little village of Galilee, whose ruins were still in being in the time of St. Jerome. However there are some who think that Elkoshai is rather the name of his father, and that the place of his birth was Bethabor, or Bethabara, beyond Jordan. They used to show the tomb of the prophet at a village called Beth-gabre, now called Gibbin, near Emmaus. The Chaldee calls him Nahum of Beth-koshi, or of Beth-kitsi; but the situation of this place is as much unknown as that of Elkoshai.

The particular circumstances of the life of Nahum are altogether unknown. His prophecy consists of *three* chapters, which make up but *one* discourse, wherein he foretells the destruction of Nineveh. He describes it in so lovely and pathetic a manner, that he seems to have been upon the spot to declare to the Ninevites the destruction of their city.

Opinions are divided as to the time in which he prophesied. Josephus will have it that he foretold the fall of Nineveh *one hundred and fifteen* years before it happened, which will bring the time of Nahum to that of King Ahaz. The Jews say that he prophesied under Manasseh. We are inclined to be of St. Jerome's opinion, that he foretold the destruction of Nineveh in the time of Hezekiah, and after the war of Sennacherib in Egypt, mentioned by Berosus. Nahum speaks plainly of the taking of No-Ammon, a city of Egypt; of the haughtiness of Rabshakeh; of the defeat of Sennacherib; and he speaks of them as things that were past. He supposes that the Jews were still in their own country, and that they there celebrated their festivals. He speaks of the captivity, and of the dispersion of the *ten* tribes. All these evidences convince us that Nahum cannot be placed before the *fifteenth* year of Hezekiah, since the expedition of Sennacherib against this prince was in the *fourteenth* year of his reign.

This prophet gives us a fine description of the destruction of Nineveh. He says that this city should be ruined by a deluge of waters, which should overflow it and demolish its walls.

Diodorus Siculus and *Athenæus* relate, that during the time this city was besieged by Belesis and by Arbaces, under Sardanapalus, the river Tigris swelled so as to overthrow twenty furlongs of the walls of Nineveh. But as the siege mentioned by Nahum was long after the taking of Nineveh under Sardanapalus, it must needs be that the same thing happened to Nineveh at the second and last siege, under Nebuchadnezzar and Astyages. Probably the besiegers at this second siege determined the course of the waters, and brought on the same fate to the city by the same means as at the first siege. And as the walls of those ancient cities were generally formed of *brick kneaded with straw and baked in the sun*, a *flood of waters* could easily effect their dissolution. *Babylon* was built in the same manner; and this is the reason why scarcely any vestiges of those cities are to be found. See on chap. iii. 14.

The time of the prophet's death is not known. The Greek meneologies and the Latin

INTRODUCTION TO THE BOOK OF NAHUM.

martyrologies place his festival on the first of December. *Petrus Natalis* places it on the twenty-fourth of the same month, which he says was the day of his death, without acquainting us whence he had learned this circumstance.

The conduct and imagery of this prophetic poem are truly admirable.

The exordium sets forth with grandeur the justice and power of God, tempered by lenity and goodness, chap. i. 1-8.

A sudden address to the Assyrians follows; and a prediction of their perplexity and overthrow, as devisers of evil against the true God, ver. 9-11. Jehovah himself then proclaims freedom to his people from the Assyrian yoke, and the destruction of the Assyrian idols, ver. 12-14. Upon which the prophet, in a most lively manner, turns the attention of Judah to the approach of the messenger who brings such glad tidings, and bids her celebrate her festivals and offer her thank-offerings, without fear of so powerful an adversary, ver. 15.

Chap. ii. In the next place Nineveh is called on to prepare for the approach of her enemies, as instruments in the hands of Jehovah; and the military array and muster of the Medes and Babylonians, their rapid approach to the city, the process of the siege, the capture of the place, the captivity, lamentation, and flight of the inhabitants, the sacking of the wealthy city, and the consequent desolation and terror, are described in the true spirit of Eastern poetry, and with many pathetic, vivid, and sublime images, ver. 1-10.

A grand and animated allegory succeeds this description, ver. 11, 12; which is explained and applied to the city of Nineveh in ver. 13.

Chap. iii. The prophet denounces a war against Nineveh for her perfidy and violence, and strongly places before our eyes the number of her chariots and cavalry, her burnished arms, and the great and unrelenting slaughter which she spread around her, ver. 1-3.

He assigns her idolatries as one cause of her ignominious and unpitied fall, ver. 4-7.

He foretells that No-Ammon, (the Diospolis in the Delta,) her rival in populousness, confederacies, and situation, should share a like fate with herself, ver. 8-11; and beautifully illustrates the ease with which her strong holds should be taken, ver. 12, and her pusillanimity during the siege, ver. 13.

He pronounces that all her preparations, ver. 14, 15, her numbers, her opulence, her multitude of chief men, would be of no avail, ver. 15-17.

He foretells that her tributaries would desert her, ver. 18.

He concludes with a proper epiphonema; the topics of which are, the greatness and incurableness of her wound, and the just triumph of others over her on account of her extensive oppressions, ver. 19.

To sum up all with the decisive judgment of an eminent critic: "Not one of the minor prophets equals the sublimity, genius, and spirit of Nahum. Besides, his prophecy is a perfect poem. The *exordium* is exceedingly majestic. The *apparatus* for the destruction of Nineveh, and the description of that catastrophe, are painted in the most glowing colours, and are admirably clear and powerful." *Lowth*, Prælect. Heb. xxi., p. 282.

It must be farther observed, that this prophecy was highly interesting to the Jews; as the Assyrians had often ravaged their country, and I suppose had recently destroyed the kingdom of Israel. See *Culmet*.

THE BOOK

OF THE

P R O P H E T N A H U M.

Chronological Notes relative to this Book, upon the supposition that it was written about seven hundred and thirteen years before the commencement of the Christian era.

Year from the Creation, according to Archbishop Usher, 3291.—Year of the Julian Period, 4001.—Year since the Flood, 1635.—Year from the vocation of Abram, 1208.—Year since the first celebration of the Olympic games in Elis by the Idæi Daetyli, 711.—Year from the destruction of Troy, according to the general computation of chronologers, 471.—Year since the commencement of the kingdom of Israel, by the Divine appointment of Saul to the regal dignity, 383.—Year from the foundation of Solomon's temple, 299.—Year since the division of Solomon's monarchy into the kingdoms of Israel and Judah, 263.—Year since the restoration of the Olympic games at Elis by Lycurgus, Iphitus, and Cleosthenes, 172.—Year from the foundation of the kingdom of Macedon by Caranus, 102.—Year from the commencement of the reign of Ardysus over Lydia, 84.—Year since the conquest of Coræbus at Olympia, usually called the first Olympiad, 64.—Fourth year of the *sixteenth* Olympiad.—Year from the building of Rome, according to the Varronian computation, 11.—Year from the building of Rome, according to Cato and the Fasti Consulares, 40.—Year from the building of Rome, according to Polybius the historian, 39.—Year from the building of Rome, according to Fabius Pictor, 35.—Year of the era of Nabonassar, 35.—Year since the destruction of the kingdom of Israel by Shalmaneser, king of Assyria, 9.—Year before the birth of Christ, 709.—Year before the vulgar era of Christ's nativity, 713.—Cycle of the Sun, 25.—Cycle of the Moon, 11.—Eleventh year of Zeuxidamus, king of Lacedæmon, of the family of the Proclidæ.—Twelfth year of Euryerates, king of Lacedæmon, of the family of the Eurysthenidæ.—Sixth year of Gyges, king of Lydia.—Tenth year of Hipponenes, decennial archon of the Athenians.—Second year of Cordiceas, governor of the Medes, according to some chronologers.—Seventeenth year of Perdiccas, king of Macedon.—Third year of Numa Pompilius, the second king of Rome.—Fourteenth year of Hezekiah, king of Judah.

CHAPTER I.

This chapter opens the prophecy against the Assyrians and their metropolis with a very magnificent description of the infinite justice, tender compassion, and uncontrollable power of God, 1-8. To this succeeds an address to the Assyrians; with a lively picture of their sudden overthrow, because of their evil device against Jerusalem, 9-11. Then appears Jehovah himself, proclaiming deliverance to his people from the Assyrian yoke, and the destruction of the Assyrian idols, 12-14; upon which the prophet, with great emphasis, directs the attention of Judah to the approach of the messenger who brings such glad tidings; and exultingly bids his people to celebrate their solemn feasts, and perform their vows, as a merciful Providence would not suffer these enemies of the Jewish state to prevail against them, 15.

A. M. cir. 3291.
B. C. cir. 713.
Ol. cir. XVI. 4.
Numæ Pompilius.
R. Roman.
cir. annum 3.

THE burden of ^aNineveh. The book of the vision of Nahum the Elkoshite.

2 ^b God is ^c jealous, and ^d the

LORD revengeth; the LORD revengeth, and ^e is furious; the LORD will take vengeance on his adversaries, and he

A. M. cir. 3291.
B. C. cir. 713.
Ol. cir. XVI. 4.
Numæ Pompilius.
R. Roman.
cir. annum 3.

^a Zech. ii. 13.—^b Or, *The LORD is a jealous God, and a Revenger, &c.*—^c Exod. xx. 5; xxxiv. 14; Deut. iv. 24; Josh.

xiv. 19.—^d Deut. xxxii. 35; Psa. xciv. 1; Isa. lix. 11.
^e Heb. *that hath fury.*

NOTES ON CHAP. I.

Verse 1. *The burden of Nineveh.*] מַשָּׂא *massa* not only signifies a *burden*, but also a thing *lifted up*, pronounced, or proclaimed; also a *message*. It is

used by the prophets to signify the *revelation* which they have received from God to deliver to any particular people: the *oracle*—the *prophecy*. Here it signifies the *declaration* from God relative to the over

A. M. cir. 3291. reserveth wrath for his ene-
B. C. cir. 713. mics.

Ol. cir. XVI. 4. 3 The LORD is ^aslow to anger,
Nume Pompili, and ^bgreat in power, and will
R. Roman, not at all acquit ^cthe wicked; ^dthe LORD
cir. annum 3. hath his way in the whirlwind and in the
storm, and the clouds are the dust of his
feet

4 ⁱHe rebuketh the sea, and maketh it dry,
and drieth up all the rivers: ^kBashan lan-
guisheth, and Carmel, and the flower of Leba-
non languisheth.

5 ^lThe mountains quake at him, and ^mthe
hills melt, and ⁿthe earth is burned at his

¹Exod. xxxiv. 6, 7; Neh. ix. 17; Psa. ciii. 8; Jonah iv.
2.—²Job ix. 4.—³Psa. xviii. 7, &c.; xvii. 2; Hab. iii. 5,
11, 12.—⁴Psa. cvi. 9; Isa. i. 2; Matt. viii. 26.—⁵Isa. xxxiii.
9.—⁶Psa. lxxviii. 8.—⁷Judg. v. 5; Psa. xlvii. 5; Mic. i. 4.

throw of Nineveh, and the commission of the prophet
to deliver it.

As the Assyrians under Pul, Tiglath-pileser, and
Shalmaneser, three of their kings, had been employed
by a just God for the chastisement of his disobedient
people; the end being now accomplished by them,
God is about to burn the rod wherewith he corrected
Israel; and Nineveh, the capital of the Assyrian em-
pire, is to be destroyed. This prediction appears to have
been accomplished a short time after this by Nebuchad-
nezzar and Cyaxares, the Ahasuerus of Scripture.

Nahum, נחום *Nachum*, signifies comforter. The
name was very suitable, as he was sent to comfort the
people, by showing them that God was about to de-
stroy their adversaries.

Verse 2. *God is jealous*] For his own glory.

And—revenge] His justice; by the destruction
of his enemies.

And is furious] So powerful in the manifestations
of his judgments, that nothing can stand before him.

He reserveth wrath] Though they seem to pro-
sper for a time, and God appears to have passed by
their crimes without notice, yet he reserveth—treas-
ureth up—wrath for them, which shall burst forth in
due time.

Verse 3. *The Lord is slow to anger*] He exercises
much long-suffering towards his enemies, that this
may lead them to repentance. And it is because of
this long-suffering that vengeance is not speedily ex-
ecuted on every evil work.

Great in power] Able at all times to save or to
destroy.

*The Lord hath his way in the whirlwind and in the
storm*] These are the effects of his power; and when
they appear unusual, they may be considered as the
immediate effects of his power: and although he be
in them to punish and destroy, he is in them to direct
their course, to determine their operations, and to
defend his followers from being injured by their vio-
lence. The pestilential wind which slew one hun-
dred and eighty-five thousand of the Assyrians did not
injure one Israelite. See 2 Kings xix. 35.

presence; yea, the world, and
all that dwell therein.

6 Who can stand before his
indignation? and ^awho can
^babide in the fierceness of his anger? ^chis
fury is poured out like fire, and the rocks are
thrown down by him.

7 ^dThe LORD is good, a ^estrong hold in the
day of trouble; and ^fhe knoweth them that
trust in him.

8 ^gBut with an overrunning flood he will
make an utter end of the place thereof, and
darkness shall pursue his enemies.

9 ^hWhat do ye imagine against the LORD?

¹2 Pet. iii. 10.—²Mal. iii. 2.—³Heb. stand up.—⁴Rev
xvi. 1.—⁵1 Chron. xvi. 34; Psa. c. 5; Jer. xxiii. 11, Lam
iii. 25.—⁶Or, strength.—⁷Psa. i. 6; 2 Tim. ii. 19.—⁸Dan.
ix. 26; xi. 10, 22, 40.—⁹Psa. ii. 1.

The clouds are the dust of his feet.] This is spoken
in allusion to a chariot and horses going on with ex-
treme rapidity: they are all enveloped in a cloud of
dust. So Jehovah is represented as coming through
the circuit of the heavens as rapidly as lightning; the
clouds surrounding him as the dust does the chariot
and horses.

Verse 4. *He rebuketh the sea*] The Red Sea, and
the rivers: probably an allusion to the passage of the
Red Sea and Jordan.

The description of the coming of Jehovah, from
the third to the sixth verse, is dreadfully majestic.
He is represented as controlling universal nature,
The sea and the rivers are dried up; the mountains
tremble, the hills melt, and the earth is burnt at his
presence. Bashan, Carmel, and Lebanon are with-
ered and languish: streams of fire are poured out, and
the rocks are cast down to make him a passage. If,
then, the seas, the rivers, the mountains, the hills, the
rocks, and the earth itself, fail before Jehovah, or flee
from his presence, how shall Nineveh and the Assyrian
empire stand before him?

Verse 7. *The Lord is good*] In the midst of judg-
ment he remembers mercy; and among the most
dreadful denunciations of wrath he mingles promises
of mercy. None that trust in him need be alarmed
at these dreadful threatenings; they shall be discrimi-
nated in the day of wrath, for the Lord knoweth them
that trust in him.

Verse 8. *But with an overrunning flood*] Bishop
Newcome thinks this may refer to the manner in which
Nineveh was taken. The Euphrates overflowed its
banks, deluged a part of the city, and overturned
twenty stadia of the wall; in consequence of which
the desponding king burnt himself, and his palace,
with his treasures.—*Diodor. Sic.*, Edit. Wessel., p.
140, lib. ii., s. 27.

Darkness shall pursue] Calamity. All kinds of
calamity shall pursue them till they are destroyed.

Verse 9. *Affliction shall not rise up the second time.*]
There shall be no need to repeat the judgment; with
one blow God will make a full end of the business.

A. M. cir. 3291. ^w he will make an utter end :
B. C. cir. 713. affliction shall not rise up the
Ol. cir. XVI. 4. second time.
Numæ Pompili,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 3.

10 For while they be folden together ^x as thorns, ^y and while they are drunken as drunkards, ^z they shall be devoured as stubble fully dry.

11 There is one come out of thee, ^a that imagineth evil against the LORD, ^b a wicked counsellor.

12 Thus saith the LORD ; ^c Though they be quiet, and likewise many, yet thus ^d shall they be ^e cut down, when he shall ^f pass through. Though I have afflicted thee, I will afflict thee no more.

^w 1 Sam. iii. 12.—^x 2 Sam. xiii. 6, 7.—^y Chap. iii. 11.
^z Mal. iv. 1.—^a 2 Kings xix. 22, 23.—^b Heb. a counsellor of Belial.—^c Or, If they would have been at peace, so should they have been many, and so should they have been shorn, and he should

Verse 10. While they be folden together] However united their counsels may be, they shall be as drunken men—perplexed and unsteady in all their resolutions ; and before God's judgments they shall be as dry thorns before a devouring fire.

Verse 11. Imagineth evil against the Lord] Such were Pul, 2 Kings xv. 10 ; Tiglath-pileser, 2 Kings xv. 29 ; Shalmaneser, 2 Kings xvii. 6 ; and Sennacherib, 2 Kings xviii. 17, and xix. 23.

A wicked counsellor.] Sennacherib and Rabshakeh.

Verse 12. Though they be—many] Sennacherib invaded Judea with an army of nearly two hundred thousand men.

Thus shall they be cut down] The angel of the Lord (a suffocating wind) slew of them in one night one hundred and eighty-five thousand, 2 Kings xix. 35.

Verse 13. Now will I break his yoke from off thee]

13 For now will I ^a break his yoke from off thee, and will burst thy bonds in sunder.

14 And the LORD hath given a commandment concerning thee, that no more of thy name be sown : out of the house of thy gods will I cut off the graven image and the molten image : ^b I will make thy grave ; for thou art vile.

15 Behold ⁱ upon the mountains the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace ! O Judah, ^k keep thy solemn feasts, perform thy vows : for ^l the ^m wicked shall no more pass through thee ; ⁿ he is utterly cut off.

have passed away.—^d 2 Kings xix. 35, 37.—^e Heb. shorn.
^f Isa. viii. 8 ; Dan. xi. 10.—^g Jer. ii. 20 ; xxx. 8.—^h 2 Kings xix. 37.—ⁱ Isa. lii. 7 ; Rom. x. 15.—^j Heb. feast.—^k Heb. Belial.—^m Ver. 11, 12.—ⁿ Ver. 14.

This refers to the tribute which the Jews were obliged to pay to the Assyrians, 2 Kings xvii. 14.

Verse 14. No more of thy name be sown] No more of you shall be carried away into captivity.

I will make thy grave ; for thou art vile] I think this is an address to the Assyrians, and especially to Sennacherib. The text is no obscure intimation of the fact. The house of his gods is to be his grave : and we know that while he was worshipping in the house of his god Nisroch, his two sons, Adrammelech and Sharezer, smote him there that he died, 2 Kings xix. 37.

Verse 15. Behold upon the mountains] Borrowed probably from Isa. lii. 7, but applied here to the messengers who brought the good tidings of the destruction of Nineveh. Judah might then keep her solemn feasts, for the wicked Assyrian should pass through the land no more ; being entirely cut off, and the imperial city razed to its foundations.

CHAPTER II.

Nineveh is now called upon to prepare for the approach of her enemies, the instruments of Jehovah's vengeance, 1 : and the military array and muster, the very arms and dress, of the Medes and Babylonians in the reigns of Cyaxares and Nabopolassar ; their rapid approach to the city ; the process of the siege, and the inundation of the river ; the capture of the place ; the captivity, lamentation, and flight of the inhabitants ; the sacking of this immense, wealthy, and exceedingly populous city ; and the consequent desolation and terror, are all described in the pathetic, vivid, and sublime imagery of Hebrew poetry, 2–10. This description is succeeded by a very beautiful and expressive allegory, 11–12 ; which is immediately explained, and applied to the city of Nineveh, 13. It is thought by some commentators that the metropolitan city of the Assyrian empire is also intended by the tender and beautiful simile, in the seventh verse, of a great princess led captive, with her maids of honour attending her, bewailing her and their own condition, by beating their breasts, and by other expressions of sorrow.

A. M. cir. 3291.
B. C. cir. 713.
Ol. cir. XVI. 4.
Numæ Pompili,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 3.

HE ^a that ^b dasheth in pieces is
come up before thy face:
^c keep the munition, watch the
way, make thy loins strong, forti-
fy thy power mightily.

2 ^d For the LORD hath turned away ^e the
excellency of Jacob, as the excellency of Is-
rael: for ^f the emptiers have emptied them
out, and marred their vine branches.

3 The shield of his mighty men is made
^g red, the valiant men are ^h in scarlet: the
chariots shall be with ⁱ flaming torches in the
day of his preparation, and the fir trees shall
be terribly shaken.

4 The chariots shall rage in the streets, they
shall jostle one against another in the broad

^a Or, *The disperser, or hammer.*—^b Jer. l. 23.—^c Jer. li. 11,
12; chap. iii. 14.—^d Isa. x. 12; Jer. xxxv. 29.—^e Or, *the
pride of Jacob as the pride of Israel.*—^f Ps. lxxx. 12; Hos. x.
1.—^g Isa. lxiii. 2, 3.—^h Or, *dyed scarlet.*—ⁱ Or, *fiery
torches.*

NOTES ON CHAP. II.

Verse 1. *He that dasheth in pieces*] Or scattereth.
The Chaldeans and Medes.

Keep the munition] Guard the fenced places.
From this to the end of the fifth verse, the *prepara-
tions* made at Nineveh to repel their enemies are de-
scribed. The description is exceedingly pictur-
esque.

Watch the way] By which the enemy is most
likely to approach.

Make thy loins strong] Take courage.

Fortify thy power] Muster thy troops; call in all
thy allies.

Verse 2. *For the Lord hath turned away*] Bishop
Newcome reads, *for the Lord restoreth*, by a slight
alteration in the text. I do not see that we gain
much by this. The Lord has been opposed to Jacob,
and the enemy has prevailed against him.

Emptied them out] Brought them from their own
land into captivity. This was the *emptying*!

Verse 3. *The shield of his mighty men is made red*] These things may refer to the warlike preparations
made by the Ninevites: they had *red shields*, and
scarlet or purple clothing; their chariots were finely
decorated, and proceeded with amazing rapidity.

The fir trees shall be terribly shaken.] This may
refer to the darts, arrows, and javelins, flung with
destructive power.

Verse 4. *The chariots shall rage*] Those of the
besiegers and the *besieged*, meeting in the streets, pro-
ducing universal confusion and carnage.

Verse 5. *He shall recount his worthies*] Muster up
his most renowned warriors and heroes.

Shall make haste to the wall] Where they see the
enemies making their most powerful attacks, in order
to get possession of the city.

Verse 6. *The gates of the rivers shall be opened*] I
have already referred to this, see the note on chap.
i. 8; but it will be necessary to be *more particular*.

ways: ^k they shall seem like
torches, they shall run like the
lightnings.

5 He shall recount his ^l wor-
thies: they shall stumble in their walk; they
shall make haste to the wall thereof, and the
^m defence shall be prepared.

6 The gates of the rivers shall be opened
and the palace shall be ⁿ dissolved.

7 And ^o Huzzab shall be ^p led away captive,
she shall be brought up, and her maids shall
lead her as with the voice of ^q doves, tabering
upon their breasts.

8 But Nineveh is ^r of old like a pool of
water: yet they shall flee away. Stand, stand,
shall they cry; but none shall ^s look back.

^k Heb. *their show.*—^l Or, *gallants.*—^m Heb. *covering, or
coverer.*—ⁿ Or, *molten.*—^o Or, *that which was established, or
there was a stand made.*—^p Or, *discovered.*—^q Isa. xxviii.
14; lix. 11.—^r Or, *from the days that she hath been.*—^s Or,
cause them to turn.

The account given by *Diodorus Siculus*, lib. ii., is
very surprising. He begins thus: *Ἦν δ' αὐτοῦ λόγιον
παράδομενον ἐκ προγονῶν, κ. τ. λ.*—“There was a
prophecy received from their forefathers, that Nineveh
should not be taken till the river first became an
enemy to the city. It happened in the third year of
the siege, that the Euphrates [query, *Tigris*] being
swollen with continued rains, overflowed part of the
city, and threw down twenty stadia of the wall. The
king then imagining that the oracle was accomplished,
and that the river was now manifestly become an
enemy to the city, casting aside all hope of safety, and
lest he should fall into the hands of the enemy, built
a large funeral pyre in the palace, (*ἐν τοῖς βασιλείοις*),
and having collected all his gold and silver and royal
vestments, together with his concubines and eunuchs,
placed himself with them in a little apartment built
in the pyre; burnt them, himself, and the palace
together. When the death of the king (*Sarda-
napalus*) was announced by certain deserters, the
enemy entered in by the breach which the waters had
made, and took the city.”

Thus the prophecy of Nahum was literally fulfilled:
“the gates of the river were opened, and the palace
dissolved,” i. e., burnt.

Verse 7. *And Huzzab shall be led away captive*] Perhaps Huzzab means the queen of Nineveh, who
had escaped the burning mentioned above by Diodo-
rus. As there is no account of the queen being burnt,
but only of the king, the concubines, and the
eunuchs, we may, therefore, naturally conclude that
the queen escaped; and is represented here as brought
up and delivered to the conqueror; her maids at the
same time bewailing her lot. Some think Huzzab
signifies Nineveh itself.

Verse 8. *But Nineveh is of old like a pool of water*] מִימֵי *mimey*, from days. Bp. Newcome translates the
line thus: “And the waters of Nineveh are a pool
of waters.” There may be reference here to the fact

A. M. cir. 3291.
B. C. cir. 713.
Ol. cir. XVI. 4.
Numæ Pompili,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 3.

9 Take ye the spoil of silver, take the spoil of gold: ¹for there is none end of the store and glory out of all the ²pleasant furniture.

10 She is empty, and void, and waste: and the ³heart melteth, and ⁴the knees smite together, ⁵and much pain is in all loins, and ⁶the faces of them all gather blackness.

11 Where is the dwelling of ⁷the lions, and the feeding place of the young lions, where the lion, even the old lion, walked, and the

¹ Or, and their infinite store, &c.—² Heb. vessels of desire.
³ Isa. xlii. 7, 8.—⁴ Dan. v. 6.—⁵ Jer. xxx. 9.—⁶ Joel ii. 6.

given in the preceding note, the overflowing of the river by which the city was primarily destroyed.

Stand, stand] Consternation shall be at its utmost height, the people shall flee in all directions; and though quarter is offered, and they are assured of safety if they remain, yet not one looketh back.

Verse 9. Take ye the spoil] Though the king burnt his treasures, vestments, &c., he could not totally destroy the silver and the gold. Nor did he burn the riches of the city; these fell a prey to the conquerors; and there was no end of the store of glorious garments, and the most costly vessels and furniture.

Verse 10. She is empty, and void, and waste] The original is strongly emphatic: the words are of the same sound; and increase in their length as they point out great, greater, and greatest desolation.

בוקה ונבוקה ונבולקה

Bukah, umebukah, umebullakah.

She is void, empty, and desolate.

The faces of them all gather blackness.] This marks the diseased state into which the people had been brought by reason of famine, &c.; for, as Mr. Ward justly remarks, "sickness makes a great change in the countenance of the Hindoos; so that a person who was rather fair when in health, becomes nearly black by sickness." This was a general case with the Asiatics.

lion's whelp, and none made them afraid?

12 The lion did tear in pieces enough for his whelps, and strangled for his lionesses, and filled his holes with prey, and his dens with ravin.

13 Behold, I am against thee, saith the LORD of hosts, and I will burn her chariots in the smoke, and the sword shall devour thy young lions: and I will cut off thy prey from the earth, and the voice of ¹thy messengers shall no more be heard.

¹ Job iv. 10, 11; Ezek. xix. 2-7.—² Ezek. xxix. 3, xxxviii. 3; xxxix. 1; chap. iii. 5.—³ 2 Kings xviii. 17, 19; xix. 9, 23

Verse 11. Where is the dwelling of the lions] Nineveh, the habitation of bold, strong, and ferocious men.

The feeding place of the young lions] Whither her victorious and rapacious generals frequently returned to consume the produce of their success. Here they walked at large, and none made them afraid. Where-soever they turned their arms they were victors; and all nations were afraid of them.

Verse 12. The lion did tear] This verse gives us a striking picture of the manner in which the Assyrian conquests and depredations were carried on. How many people were spoiled to enrich his whelps—his sons, princes, and nobles! How many women were stripped and slain, whose spoils went to decorate his lionesses—his queen concubines and mistresses. And they had even more than they could consume; their holes and dens—treasure-houses, palaces, and ward-ropes—were filled with ravin, the riches which they got by the plunder of towns, families, and individuals. This is a very fine allegory, and admirably well supported.

Verse 13. Behold, I am against thee] Assyria, and Nineveh its capital. I will deal with you as you have dealt with others.

The voice of thy messengers] Announcing thy splendid victories, and the vast spoils taken—shall no more be heard—thou and thy riches, and ill-got spoils, shall perish together.

CHAPTER III.

The prophet denounces a war against Nineveh for her perfidy and violence. He musters up before our eyes the number of her chariots and cavalry; points to her burnished arms, and to the great and unrelenting slaughter which she spreads around her, 1-3. Because Nineveh is a city wholly given up to the grossest superstition, and is an instructress of other nations in her abominable rites, therefore she shall come to a most ignominious and unpitied end, 3-7. Her final ruin shall be similar to that of No, a famous city of Egypt, 8-11. The prophet then beautifully describes the great ease with which the strong holds of Nineveh should be taken, 12, and her judicial pusillanimity during the siege, 13; declares that all her preparation, her numbers, opulence, and chieftains, would be of no avail in the day of the Lord's vengeance, 14-17; and that her tributaries would desert her, 18. The whole concludes with stating the incurableness of her malady, and the dreadful destruction consequently awaiting her; and with introducing the nations which she had oppressed as exulting at her fall, 19.

A. M. cir. 3291.
B. C. cir. 713.
Ol. cir. XVI. 4.
Numæ Pompili.
R. Roman.
cir. annum 3.

WO to the ^a bloody ^b city !
it is all full of lies and
robbery, the prey departeth not ;
2 The noise of a whip, and ^c the
noise of the rattling of the wheels, and of the
prancing horses, and of the jumping chariots.

3 The horseman lifteth up both ^d the bright
sword and the glittering spear : and there is
a multitude of slain, and a great number of
carcasses ; and there is none end of their
corpses ; they stumble upon their corpses :

4 Because of the multitude of the whore-
doms of the well-favoured harlot, ^e the mistress
of witchcrafts, that selleth nations through her
whoredoms, and families through her witch-
crafts.

5 Behold, I am against thee, saith the LORD
of hosts ; and ^f I will discover thy skirts upon
thy face, ^h and I will show the nations thy na-
kedness, and the kingdoms thy shame.

^a Heb. city of bloods. — ^b Ezek. xxii. 2, 3 ; xiv. 6, 9 ; Hab.
ii. 12. — ^c Jer. xlvii. 3. — ^d Heb. the flame of the sword, and the
lightning of the spear. — ^e Isa. xlvii. 9, 12 ; Rev. xviii. 2, 3.
^f Chap. ii. 13. — ^g Isa. xlvii. 2, 3 ; Jer. xlii. 22, 26 ; Ezek. xvi.
37 ; Mic. i. 11. — ^h Hab. ii. 16.

NOTES ON CHAP. III.

Verse 1. *Wo to the bloody city !* Nineveh : the
threatenings against which are continued in a strain
of invective, astonishing for its richness, variety, and
energy. One may hear and see the *whip crack*, the
horses prancing, the *wheels rumbling*, the *chariots*
bounding after the galloping steeds ; the *reflection* from
the *drawn and highly polished swords* ; and the *hurled*
spears, like *flashes of lightning*, dazzling the eyes ; the
slain lying in heaps, and *horses and chariots stumbling*
over them ! O what a picture, and a true representa-
tion of a battle, when one side is broken, and all the
cavalry of the conqueror fall in upon them, *hewing* them
down with their swords, and trampling them to pieces
under the hoofs of their horses ! O ! infernal war !
Yet sometimes thou art the scourge of the Lord.

Verse 4. *Because of the multitude of the whore-
doms*] Above, the Ninevites were represented under
the emblem of a *lion tearing all to pieces* ; here they
are represented under the emblem of a *beautiful harlot*
or public prostitute, enticing all men to her, inducing
the nations to become idolatrous ; and, by thus per-
verting them, rendering them also objects of the Divine
wrath.

*Mistress of witchcrafts, that selleth nations through
her whoredoms*] Using every means to excite to idola-
try ; and being, by *menace or wiles*, successful in all.

Verse 5. *I will discover thy skirts upon thy face*]
It was an ancient, though not a laudable custom, to
strip prostitutes naked, or throw their clothes over their
heads, and expose them to public view, and public ex-
ecration. This verse alludes to such a custom.

6 And I will cast abominable
filth upon thee, and ⁱ make thee
vile, and will set thee as ^k a gaz-
ing-stock.

7 And it shall come to pass, *that* all they
that look upon thee ^l shall flee from thee, and
say, Nineveh is laid waste : ^m who will be
moan her ? whence shall I seek comforters for
thee ?

8 Art thou better than ⁿ populous ^p ? No,
that was situate among the rivers, *that had* the
waters round about it, whose rampart *was* the
sea, and her wall *was* from the sea ?

9 Ethiopia and Egypt *were* her strength, and
it was infinite ; Put and Lubim *were* ^r thy
helpers.

10 Yet *was* she carried away, she went into
captivity : ^s her young children also were dash-
ed in pieces ^t at the top of all the streets : and
they ^u cast lots for her honourable men, and all

ⁱ Mal. ii. 9. — ^k Heb. x. 33. — ^l Rev. xviii. 10. — ^m Jer. xv.
5. — ⁿ Amos vi. 2. — ^o Or, nourishing. — ^p Heb. No Amon.
^q Jer. xlvii. 25, 26 ; Ezek. xxx. 14-16. — ^r Heb. in thy help.
^s Psa. cxxxvii. 9 ; Isa. xlii. 16 ; Hos. xiii. 16. — ^t Lam. ii. 19.
^u Joel iii. 3 ; Obad. 11.

Verse 6. *I will cast abominable filth upon thee*] I
will set thee as a *gazing-stock*. This was a punish-
ment precisely like our *pillory*. They put such women
in the pillory as a *gazing-stock* ; and then, *children* and
others threw *mud, dirt, and filth* of all kinds at them.

Verse 7. *Who will bemoan her ?* In such cases,
who pities the delinquent ? She has been the occasion
of ruin to multitudes, and now she is deservedly ex-
posed and punished. And so it should be thought
concerning Nineveh.

Verse 8. *Art thou better than populous No*] No-
Ammon, or *Diospolis*, in the *Delta*, on one branch of
the Nile. This is supposed to be the city mentioned
by *Nahum* ; and which had been lately destroyed,
probably by the Chaldeans.

The waters round about it] Being situated in the
Delta, it had the *fork* of two branches of the Nile to
defend it by land ; and its barrier or *wall* was the *sea*,
the Mediterranean, into which these branches emptied
themselves : so that this city, and the place it stood
on, were wholly surrounded by the waters.

Verse 9. *Ethiopia and Egypt were, her strength*]
The land of *Cush*, not far from *Diospolis* ; for it was
in Arabia, on the *Red Sea*.

Put and Lubim] A part of Africa and Libya, which
were all within reach of forming alliances with No-
Ammon or *Diospolis*.

Verse 10. *They cast lots for her honourable men*]
This refers still to the city called *populous No*. And
the custom of *casting lots* among the commanders,
for the prisoners which they had taken, is here refer-
red to.

A. M. cir. 3291. her great men were bound in
B. C. cir. 713. chains.
Ol. cir. XVI. 4. Numæ Pompilius,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 3. 11 Thou also shalt be ^v drunk-
en: thou shalt be hid, thou
also shalt seek strength because of the
enemy.

12 All thy strong holds *shall be like* ^v fig
trees with the first-ripe figs: if they be shaken,
they shall even fall into the mouth of the eater.

13 Behold, ^z thy people in the midst of thee
are women: the gates of thy land shall be
set wide open unto thine enemies: the fire
shall devour thy ⁷ bars.

14 Draw thee waters for the siege, ^z fortify
thy strong holds: go into clay, and tread the
mortar, make strong the brick-kiln.

15 There shall the fire devour thee; the
sword shall cut thee off, it shall eat thee up
like ^a the cankerworm: make thyself many as

^v Jer. xxv. 17, 27; chap. i. 10.—^w Rev. vi. 13.—^x Jer. i.
37; li. 30.—^y Psa. cxlvii. 13; Jer. li. 30.—^z Chap. ii. 1.
^a Joel i. 4.—^b Or, *spreadeth himself*.—^c Rev. ix. 7.

Great men were bound in chains] These were
reserved to grace the triumph of the victor.

Verse 12. *Thy strong holds*] The effects of the
consternation into which the Ninevites were cast by
the assault on their city are here pointed out by a very
expressive metaphor; the *first-ripe figs*, when at full
maturity, fell from the tree with the least shake; and
so, at the first shake or consternation, all the fortresses
of Nineveh were abandoned; and the king, in despair,
burnt himself and household in his own palace.

Verse 13. *Thy people—are women*] They lost all
courage, and made no resistance. O verè Phrygiæ,
neque enim Phryges: “Verily, ye are Phrygian women,
not Phrygian men.” So said Numanus to the
Trojans. *Virg., Æn. ix.*

Verse 14. *Draw thee waters for the siege*] The
Tigris ran near to Nineveh, and here they are exhorted
to lay in plenty of fresh water, lest the siege should
last long, and lest the enemy should cut off this supply.

Go into clay, and tread the mortar] This refers to
the manner of forming bricks anciently in those coun-
tries; they digged up the clay, kneaded it properly by
treading, mixed it with straw or coarse grass, moulded
the bricks, and dried them in the sun. I have now
some of the identical bricks, that were brought from
this country, lying before me, and they show all these
appearances. They are compact and very hard, but
wholly soluble in water. There were however others
without *straw*, that seem to have been burnt in a kiln
as ours are. I have also some fragments or *bats* of
these from Babylon.

Verse 15. *Make thyself many as the cankerworm*]
On the locusts, and their operations in their various
states, see the notes on Joel ii. The multitudes, suc-
cessive swarms, and devastation occasioned by locusts,
is one of the most expressive similes that could be used

the cankerworm, make thyself
many as the locusts.

16 Thou hast multiplied thy
merchants above the stars of hea-
ven: the cankerworm ^b spoileth, and fleeth away.

17 ^c Thy crowned are as the locusts, and
thy captains as the great grasshoppers, which
camp in the hedges in the cold day, *but* when
the sun ariseth they flee away, and their place
is not known where they are.

18 ^d Thy shepherds slumber, O ^e king of
Assyria: thy ^f nobles shall dwell in the dust:
thy people is ^g scattered upon the mountains,
and no man gathereth them.

19 *There is no* ^h healing of thy bruise; ⁱ thy
wound is grievous: ^k all that hear the bruit
of thee shall clap the hands over thee: for
upon whom hath not thy wickedness passed
continually?

^d Exod. xv. 16; Psa. lxxvii. 6.—^e Jer. l. 18; Ezek. xxxi. 3,
&c.—^f Or, *valiant ones*.—^g 1 Kings xxii. 17.—^h Heb. *wrinkling*.
ⁱ Mic. i. 9.—^k Lam. ii. 15; Zeph. ii. 15; see Isa. xiv. 8, &c.

to point out the successive armies and all-destroying
influences of the enemies of Nineveh. The account
of these destroyers from Dr. Shaw, inserted Joel ii.,
will fully illustrate the verses where allusion is made to
locusts.

Verse 16. *Thou hast multiplied thy merchants*] Like
Tyre, this city was a famous resort for merchants; but
the multitudes which were there previously to the
siege, like the locusts, took the alarm, and fled
away.

Verse 17. *Thy crowned are as the locusts*] Thou
hast numerous princes and numerous commanders.

Which camp in the hedges in the cold day] The
locusts are said to lie in shelter about the hedges of
fertile spots when the weather is cold, or during the
night; but as soon as the sun shines out and is hot,
they come out to their forage, or take to their wings.

Verse 18. *Thy shepherds slumber*] That is, the
rulers and tributary princes, who, as Herodotus informs
us, deserted Nineveh in the day of her distress, and
came not forward to her succour.

Diodorus Siculus says, lib. ii., when the enemy shut
up the king in the city, many nations revolted, each
going over to the besiegers, for the sake of their liberty;
that the king despatched messengers to all his subjects,
requiring power from them to succour him; and that
he thought himself able to endure the siege, and re-
mained in expectation of armies which were to be
raised throughout his empire, relying on the oracle that
the city would not be taken till the river became its
enemy. See the note on chap. ii. 6.

Verse 19. *There is no healing of thy bruise*] Thou
shalt never be rebuilt.

All that hear the bruit of thee] The report or account.
Shall clap the hands] Shall exult in thy downfall.
For upon whom hath not thy wickedness passed]

Thou hast been a *universal oppressor*, and therefore all nations rejoice at thy fall and utter desolation.

Bp. *Newton* makes some good remarks on the fall and total ruin of Nineveh.

"What probability was there that the capital city of a great kingdom, a city which was *sixty* miles in compass, a city which contained so many *thousand* inhabitants, a city which had walls a *hundred* feet high, and so thick that *three* chariots could go abreast upon them, and which had *one thousand five hundred* towers, of *two hundred* feet in height; what probability was there that such a city should ever be totally destroyed? And yet so totally was it destroyed that the place is hardly known where it was situated. What we may suppose helped to complete its ruin and devastation, was *Nebuchadnezzar's* enlarging and beautifying *Babylon*, soon after *Nineveh* was taken. From that time no mention is made of *Nineveh* by any of the sacred writers; and the most ancient of the heathen authors, who have occasion to say any thing about it, speak of it as a city that was once great and flourishing, but now destroyed and desolate. Great as it was formerly, so little of it is remaining, that authors are not agreed even about its situation. From the general suffrage of ancient historians and geographers, it appears to have been situated upon the *Tigris*, though others represent it as placed upon the *Euphrates*. *Bochart* has shown that *Herodotus*, *Diodorus Siculus*, and *Ammianus Marcellinus*, all *three* speak differently of it; sometimes as if situated on the *Euphrates*, sometimes as if on the *Tigris*; to reconcile whom he supposes that there were *two* *Ninevehs*; and *Sir John Marsham*, that there were *three*; the *Syrian* upon the *Euphrates*, the *Assyrian* on the *Tigris*, and a *third* built afterwards upon the *Tigris* by the *Persians*, who succeeded the *Parthians* in the empire of the *East*, in the *third* century, and were subdued by the *Saracens* in the *seventh* century after *Christ*. But whether this latter was built in the same place as the old *Nineveh*, is a question that cannot be decided.

"There is a city at this time called *Mosul*, situate upon the western side of the *Tigris*; and on the opposite eastern shore are ruins of great extent, which are said to be those of *Nineveh*.

"Dr. *Prideaux*, following *Thevenot*, observes that *Mosul* is situated on the west side of the *Tigris*, where was anciently only a suburb of the old *Nineveh*; for the city itself stood on the east side of the river, where are to be seen some of its ruins of great extent even to this day. Even the ruins of old *Nineveh*, as we may say, 'have been long ago ruined and destroyed; such an utter end hath been made of it, and such is the truth of the Divine predictions!'

"These extraordinary circumstances may strike the reader more strongly by supposing only a parallel instance. Let us then suppose that a person should come in the name of a prophet, preaching repentance to the people of this kingdom, or otherwise denouncing the destruction of the capital city within a few years. 'With an overflowing flood will God make an utter end of the place thereof; he will make an utter end: its place may be sought, but it shall never be found.' I presume we should look upon such a prophet as a madman, and show no farther attention to his message than to deride and despise it. And yet such an event would not be more strange and incredible than the destruction and devastation of *Nineveh*; for *Nineveh* was much the larger, stronger, and older city of the two. And the *Assyrian* empire had subsisted and flourished more ages than any form of government in this country; so there is no objecting the instability of *Eastern* monarchies in this case. Let us then, since this event would not be more improbable and extraordinary than the other, suppose again, that things should succeed according to the prediction; that the floods should arise, and the enemies should come; the city should be overthrown and broken down, be taken and pillaged, and destroyed so totally that even the learned could not agree about the place where it was situated. What would be said or thought in such a case? Whoever of posterity should read and compare the prophecy and event together, must they not, by such an illustrious instance, be thoroughly convinced of the providence of God, and of the truth of his prophet, and be ready to acknowledge, 'Verily, this is the word which the Lord hath spoken; verily, there is a God who judgeth the earth?'"—See Bp. *Newton* vol. i., dissert. 9.

THE BOOK

OF THE

PROPHET HABAKKUK.

Chronological Notes relative to this Book, upon the supposition that it was written a little before the destruction of Jerusalem, about six hundred years before the commencement of the Christian era.

Year from the Creation, according to Archbishop Usher, 3404.—Year of the Julian Period, 4114.—Year since the Flood, 1748.—Year since the vocation of Abram, 1321.—Year from the foundation of Solomon's temple, 412.—Year since the division of Solomon's monarchy into the kingdoms of Israel and Judah, 376.—First year of the *forty-fifth* Olympiad.—Year since the destruction of the kingdom of Israel by Shalmaneser, king of Assyria, 121.—Year before the birth of Jesus Christ, 596.—Year before the vulgar era of Christ's nativity, 600.—Cycle of the Sun, 26.—Cycle of the Moon, 10.—Third year of Aëropas, king of Macedon.—Twentieth year of Alyattes II., king of Lydia.—Twenty-sixth year of Cyaxares or Cyaraxes, king of Media.—Sixth year of Agasicles, king of Lacedæmon, of the family of the Proclidæ.—Eighth year of Leon, king of Lacedæmon, of the family of the Eurysthenidæ.—Seventh year of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon.—Seventeenth year of Tarquinius Priscus, king of the Romans.—Eleventh year of Jehoiakim, king of Judah.

CHAPTER I.

The prophet enters very abruptly on his subject, his spirit being greatly indignant at the rapid progress of vice and impiety, 1-4. Upon which God is introduced threatening very awful and sudden judgments to be inflicted by the ministry of the Chaldeans, 5-10. The Babylonians attribute their wonderful successes to their idols, 11. The prophet then, making a sudden transition, expostulates with God (probably personating the Jews) for permitting a nation much more wicked than themselves, as they supposed, to oppress and devour them, as fishers and fowlers do their prey, 12-17.

A. M. cir. 3404.
B. C. cir. 600.
Ol. XLV. 1.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 17.

THE burden which Habakkuk the prophet did see.

2 O LORD, how long shall I cry, ^b and thou wilt not hear!

^a Zech. ix. 1; xii. 1; Mal. i. 1.

even cry out unto thee of violence, and thou wilt not save!

3 Why dost thou show me iniquity, and cause me to behold

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^b Lam. iii. 8

We know little of this prophet; for what we find in the *ancients* concerning him is evidently fabulous, as well as that which appears in the *Apocrypha*. He was probably of the tribe of Simeon, and a native of Beth-zacar. It is very likely that he lived after the destruction of Nineveh, as he speaks of the *Chaldeans*, but makes no mention of the *Assyrians*. And he appears also to have prophesied before the Jewish captivity, see chap. i. 5; ii. 1; iii. 2, 16-19; and therefore Abp. Newcome thinks he may be placed in the reign of Jehoiakim, between the years 606 B. C. and 598 B. C.

As a poet, Habakkuk holds a high rank among the Hebrew prophets. The beautiful connection between the parts of his prophecy, its diction, imagery, spirit, and sublimity, cannot be too much admired; and his

hymn, chap. iii., is allowed by the best judges to be a masterpiece of its kind. See Lowth's *Prælect.* xxi., xxviii.

NOTES ON CHAP. I.

Verse 1. *The burden*] חמשה *hammasa* signifies, not only the *burdensome* prophecy, but the prophecy or *revelation* itself which God presented to the *mind* of Habakkuk, and which he *saw*—clearly perceived, in the light of prophecy, and then faithfully declared, as this book shows. The word signifies an *oracle* or *revelation* in general; but chiefly, one relative to *future calamities*.

Verse 2. *O Lord, how long shall I cry*] The prophet feels himself strongly excited against the vices which he beheld; and which, it appears from this verse,

A. M. cir. 3404.
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grievance? for spoiling and violence are before me: and there are that raise up strife and contention.

4 Therefore the law is slacked, and judgment doth never go forth: for the ^a wicked doth compass about the righteous; therefore ^d wrong judgment proceedeth.

5 ^e Behold ye among the heathen, and regard, and wonder marvellously: for I will work a work in your days, which ye will not believe, though it be told you.

6 For, lo, ^f I ^g raise up the Chaldeans, that bitter and hasty nation, which shall march

^c Job xvi. 7; Psa. xiv. 3, &c.; Jer. xii. 1.—^d Or, *wrested*.
^e Isa. cxix. 14; Acts xiii. 41.—^f Deut. xxviii. 49, 50; Jer. v. 15.—^g Fulfilled 2 Chron. xxxvi. 6.—^h Heb. *breadths*.—ⁱ Or, *from them shall proceed the judgment of these, and the captivity of*

he had often declaimed against, but in vain; the people continued in their vices, and God in his longsuffering.

Habakkuk begins his prophecy under a similar feeling, and nearly in similar words, as Juvenal did his Satires:—

Semper ego auditor tantum? Nunquamne reponam?
Vexatus toties rauci Theseide Codri? Sat. i. 1.

“Shall I always be a hearer only? Shall I never reply? So often vexed?”

Of violence] The most unlawful and outrageous acts.

Verse 3. And cause me to behold grievance] ^{אמל} *amal*, labour, toil, distress, misery, &c., the common fruits of sin.

Verse 4. The law is slacked] They pay no attention to it; it has lost all its vigour, its restraining and correcting power; it is not executed; right judgment is never pronounced; and the poor righteous man complains in vain that he is grievously oppressed by the wicked, and by those in power and authority. That the utmost depravity prevailed in the land of Judah is evident from these verses; and can we wonder, then, that God poured out such signal judgments upon them? When judgment doth not proceed from the seat of judgment upon earth, it will infallibly go forth from the throne of judgment in heaven.

Verse 5. Behold ye among the heathen] Instead of ^{בגויים} *baggoyim*, among the nations or heathen, some critics think we should read ^{בגדימ} *bogedim*, transgressors; and to the same purpose the Septuagint, Syriac, and Arabic have read; and thus it is quoted by St. Paul, Acts xiii. 41. But neither this, nor any tantamount reading, is found in any of the MSS. yet collated. Newcome translates, “See, ye transgressors, and behold a wonder, and perish.”

I will work a work in your days] As he is speaking of the desolation that should be produced by the Chaldeans, it follows, as Bp. Newcome has justly observed, that the Chaldeans invaded Judah whilst those were living whom the prophet addressed.

Which ye will not believe] Nor did they, after all the declarations of various prophets. They still supposed that God would not give them up into the hands

through the ^b breadth of the land, to possess the dwelling-places that are not theirs.

7 They are terrible and dreadful: ⁱ their judgment and their dignity shall proceed of themselves.

8 Their horses also are swifter than the leopards, and are more ^k fierce than the ^l evening wolves: and their horsemen shall spread themselves, and their horsemen shall come from far; ^m they shall fly as the eagle that hasteth to eat.

9 They shall come all for violence: ⁿ their ^o faces shall sup up as the east wind, and they

these.—^k Heb. *sharp*.—^l Ezek. xxii. 27; Jer. v. 6; Zeph. iii. 3.—^m Jer. iv. 13.—ⁿ Or, *the supping up of their faces*, &c., or *their faces shall look toward the east*.—^o Heb. *the opposition of their faces toward the east*.

of their enemies, though they continued in their abominations!

It is evident that St. Paul, in the above place, accommodates this prediction to his own purpose. And possibly this sense might have been the intention of the Divine Spirit when he first spoke the words to the prophet; for, as God works in reference to eternity, so he speaks in reference to the same; and therefore there is an infinity of meaning in his word. These appear to be the words of God in answer to the prophet, in which he declares he will entirely ruin this wicked people by means of the Chaldeans.

Verse 6. That bitter and hasty nation] Cruel and oppressive in their disposition; and prompt and speedy in their assaults and conquests.

Verse 7. Their judgment—shall proceed of themselves.] By revolting from the Assyrians, they have become a great nation. Thus, their judgment and excellence were the result of their own valour. Other meanings are given to this passage.

Verse 8. Their horses also are swifter than the leopards] The Chaldean cavalry are proverbial for swiftness, courage, &c. In Jeremiah, chap. iv. 13, it is said, speaking of Nebuchadnezzar, “His chariots are as a whirlwind; his horses are swifter than eagles.”

Oppian, speaking of the horses bred about the Euphrates, says, “They are by nature war-horses, and so intrepid that neither the sight nor the roaring of the lion appals them; and, besides, they are astonishingly fleet.”

The leopard, of all quadrupeds, is allowed to be the swiftest.

The evening wolves] The wolf is remarkable for his quick sight. *Ælian* says, *ὄφθαλμοστατον ἐστὶ ζῷον, καὶ μνητοῖ, καὶ νυκτός καὶ αἰθένης οὐκ ὀπίσθ' ἴδεναι*; “The wolf is a very fleet animal; and, besides, it can see by night, even when there is no moonlight.” Some think the *hyena* is meant: it is a swift, cruel, and untameable animal. The other prophets speak of the Chaldeans in the same way. See Deut. xxviii. 49; Jer. xlviii. 40; xlix. 22; Ezek. xvii. 5; Lam. iv. 19.

Verse 9. Their faces shall sup up as the east wind]

A. M. cir. 3404.
B. C. cir. 600.
Ol. XLV. 1.
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 17.

A. M. cir. 3404. shall gather the captivity as the
B. C. cir. 600. sand.

Ol. XLV. 1. 10 And they shall scoff at the
Tarquini Prisci, kings, and the princes shall be a
R. Roman, scorn unto them : they shall deride every strong
cir. annum 17. hold ; for they shall heap dust, and take it.

11 Then shall *his* mind change, and he shall pass over, and offend, *imputing* this his power unto his god.

12 *Art* thou not from everlasting, O LORD my God, mine Holy One ? we shall not die. O LORD, *thou* hast ordained them for judgment ; and, O *mighty* God, thou hast *established* them for correction.

13 *Thou art* of purer eyes than to behold evil, and canst not look on *iniquity* : *wherefore* lookest thou upon them that deal treach-

¹ Dan. v. 4.—² Psa. xc. 2 ; xcm. 2 ; Lam. v. 19.—³ 2 Kings xix. 25 ; Psa. xvii. 13 ; Isa. x. 5, 6, 7 ; Ezek. xxx. 25.—⁴ Heb. rock ; Deut. xxxiii. 4.—⁵ Heb. founded.—⁶ Psa. v. 5.

This may be an allusion to those *electrical winds* which prevail in that country. Mr. Jackson, in his overland journey from India, mentions his having bathed in the *Tigris*. On his coming out of the river one of those winds passed over him, and, in a moment, carried off every particle of *water* that was on his body and in his bathing dress. So, the Chaldeans shall leave no substance behind them ; their *faces*, their bare *appearance*, is the proof that nothing good shall be left.

Shall gather the captivity as the sand.] They shall carry off innumerable captives.

Verse 10. *They shall scoff at the kings*] No power shall be able to stand before them. It will be only as *pastime* to them to take the strongest places. They will have no need to build formidable ramparts : by sweeping the *dust* together they shall make mounts sufficient to pass over the walls and take the city.

Verse 11. *Then shall his mind change*] This is thought to relate to the change which took place in Nebuchadnezzar, when “ a beast’s heart was given to him,” and he was “ driven from the dwellings of men.” And this was because of his *offending*—his pride and arrogance ; and his attributing all his success, &c., to his *idols*.

Verse 12. *Art thou not from everlasting*] The idols change, and their worshippers change and fail : but thou, Jehovah, art *eternal* ; thou canst not change, and they who trust in thee are safe. Thou art infinite in thy mercy ; therefore, “ we shall not die,” shall not be totally exterminated.

Thou hast ordained them for judgment] Thou hast raised up the Chaldeans to correct and punish us ; but thou hast not given them a commission to destroy us totally.

Instead of נָמִית lo *namuth*, “ we shall not die,” *Houbigant* and other critics, with a little transposition of letters, read אֱלֹהֵי אֱמֶת *El emeth*, “ God of truth ;” and then the verse will stand thus : “ Art thou not from everlasting, O Jehovah, my God, my Holy One ! O

erously, *and* holdest thy tongue when the wicked devoureth *the man that is more righteous* than he ?

14 And makest men as the fishes of the sea, as the *creeping* things, *that have* no ruler over them ?

15 They *take* up all of them with the angle they catch them in their net, and gather them in their *drag* : therefore they rejoice and are glad.

16 Therefore *they* sacrifice unto their net, and burn incense unto their drag ; because by them their portion *is* fat, and their meat, *plentiful*.

17 Shall they therefore empty their net, and not spare continually to slay the nations ?

¹ Or, *grievance*.—² Jer. xii. 1.—³ Or, *moving*.—⁴ Jer. xvi. 16 ; Amos iv. 2.—⁵ Or, *flur net*.—⁶ Deut. viii. 17 ; Isa. x. 13 ; xxxvii. 24, 25.—⁷ Or, *dainty*.—⁸ Heb. *fat*.

Jehovah, GOD OF TRUTH, thou hast appointed them for judgment.” But this emendation, however elegant, is not supported by any MS. ; nor, indeed, by any of the ancient *versions*, though the *Chaldee* has something like it. The common reading makes a very good sense.

Verse 13. *Thou art of purer eyes*] Seeing thou art so pure, and canst not look on iniquity—it is so abominable—how canst thou bear with them who “ deal treacherously, and hold thy tongue when the wicked devour the righteous ?” All such questions are easily solved by a consideration of God’s ineffable mercy, which leads him to *suffer long* and be kind. He has no pleasure in the death of a sinner.

Verse 14. *Makest men as the fishes of the sea*] Easily are we taken and destroyed. We have no *leader* to guide us, and no *power* to defend ourselves. Nebuchadnezzar is here represented as a fisherman, who is constantly casting his nets into the sea, and enclosing multitudes of fishes ; and, being always successful, he sacrifices to his own net—attributes all his conquests to his own power and prudence ; not considering that he is only like a *net* that, after having been used for a while, shall at last be thrown by as useless, or burnt in the fire.

Verse 16. *They sacrifice unto their net*] He had no God ; he cared for none ; and worshipped only his *armour and himself*. King *Mezentius*, one of the worst characters in the *Æneid* of *Virgil*, is represented as invoking his own *right hand* and his *spear* in battle. *Æn.* x. 773.

Dextra mihi Deus, et telum quod missile libro,
Nunc adsint.

“ My strong right hand and sword, assert my stroke.
Those only gods Mezentius will invoke.”

DRYDEN.

And *Capaneus*, in *Statius*, gives us a more decisive proof of this *self-idolatry*. *Thebaid*, lib. x.

Ades, O mihi dextera tantum
Tu præses belli, et inevitabile Numen,
Te voco, te solum Superum contempтор adoro.

"Only thou, my right hand, be my aid ; I condemn the gods, and adore thee as the chief in battle, and the irresistible deity." The poet tells us that, for his impiety, Jupiter slew him with thunder.

This was an ancient idolatry in this country, and has existed till within about a century. There are relics of it in different parts of Europe ; for when military men bind themselves to accomplish any particular purpose, it is usual to lay their hand upon their sword :

but formerly they *kissed* it, when swearing by it. With most heroes, the sword is both their *Bible* and their *God*. To the present day it is a custom among the *Hindoos* annually to worship the implements of their trades. See WARD.

Verse 17. And not spare continually to slay the nations ?] They are running from conquest to conquest ; burning, slaying, sacking, and slaughtering. Like the fishermen, who throw cast after cast while any fish are to be caught, so Nebuchadnezzar is destroying one nation after another. This last sentence explains the allegory of the net.

CHAPTER II.

The prophet, waiting for a return to his expostulation, is answered by God that the time for the destruction of the Jewish polity by the Chaldeans is not only fixed in the Divine counsel, but is awfully near ; and he is therefore commanded to write down the vision relative to this appalling subject in the most legible characters, and in the plainest language, that all who read it with attention (those just persons who exercise an unwearying faith in the declaration of God respecting the violent irruption of the merciless Babylonians) may flee from the impending vengeance, 1-4. The fall of the Chaldeans, and of their ambitious monarch, is then predicted, 5-10 ; and, by a strong and bold personification, the very stone and wood of those magnificent buildings, which the Babylonish king had raised by oppression and bloodshed, pronounce his wo, and in responsive taunts upbraid him, 11, 12. The prophet then beautifully sets forth the absolute impotence of every effort, however well conducted, which is not in concert with the Divine counsel : for though the wicked rage, and threaten the utter extermination of the people of God ; yet when the SET time to favour Zion is come, the destroyers of God's heritage shall themselves be destroyed, and "the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of God, as the waters cover the sea," 13, 14. See Psa. cii. 13-16. For the cup of idolatry which Babylon has given to many nations, she will receive of the Lord's hand the cup of fury by the insurrection of mighty enemies (the Medes and Persians) rushing like wild beasts to destroy her, 15. In the midst of this distress the prophet very opportunely asks in what the Babylonians had profited by their idols, exposes the absurdity of trusting in them, and calls upon the whole world to stand in awe of the everlasting Jehovah, 16-19.

A. M. cir. 3404.
B. C. cir. 600.
Ol. cir. XLV. 1.
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 17.

I WILL ^a stand upon my watch,
and set me upon the ^b tower,
^c and will watch to see what he
will say ^d unto me, and what I

shall answer ^e when ^f I am
reproved.

2 And the LORD answered me,
and said, ^g Write the vision, and

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^a Isa. xxi 8, 11.—^b Heb. fenced place.—^c Psa. lxxiv. 8.
^d Or, in me.

^e Or, when I am argued with.—^f Heb. upon my reproof, or
arguing.—^g Isa. viii. 1 ; xxx. 8.

NOTES ON CHAP. II.

Verse 1. I will stand upon my watch] The prophets are always represented as *watchmen*, watching constantly for the comfort, safety, and welfare of the people ; and watching also to receive information from the Lord : for the prophetic influence was not always with them, but was granted only at particular times, according to the will of God. When, in doubtful cases, they wished to know what God was about to do with the country, they retired from society and gave themselves to meditation and prayer, waiting thus upon God to hear what he would say in them.

What he will say unto me] 'וּבִי, IN ME—in my understanding and heart.

And what I shall answer when I am reproved.] What I shall say to God in behalf of the people ; and what the Lord shall command me to say to the people. Some translate, "And what he will answer for my

conviction." Or, "what shall be answered to my pleading."

Verse 2. Write the vision] Carefully take down all that I shall say.

Make it plain upon tables] Write it in a full, plain, legible hand.

That he may run that readeth it.] That he who attentively peruses it may speed to save his life from the irruption of the Chaldeans, by which so many shall be cut off. The prophet does not mean that the words are to be made so plain, that a man running by may easily read them, and catch their meaning. This interpretation has been frequently given ; and it has been incautiously applied to the whole of the Bible : "God's book is so plain, that he that runs may read ;" but it is very foolish : God never intends that his words shall be understood by the careless. He that reads, studies, meditates, and prays, shall understand every portion

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make it plain upon tables, that
he may run that readeth it.

3 For ^h the vision is yet for
an appointed time, but at the
end it shall speak, and not lie: though it tarry,
wait for it; because it will ⁱ surely come, it
will not tarry.

4 Behold, his soul *which* is lifted up is not
upright in him: but the ^k just shall live by
his faith.

5 ^l Yea also, because he transgresseth by
wine, *he is* a proud man, neither keepeth at
home, who enlargeth his desire ^m as hell, and *is*
as death, and cannot be satisfied, but gather-

ⁿ Dan. x. 14; xi. 27, 35. — ⁱ Heb. x. 37. — ^k John iii. 36;
Rom. i. 17; Gal. iii. 11; Heb. x. 39. — ^l Or, *How much more.*

of this sacred book that relates immediately to his own
salvation. But no *trifler* can understand it. If the
contents of a *play-bill* were to be read as many read
the *Bible*, they would know just as much of the *one* as
they do of the *other*.

Verse 3. *The vision is yet for an appointed time*
The Chaldeans, who are to ruin Judea, shall *afterwards*
be ruined themselves: but they must do this work
before they receive their wages; therefore the vision
is *for an appointed time*. But at the end it shall speak.
When his work of devastation is done, his day of
retribution shall take place.

Though it tarry Though it appear to be long, do
not be impatient; *it will surely come*; *it will not tarry*
longer than the prescribed time, and this time is not
far distant. Wait for it.

Verse 4. *Behold, his soul which is lifted up* He
that presumes on his safety without any special war-
rant from God, is a *proud man*; and whatever he may
profess, or think of himself, his *mind is not upright in*
him. But he that is *just by faith shall live*—he that
believes what God hath said relative to the Chaldeans
besieging Jerusalem, shall make his escape from the
place, and consequently shall *save his life*. The words
in the *New Testament* are accommodated to the *salva-*
tion which *believers in Christ* shall possess. Indeed,
the just—the true Christians, who believed in Jesus
Christ's words relative to the destruction of Jerusalem,
when they found the Romans coming against it, left
the city, and escaped to *Pella* in *Cœlesyria*, and did
live—their lives were saved: while the unbelieving
Jews, to a man, either *perished* or were made *slaves*.
One good sense is, He that believes the promises of
God, and has found life through believing, shall live
by his faith.

Verse 5. *Because he transgresseth by wine* From
the present translation, it is not easy to see either
reason or meaning in the first clause of this verse.
Newcome translates, "Moreover, as a mighty man
transgresseth through wine, he is proud, and remaineth
not at rest." *Houbigant* thus: "For he, though he

eth unto him all nations, and
heapeth unto him all people:

6 Shall not all these ^a take up a
parable against him, and a taunt-
ing proverb against him, and say, ^o Wo to
him that increaseth *that which* is not his.
how long? and to him that ladeth himself
with thick clay!

7 Shall they not rise up suddenly that shall
bite thee, and awake that shall vex thee, and
thou shalt be for booties unto them?

8 ^p Because thou hast spoiled many nations,
all the remnant of the people shall spoil thee;
^q because of men's ^r blood, and for the violence

A. M. cir. 3404.
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^m Prov. xxvii. 20; xxx. 16. — ⁿ Mic. ii. 4. — ^o Or, *Ho, he.*
^p Isa. xxxiii. 1. — ^q Ver. 17. — ^r Heb. *bloods.*

be a despiser, and powerful, and proud, yet shall he
not have rest."

Nebuchadnezzar is here represented in his usual
character, *proud, haughty, and ambitious*; inebriated
with his successes, and determined on more extensive
conquests; and, like the *grave*, can never have enough:
yet, after the subjugation of many peoples and nations,
he shall be brought down, and become so despicable
that he shall be a *proverb of reproach*, and be taunted
and scorned by all those whom he had before enslaved.

And cannot be satisfied When he has obtained
all that is within his reach, he wishes for more; and
becomes miserable, because any limits are opposed to
his insatiable ambition. It is said of *Alexander*:—

Unus Pellæo juveni non sufficit orbis;
Æstuat infelix angusto limite mundi.

Juv. Sat. x. 168

One world sufficed not Alexander's mind;
Coop'd up, he seem'd on earth and seas confined.

And the poet justly ridicules him, because at last the
sarcophagus was found *too large* for his body!

Verse 6. *Shall not all these take up a parable against*
him His ambition, derangement, and the final de-
struction of his mighty empire by the Persians, shall
form the foundation of many *sententious sayings* among
the people. "He who towered so high, behold how
low he is fallen!" "He made himself a god; behold,
he herds with the *beasts* of the field!" "The disturber
of the peace of the world is now a *handful of dust*!"

Verse 7. *Shall they not rise up suddenly* Does
not this refer to the *sudden and unexpected taking of*
Babylon by Cyrus, whose troops entered into the city
through the bed of the Euphrates, whose waters they
had diverted by another channel; so that the Babylo-
nians *knew nothing of the matter* till they saw the
Persian soldiers *rise up as in a moment*, in the very
heart of their city?

Verse 8. *For the violence of the land* Or, *for the*
violence done to the land of Judea, and to the city of
Jerusalem.

A. M. cir. 3404.
B. C. cir. 600.
Ol. cir. XLV. 1.
Tarquinius Priscus,
R. Roman,
cir. annum 17.

of the land, of the city, and of
all that dwell therein.

9 Wo to him that ^a coveteth ^t an
evil covetousness to his house,
that he may ^v set his nest on high, that he
may be delivered from the ^v power of evil!

10 Thou hast consulted shame to thy house
by cutting off many people, and hast sinned
against thy soul.

11 For the stone shall cry out of the wall,
and the ^v beam out of the timber shall ^a an-
swer it.

12 Wo to him that buildeth a town with
^v blood, ^a and stablisheth a city by iniquity!

13 Behold, *is it* not of the LORD of hosts
^a that the people shall labour in the very fire,
and the people shall weary themselves ^b for
very vanity?

^a Jer. xxii. 13.—^t Or, gaineth an evil gain.—^v Jer. xlix. 16;
Obad. 4.—^v Heb. palm of the hand.—^w Or, piece, or fastening.
^x Or, witness against it.—^y Jer. xxii. 13; Ezek. xxiv. 9; Mic.
iii. 10; Nah. iii. 1.

Verse 9. *An evil covetousness to his house*] Nebu-
chadnezzar wished to aggrandize his family, and make
his empire permanent: but both family and empire were
soon cut off by the death of his son Belshazzar, and
the consequent destruction of the Chaldean empire.

Verse 10. *Hast sinned against thy soul.*] Thy life
is forfeited by thy crimes.

Verse 11. *The stone shall cry out of the wall, and
the beam out of the timber shall answer it.*] This
appears to refer to the ancient mode of building walls;
two or three courses of stone, and then one course of
timber. See 1 Kings vi. 36: thus was the palace of
Solomon built. The splendid and costly buildings of
Babylon have been universally celebrated. But how
were these buildings erected? By the spoils of con-
quered nations, and the expense of the blood of multi-
tudes; therefore the stones and the timber are repre-
sented as calling out for vengeance against this ruthless
conqueror.

Verse 12. *Wo to him that buildeth a town with
blood*] At the expense of much slaughter. This is
the answer of the beam to the stone. And these things
will refer to the vast fortunes gained, and the buildings
erected, by means of the slave-trade; where, to a
considerate and humane mind, the walls appear as if
composed of the bones of negroes, and cemented by
their blood! But the towns or houses established by
this iniquity soon come to ruin; and the fortunes made
have, in most cases, become as chaff and dust before
the whirlwind of God's indignation. But where are
the dealers in the souls and bodies of men? Ask him
who has them in his keeping. He can tell.

Verse 13. *The people shall labour in the very fire*]
All these superb buildings shall be burnt down. See
the parallel passage, Jer. li. 58, and the note there.

Shall weary themselves for very vanity?] For the

14 For the earth shall be filled
^a with the ^d knowledge of the
glory of the LORD, as the waters
cover the sea.

A. M. cir. 3404.
B. C. cir. 600.
Ol. cir. XLV. 1.
Tarquinius Priscus,
R. Roman,
cir. annum 17.

15 Wo unto him that giveth his neighbour
drink, that putteth thy ^a bottle to him, and
makest him drunken also, that thou mayest
^f look on their nakedness!

16 Thou art filled ^g with shame for glory.
^h drink thou also and let thy foreskin be un-
covered: the cup of the LORD's right hand
shall be turned unto thee, and shameful spew-
ing shall be on thy glory.

17 For the violence of Lebanon shall cover
thee, and the spoil of beasts, which made them
afraid, ⁱ because of men's blood, and for the
violence of the land, of the city, and of all
that dwell therein.

^z Heb. bloods.—^a Jer. li. 58.—^b Or, in vain.—^c Or, by
knowing the glory of the LORD.—^d Isa. xi. 9.—^e Hos. vii. 5.
^f Gen. ix. 22.—^g Or, more with shame than with glory.—^h Jer.
xxv. 26, 27; li. 57.—ⁱ Ver. 8.

gratification of the wishes of ambition, and in buildings
which shall be brought to naught.

Verse 14. *For the earth shall be filled*] This is a
singular and important verse. It may be first applied
to Babylon. God's power and providence shall be
widely displayed in the destruction of this city and
empire, in the humiliation of Nebuchadnezzar, Dan.
iv. 37, and in the captivity and restoration of his
people. See *Newcome*, and see Isa. xi. 9.

Secondly. It may be applied to the glorious days of
the Messiah. The land of Judea should by his preach-
ing, and that of his disciples, be filled with the know-
ledge of God. God's great design fully discovered,
and the scheme of salvation greatly explained.

Thirdly. It may be applied to the universal spread
of the Gospel over the habitable globe; when the ful-
ness of the Gentiles should be brought in, and the Jews
gathered in with that fulness. The earth cannot perish
till every continent, island, and inhabitant, is illuminated
with the light of the Gospel.

Verse 15. *Wo unto him that giveth his neighbour
drink*] This has been considered as applying to
Pharaoh-hophra, king of Egypt, who enticed his neigh-
bours Jehoiachin and Zedekiah to rebel against Nebu-
chadnezzar, whereby the nakedness and imbecility of
the poor Jews was soon discovered; for the Chaldeans
soon took Jerusalem, and carried its kings, princes,
and people, into captivity.

Verse 16. *The cup of the Lord's right hand*]
Among the ancients, all drank out of the same cup; it
was passed from hand to hand, and each drank as much
as he chose. The Chaldeans gave to the neighbour-
ing nations the cup of idolatry and of deceitful alli-
ance; and in return they received from the Lord the
cup of his fury. So *Grotius*.

Verse 17. *For the violence of Lebanon*] Or, the

A. M. cir. 3404. 18 ^k What profiteth the graven
B. C. cir. 600. image that the maker thereof
Ol. cir. XLV. 1. hath graven it; the molten image,
Tarquinius Prisci, and a ^l teacher of lies, that ^m the
R. Roman., maker of his work trusteth therein, to make
cir. annum 17. ⁿ dumb idols?

19 Wo unto him that saith to the wood,

^k Isa. xlv. 9, 10; xlvii. 2.—Jer. x. 8, 14; Zech. x. 2.
^m Heb. *thi fashioner of his fashion*.—ⁿ Psa. cxv. 5; 1 Cor. xii.

violence done to *Lebanon*; to *men*, to *cattle*, to *Judea*, and to *Jerusalem*. See the note on the parallel place, ver. 8. This may be a threatening against *Egypt*, as the former was against *Chaldea*.

Verse 18. *What profiteth the graven image*] This is against idolatry in general, and every species of it, as well as against those princes, priests, and people who practise it, and encourage others to do the same. See on the parallel passages in the margin.

Dumb idols ?] אֱלִילִים אֱלִילִים *elilim illemim*, "dumb nothings." This is exactly agreeable to St. Paul, 1 Cor. viii. 4, who says, "An idol is nothing in the world." What signify the idols worshipped by the Chaldeans, Tyrians, and Egyptians? They have not been able to save their worshippers.

Verse 19. *Wo unto him*] How foolish and contemptible to worship a thing *formed by the hand of man* out of wood, stone, gold, or silver! The meanest *brute* is superior to them all; it *breathes and lives*, but they have *no breath* in them. However, they are said above to be *teachers of lies*; that is, they appeared to give out *oracles*: but these were *lies*; and were not given by the *statue*, but by the *priest*.

Awake; to the dumb stone, A. M. cir. 3404.
Arise, it shall teach! Behold, it, B. C. cir. 600.
is laid over with gold and silver, Ol. cir. XLV. 1.
^o and there is no breath at all in Tarquinius Prisci,
the midst of it. R. Roman.,
cir. annum 17.

20 But ^p the LORD is in his holy temple:
^q let ^r all the earth keep silence before him.

2.—^o Psa. cxxxv. 17.—^p Psa. xi. 4.—^q Heb. *be silent all the earth before him*.—^r Zeph. i. 7; Zech. ii. 13.

Verse 20. *The Lord is in his holy temple*] Jehovah has his *temple*, the *place* where he is to be *worshipped*; but *there* there is no *image*. *Oracles*, however, are given forth; and every word of them is *truth*, and is fulfilled in its season. And this temple and its worship are *holy*; no *abomination* can be practised there, and every thing in it leads to *holiness* of heart and life.

Let all the earth keep silence before him.] Let all be dumb. Let none of them dare to open their mouths in the presence of Jehovah. He alone is Sovereign. He alone is the arbiter of life and death. Let all hear his commands with the deepest respect, obey them with the promptest diligence, and worship him with the most profound reverence. When an Asiatic sovereign goes to the mosque on any of the eastern festivals, such as the *Bairham*, the deepest *silence* reigns among all his retinue, viziers, foreign ambassadors, &c. They all bow respectfully before him; but no word is spoken, no sound uttered. It is to this species of reverence that the prophet alludes, and with this he concludes the *prophetic* part of this book. What God has threatened or promised, that he will fulfil. Let every soul bow before him, and submit to his authority.

CHAPTER III.

The prophet, being apprized of the calamities which were to be brought on his country by the ministry of the Chaldeans, and the punishments which awaited the Chaldeans themselves, partly struck with terror, and partly revived with hope and confidence in the Divine mercy, beseeches God to hasten the redemption of his people, 1, 2. Such a petition would naturally lead his thoughts to the astonishing deliverance which God vouchsafed to the same people of old; and the inference from it was obvious, that he could with the same ease deliver their posterity now. But, hurried on by the fire and impetuosity of his spirit, he disdains to wait the process of connecting these ideas, and bounds at once into the midst of his subject: "God came from Toman," &c., 3. He goes on to describe the majesty and might which God displayed in conducting his people to the land of promise; selecting the most remarkable circumstances, and clothing them in the most lofty language. As he goes along, his fancy becomes more glowing, till at length he is transported to the scene of action, and becomes an eyewitness of the wonders he describes. "I beheld the tents of Cushan in affliction," 4-6. After having touched on the principal circumstances of that deliverance which he celebrates, he returns to what passed before them in Egypt; his enthusiasm having led him to begin in the midst of his subject, 7-15. And at last he ends the hymn as he began it, with expressing his awe of the Divine judgments, and his firm trust in the mercy and goodness of God while under them; and that in terms of such singular beauty, elegance, and sublimity, as to form a very proper conclusion to this admirable piece of Divinely inspired composition, 16-19. It would seem from the title, and the note appended at the end, that it was set to music, and sung in the service of the temple.

A. M. cir. 3404.
B. C. cir. 600.
Ol. cir. XLV. 1.
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 17.

A PRAYER of Habakkuk
the prophet ^a upon ^b Shi-
gionoth.

2 O LORD, I have heard ^c thy
speech, and was afraid: O LORD, ^d revive ^e
thy work in the midst of the years, in the
midst of the years make known: in wrath re-
member mercy.

3 God came from ^f Teman, ^g and the Holy

^a Psa. vii. title.—^b Or, according to variable songs, or tunes,
called in Hebrew, *Shigionoth*.—^c Heb. thy report, or thy hear-
ing.—^d Or, preserve alive.—^e Psa. lxxxv. 6.—^f Or, the

One from Mount Paran. Selah.
His glory covered the heavens,
and the earth was full of his
praise.

A. M. cir. 3404.
B. C. cir. 600.
Ol. cir. XLV. 1.
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 17.

4 And his brightness was as the light; he
had horns coming out of his hand: and there
was the hiding of his power.

5 ⁱ Before him went the pestilence, and ^k burn-
ing ^l coals went forth at his feet.

south.—^e Deut. xxiii. 2; Judg. v. 4; Psa. lxxviii. 7.—^h Or,
bright beams out of his side.—ⁱ Nah. i. 3.—^k Or, burning dis-
eases; Deut. xxxii. 24.—^l Psa. xviii. 8, 12; Isa. vi. 6; xlvii. 14

NOTES ON CHAP. III.

Verse 1. *A prayer of Habakkuk—upon Shigionoth.*] See the note on the title of Psa. vii., where the meaning of *Shiggaion* is given. The *Vulgate* has, *pro ignorantibus, for ignorances*, or sins committed in ignorance; and so it is understood by the *Chaldee*. The *Syriac* has nothing but merely, *A prayer of Habakkuk*. And the *Septuagint*, instead of *Shigionoth*, have μετὰ ᾠδῆς, with a hymn, which is copied by the *Arabic*.

I suspect that the title here given is of a *posterior* date to the prophecy. It appears to interrupt the connection between this and the termination of the preceding verse. See them together:—

Chap. ii. 20: "But the Lord is in his holy temple:
Be silent before him, all the earth.

iii. 1: O Lord, I have heard thy speech:
I have feared, O Lord, thy work.
As the years approach thou hast
shown;
As the years approach thou makest
known.

In wrath thou rememberest mercy."

The prophet may here refer to the speech which God had communicated to him, chap. i. 5–11, ii. 4–20, and the terror with which he was struck, because of the judgments denounced against Jerusalem. I have followed the version of Apb. *Newcome* in this first verse. The critical reader may consult his notes, and the various readings of *Kennicott* and *De Rossi*.

Verse 2. *In the midst of the years*] כָּרֵב שָׁנִים *bekereb shanim*, "As the years approach." The nearer the time, the clearer and fuller is the prediction; and the signs of the times show that the complete fulfilment is at hand. But as the judgments will be heavy, (and they are not greater than we deserve,) yet, *Lord, in the midst of wrath*—infliction of punishment—remember mercy, and spare the souls that return unto thee with humiliation and prayer.

Verse 3. *God came from Teman*] Bp. *Lowth* observes: "This is a sudden burst of poetry, in the true spirit of the ode; the concealed connection being that God, who had formerly displayed such power in delivering the Israelites from Egyptian slavery, might succour their posterity in a like wonderful manner." Hence the prophet selects the most striking facts of that first deliverance; and to decorate and render them impressive, brings forth all the powers of his genius, in

all the strength and elegance of his language. "What crowns the sublimity of this piece," says Bp. *Lowth*, "is the singular elegance of the close; and were it not that antiquity has here and there thrown its veil of obscurity over it, there could not be conceived a more perfect and masterly poem of its kind." See, for more particulars, his *twenty-eighth* Prelection.

I shall endeavour to show the facts in the deliverance from Egypt, to which the prophet refers.

Teman] This was a city, the capital of a province of Idumea, to the south of the land of Canaan. Num. xx. 21; Jer. xlix. 7.

Paran] Was a city which gave its name to a province in Arabia Petræa. Gen. xxi. 21; Deut. xxxiii. 2.

Selah] This word is not well known; probably it means ^a pause or alteration in the music. See it in the Psalms, and its explanation there.

His glory covered the heavens] His glory when he descended on Mount Sinai, and in the pillar of fire by night.

The earth was full of his praise.] All the land was astonished at the magnificence of his works in behalf of his people. Instead of *praise*, some translate *splendour*. The whole land was illuminated by his glory.

Verse 4. *He had horns coming out of his hand*] קַרְנַיִם *karnayim*, rays. His hand—his power—was manifested in a particular place, by the sudden issuing out of pencils of rays, which diverged in coruscations of light, so as to illuminate the whole hemisphere. Yet "there was the hiding of his power." His Majesty could not be seen, nor any kind of image, because of the insufferable splendour. This may either refer to the lightnings on Mount Sinai; or to the brightness which occasionally proceeded from the *shechinah* or glory of God between the cherubim, over the mercy-seat. See *Capellus* and *Newcome*. If lightnings are intended, the dense cloud from which they proceeded may be meant by the "hiding of his power;" for when the lightnings burst forth, his power and energy became manifest.

Probably from this the *Jupiter Keraunos* or *Jupiter Brontes* of the heathens was borrowed; who is always represented with forked or zigzag lightnings in his hand.

Verse 5. *Before him went the pestilence*] This plague was several times inflicted on the disobedient Israelites in the wilderness; see Num. xi. 33, xiv. 37, xvi. 46; and was always the proof that the just God was then manifesting his power among them.

A. M. cir. 3404.
B. C. cir. 600.
Ol. cir. XLV. 1.
Tarquini Prisci.
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 17.

6 He stood, and measured the earth: he beheld, and drove asunder the nations; ^m and the everlasting mountains were scattered, the perpetual hills did bow: his ways are ^o everlasting.

7 I saw the tents of ^p Cushan ^q in affliction: and the curtains of the land of Midian did tremble.

8 Was the Lord displeased against the rivers?

^m Nah. i. 5. — ^p Gen. xlv. 26. — ^o Ps. cxxxiv. 21. — ^q Or, Ethiopia. — ^r Or, under affliction, or vanity. — ^s Deut. xxxiii. 26, 27. — ^t Ps. lxxviii. 4; civ. 3; ver. 15.

Burning coals went forth at his feet.] Newcome translates, "And flashes of fire went forth after him." The disobedient Israelites were consumed by a fire that went out from Jehovah; see Lev. x. 2; Num. xi. 1, xvi. 35. And the burnt-offering was consumed by a fire which came out from before Jehovah, Lev. xi. 24.

Verse 6. *He stood, and measured the earth.]* עֲרַם אֶרֶץ, *erets, the land*; he divided the promised land among the twelve tribes. This is the allusion; and this the prophet had in his eye. God not only made a general assignment of the land to the Hebrews; but he even divided it into such portions as the different families required. Here were both *power* and *condescension*. When a conqueror has subdued a country, he divided it among his soldiers. Among the Romans, those among whom the conquered lands were divided were termed *beneficarii*; and the lands *beneficia*, as being held on the beneficence of the sovereign.

He beheld, and drove asunder the nations.] The nations of Canaan, the Hittites, Hivites, Jebusites, &c., and all who opposed his people. Even his look dispersed them.

The everlasting mountains were scattered.] Or, *broken asunder*. This may refer to the convulsions on Mount Sinai; and to the earthquake which announced the descent of the Most High. See Exod. xix. 18. "God occupied the summit of the eternal Mount Sinai; and led his people over the eternal mountains of Arabia Petraea; and this sense is preferable to the figurative one, that his ways or doings are predetermined from everlasting." — *Newcome*. The epithets עוֹלָם *ad*, and עוֹלָם *eternal* and *everlasting*, are applied to mountains and immense rocks, because no other parts of nature are less subject to *decay* or *change*, than these immense masses of earth and stone, and that almost indestructible stone, *granite*, out of which Sinai appears to be formed. A piece of the beautiful granite of this mountain now lies before me. This is a figurative description of the passage of the Israelites through the deserts of Arabia, over mountains, rocks, and through the trackless wilderness; *over* and *through* which God, by his power and providence, gave them a safe passage.

The following beautiful piece from the Fragments of Æschylus will illustrate the preceding description, and please the learned reader.

Χαρίζε θυγάτηρ τὸν Θεόν, καὶ μὴ δοκεῖ
Ὀμοῖον αὐτῷ σαρκενῶν κατεστάναι·

750

was thine anger against the rivers? *was* thy wrath against the sea, ^r that thou didst ride upon thine horses and ^s thy chariots of salvation?

9 Thy bow was made quite naked, *according* to the oaths of the tribes, *even* thy word. Selah. ^t Thou ^u didst cleave the earth with rivers.

^v Or, thy chariots were salvation. — ^w Or, Thou didst cleave the rivers of the earth. — ^x Psalm lxxviii. 15, 16; cv. 41.

Οὐκ οἶσθα δ' αὐτῶν ποτε μὲν ὡς πῦρ φαίνεται
Ἀπλάστων ὄρη· ποτε δ' ἰδὼν, ποτε δὲ γνοφός.
Καὶ θήρην αὐτῆς ζῆναι παρήμερον,
Ἀνέως, νερεὶ τῇ, καστράτῳ, ῥινοτῇ, ῥοχῇ.
Ἵπῳ περὶ δ' αὐτῷ θάλασσα, καὶ πύρραι,
Καὶ πᾶσα πηγὴ, χ' ὕδατος ἀσπασματα·
Τρῖμι δ' ὄρη καὶ γὰρ καὶ πελώριος
Βέβηθ θάλασσης, κερων ἴσως μῆγα,
Ὅταν ἐπιβλήῃ γοργὸν ὄμμα δεσποτον.

ÆSCHYL. *Fragm.*

Confound not God with man; nor madly deem
His form is mortal, and of flesh like thine.
Thou know'st him not. Sometimes like fire he glows
In wrath severe; sometimes as water flows;
In brooding darkness now his power conceals
And then in brutes that mighty power reveals.
In clouds tempestuous we the Godhead find;
He mounts the storm, and rides the winged wind;
In vivid lightnings flashes from on high;
In rattling thunders rends the lowering sky;
Fountains and rivers, seas and floods obey,
And ocean's deep abyss yields to his sway;
The mountains tremble, and the hills sink down,
Crumbled to dust by the Almighty's frown.
When God unfolds the terrors of his eye,
All things with horror quake, and in confusion lie.

J. B. B. CLARKE.

Verse 7. *I saw the tents of Cushan in affliction.]* Cush is Arabia. The Arabians dwell in tents, hence they were called *Scenite*. When the Lord appeared on Mount Sinai, the Arabs of the Red Sea abandoned their tents, being terror-struck; and the Midianites also were seized with fear. See the desolation wrought among this people by Phinehas, Num. xxxi. 1, &c., on account of their having enticed the Israelites to idolatry, Num. xxv. 1, &c. Either *Cush* and *Midian* lay contiguous to each other; or, these names are poetically used to express the same place.

Verse 8. *Was the Lord displeased against the rivers?] Floods*; here is a reference to the passage of the Red Sea. The Lord is represented as heading his troops, riding in his chariot, and commanding the sea to divide, that a free passage might be left for his army to pass over.

Verse 9. *Thy bow was made quite naked.]* That is, it was drawn out of its case; as the arrows had their quiver, so the bows had their cases. A fine oriental bow and bow-case, with quiver and arrows, are now be-

A. M. cir. 3404.
B. C. cir. 600.
Ol. cir. XLV. 1.
Tarquini Prisci.
R. Roman.
cir. annum 17.

10 *The mountains saw thee,
and they trembled: the over-
flowing of the water passed by:
the deep uttered his voice, and
was lifted up his hands on high.

11 *The sun and moon stood still in their
habitations; * at the light of thine * arrows they
went, and at the shining of thy glittering spear.

12 Thou didst march through the land in

v Exod. xiv. 16, 18; Judg. v. 4, 5; Psa. lxxvii. 8; lxxvii. 19;
cxiv. 4.—* Exod. xiv. 22; Josh. iii. 16.—* Josh. x. 12, 13.
v Or, thine arrows walked in the light, &c.

me; they show with what propriety Jehovah is
represented as taking his bow out of its case, in order
to set his arrow upon the cord, to shoot at his enemies.
It is not the drawing out, or making bare the arrow,
that is mentioned here; but the taking the bow out of
its case to prepare to shoot.

This verse appears to be an answer to the questions
in the preceding: "Was the Lord displeased," &c.
The answer is, All this was done "according to the
oaths of the tribes;" the covenant of God, frequently
repeated and renewed, which he made with the tribes,
to give them the land of the Canaanites for their
inheritance.

Thou didst cleave the earth with rivers.] Or, "Thou
didst cleave the streams of the land." Or, "Thou
cleavest the dry land into rivers." This may be a
reference to the passage of Jordan, and transactions at
Arnon and the brook Jabbok. See Num. xxi. 13–15.

In this verse we have *Selah* again, which, as before,
may signify a pause, or some alteration in the music.

Verse 10. *The mountains saw thee*] This is the
continued answer to the questions in ver. 8. These
are figures highly poetic, to show with what ease God
accomplished the most arduous tasks in behalf of his
people. As soon as the mountains saw him, they
trembled, they were in pangs. When he appeared,
the sea fled to right and left, to give him a passage.
"It uttered its voice." The separation of the waters
occasioned a terrible noise. "And it lifted up its
hands on high." Its waters, being separated, stood in
heaps on the right hand and left. These heaps or waves
are poetically represented here as the hands of the sea.

Verse 11. *The sun and moon stood still*] This was
at the prayer of Joshua, when he fought against the
Amorites. See Josh. x. 11, 12, and the notes there.

At the light of thine arrows they went] I think we
should translate,—

By their light, thine arrows went abroad;
By their brightness, the lightning of thy spear.

Calvin very justly remarks that the arrows and
spears of the Israelites are called those of God, under
whose auspices the people fought: the meaning is,
that by the continuation of the light of the sun and
moon, then stayed in their course, the Israelites saw
how to continue the battle, till their enemies were all
defeated.

Verse 12. *Thou didst march through the land*] This
refers to the conquest of Canaan. God is represented
as going at the head of his people as general-in-chief;

indignation, *thou didst thresh
the heathen in anger.

13 Thou wentest forth for the
salvation of thy people, even for
salvation with thine anointed; *thou woundedst
the head out of the house of the wicked, * by
discovering the foundation unto the neck. *Selah*.

14 Thou didst strike through with his staves
the head of his villages: they * came out as

A. M. cir. 3404
B. C. cir. 600.
Ol. cir. XLV. 1
Tarquini Prisci
R. Roman.
cir. annum 17.

* Josh. x. 11; Psa. xlviii. 14; lxxvii. 17, 18.—* Jer. li. 33;
Amos i. 3; Mic. iv. 13.—* Josh. x. 24; xl. 8, 12; Psa. lxxvii.
21.—* Heb. making naked.—* Heb. were tempestuous.

and leading them on from conquest to conquest—
which was the fact.

Thou didst thresh the heathen in anger.] Thou
didst tread them down, as the oxen do the sheaves on
the threshing-floor.

Verse 13. *Thou wentest forth for the salvation of
thy people*] Their deliverance would not have been
effected but through thy interference.

For salvation with thine anointed] That is, with
Joshua, whom God had anointed, or solemnly appointed
to fill the place of Moses, and lead the people into the
promised land. If we read, with the common text,
משִׁיחָהֶם meshichecha, "thy anointed," the singular num-
ber, Joshua is undoubtedly meant, who was God's in-
strument to put the people in possession of Canaan:
but if, with several MSS. and some copies of the *Septuagint*, we read מְשִׁיחֵיהֶם meshicheycha, "thy anointed
ones," the Israelites must be intended. They are
frequently called God's anointed, or God's saints.
The sense is very far-fetched when applied to Jesus
Christ.

*Thou woundedst the head out of the house of the
wicked*] This alludes to the slaying of the first-born
through all the land of Egypt. These were the heads
of the houses or families.

By discovering the foundation unto the neck.] The
general meaning of this clause is sufficiently plain:
the government of these lands should be utterly sub-
verted; the very foundations of it should be razed.
But what means unto the neck, עַד צוּר *ad tsavur*?
Several critics read עַד צוּר *ad tsur*, "Unto the rock,"
that on which the house is founded: and this very
intelligible reading is obtained by the omission of a
single letter, & *aleph*, from the word צוּר. This con-
jecture has been adopted by Newcome, though unsup-
ported either by MS. or version. But is the conjecture
necessary? I think not: read the verse as it ought
to be read, and all will be plain. "Thou hast wounded
the head even unto the neck, in the house of the
wicked, by laying bare the foundation." The whole
head, neck, and all are cut off. There was no hope
left to the Egyptians, because the first-born of every
family was cut off, so that the very foundation was
laid bare, no first-born being left to continue the heir-
ship of families.

Verse 14. *Thou didst strike through*] The Hebrew
will bear this sense: "Thou hast pierced amidst their
tribes the head of their troops," referring to Pharaoh
and his generals, who came like a whirlwind to fall

A. M. cir. 3404. a whirlwind to scatter me : their
B. C. cir. 600. rejoicing was as to devour the
Ol. cir. XLV. 1. Tarquinius Prisci, poor secretly.
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 17.

15 ° Thou didst walk through the sea with thine horses, through the heap of great waters.

16 When I heard, ° my belly trembled ; my lips quivered at the voice ; rottenness entered into my bones, and I trembled in myself, that I might rest in the day of trouble : when he cometh up unto the people, he will ^h invade them with his troops.

° Ver. 8 ; Psa. lxxvii. 19.—^f Or, mud.—^g Psa. cxix. 120 ; Jer. xxiii. 9.—^h Or, cut them in pieces.—ⁱ Heb. lie.—^k Job xiii. 15.

upon the poor Israelites, when they appeared to be hemmed in by sea, and no place for their escape. If we follow the common reading, it seems to intimate that the troops of Pharaoh, in their confusion (for God shone out upon them from the cloud) fell foul of each other ; and with their staves, or weapons, slew one another : but the head of the villages or towns, i. e., Pharaoh, was drowned with his army in the Red Sea.

Verse 15. *Thou didst walk through the sea*] There was no occasion to hurry across ; all was safe, for God had divided the waters : and his terrible cloud had removed from before, and stood behind them, so that it was between them and the Egyptians. See Exod. xiv. 19, 20.

Verse 16. *When I heard, my belly trembled*] The prophet, having finished his account of the wonders done by Jehovah, in bringing their fathers from Egypt into the promised land, now returns to the desolate state of his countrymen, who are shortly to be led into captivity, and suffer the most grievous afflictions ; and although he had a sure word of prophecy that they should be ultimately delivered, yet the thoughts of the evils they must previously endure filled his soul with terror and dismay ; so that he wishes to be removed from earth before this tribulation should come, that his eyes might not behold the desolations of his country.

When he (Nebuchadnezzar) cometh up unto the people, (the Jews,) he will invade them (overpower and carry them away captive) with his troops.

Verse 17. *Although the fig tree shall not blossom*] תפוח תיפרח *tiphrach*, “shall not flourish,” shall not put forth its young figs, for the fig tree does not blossom. The young figs appear as soon as the old ones are ripe, as I have often had occasion to observe.

This verse most nervously paints the desolate state of the land of Judea during the captivity. In its hemistich form, it may be translated thus :—

For the fig tree shall not flourish,
And there shall be no fruit on the vines ;
The fruit of the olive shall fail,
And the fields shall supply no food :
The flocks shall be cut off from the fold,
And no herds shall be found in the stalls :
Yet in Jehovah will I exult ;
I will joy in the God of my salvation.

17 Although the fig tree shall not blossom, neither shall fruit be in the vines ; the labour of the olive shall ⁱ fail, and the fields shall yield no meat ; the flock shall be cut off from the fold, and there shall be no herd in the stalls :
18 ^k Yet I will ^l rejoice in the LORD, I will joy in the God of my salvation.

19 The Lord God is ^m my strength, and he will make my feet ⁿ like hinds' feet, and he will make me to ^o walk upon mine high places. To the chief singer on my ^p stringed instruments.

19 The Lord God is ^m my strength, and he will make my feet ⁿ like hinds' feet, and he will make me to ^o walk upon mine high places. To the chief singer on my ^p stringed instruments.

19 The Lord God is ^m my strength, and he will make my feet ⁿ like hinds' feet, and he will make me to ^o walk upon mine high places. To the chief singer on my ^p stringed instruments.

¹ Isa. lxi. 16 ; lxi. 10.—^m Psa. xxvii. 1.—ⁿ 2 Sam. xxii. 34 ; Psa. xviii. 33.—^o Deut. xxxiii. 13 ; xxxiii. 29.—^p Heb. neginoth ; Psa. iv. title.

The Vulgate has :—

Yet I in the Lord will rejoice,
And will exult in Jesus my God.

The Targum countenances this version :—

וְאֵנָּה בְּמַעֲמִירָא דִּי אֲבוּיָא veana bemeimra dayai abua,
“But in the WORD of the Lord will I rejoice,” i. e., the personal, substantial Word of Jehovah.

These two verses give the finest display of resignation and confidence that I have ever met with. He saw that evil was at hand, and unavoidable ; he submitted to the dispensation of God, whose Spirit enabled him to paint it in all its calamitous circumstances. He knew that God was merciful and gracious. He trusted to his promise, though all appearances were against its fulfilment ; for he knew that the word of Jehovah could not fail, and therefore his confidence is unshaken.

No paraphrase can add any thing to this hymn, which is full of inexpressible dignity and elegance, leaving even its unparalleled piety out of the question.

Verse 19. *The Lord God is my strength*] This is an imitation, if not a quotation, from Psa. xviii. 32, 33, where see the notes.

Will make me to walk upon mine high places] This last verse is spoken in the person of the people, who seem to anticipate their restoration ; and that they shall once more rejoice in the hills and mountains of Judea.

To the chief singer on my stringed instruments.] This line, which is evidently a superscription, leads me to suppose that when the prophet had completed his short ode, he folded it up, with the above direction to the master singer, or leader of the choir, to be sung in the temple service. Many of the Psalms are directed in the same way. “To the master singer ;” or, “chief musician :” to be sung, according to their nature, on different kinds of instruments, or with particular airs or tunes.

Neginoth, נְגִינֹת, which we translate stringed instruments, means such as were struck with a plectrum, or excited by some kind of friction or pulsation ; as violins and cymbals, or tambores are. I do not think that the line makes any part of the prophecy, but merely the superscription or direction of the work when it was finished. The ending will appear much more dignified, this line being separated from it.

THE BOOK

OF THE

PROPHET ZEPHANIAH.

Chronological Notes relative to this book, upon the supposition that it was written in the twelfth year of the reign of Josiah, king of Judah.

Year from the Creation, according to Archbishop Usher, 3374.—Year of the Julian Period, 4084.—Year since the Flood, 1718.—Year from the vocation of Abram, 1291.—Year from the foundation of Solomon's temple, 382.—Year since the division of Solomon's monarchy into the kingdoms of Israel and Judah, 346. Year since the conquest of Coræbus at Olympia, usually called the first Olympiad, 147.—Third year of the thirty-seventh Olympiad.—Year from the building of Rome, according to the Varronian computation, 124.—Year of the era of Nabonassar, 118.—Year since the destruction of the kingdom of Israel by Shalmaneser, king of Assyria, 92.—Year before the birth of Christ, 626.—Year before the vulgar era of Christ's nativity, 630.—Cycle of the Sun, 24.—Cycle of the Moon, 18.—Eighteenth year of Phraortes, king of Media. This monarch is supposed by some to have been the same with the Arphaxad of the Apocrypha.—Eleventh year of Philip I., king of Macedon.—Twenty-second year of Archidamus, king of Lacedæmon, of the family of the Proclidæ.—Fifteenth year of Eurycrates II., king of Lacedæmon, of the family of the Eurysthenidæ.—Twenty-ninth year of Cypselus, who had seized upon the government of Corinth.—Forty-second year of Psammitichus, king of Egypt, according to Helvicius.—Tenth year of Kiniladachus, king of Babylon, according to the same chronologer. This monarch was the immediate predecessor of Nabopolassar, the father of Nebuchadnezzar.—Second year of Sadyattes, king of Lydia.—Eleventh year of Ancus Martius, the fifth king of the Romans.—Twelfth year of Josiah, king of Judah.

CHAPTER I.

This chapter begins with denouncing God's judgments against Judah and Jerusalem, 1-3. Idolaters, and sinners of several other denominations, are then particularly threatened; and their approaching visitation enlarged on, by the enumeration of several circumstances which tend greatly to heighten its terrors, 4-18.

A. M. cir. 3374.
B. C. cir. 630.
Olymp.
cir. XXXVII. 3.
A. U. C. cir.
124.

THE word of the LORD which came unto Zephaniah the son of Cushi, the son of Gedaliah, the son of Amariah, the son

A. M. cir. 3374.
B. C. cir. 630.
Olymp.
cir. XXXVII. 3.
A. U. C. cir.
124.

of Hizkiah, in the days of Josiah the son of Amon, king of Judah.

2 ^a I will utterly consume all

^a Heb. *By taking away*

I will make an end.

NOTES ON CHAP. I.

Verse 1. *The word of the Lord which came unto Zephaniah*] Though this prophet has given us so large a list of his ancestors, yet little concerning him is known, because we know nothing certain relative to the persons of the family whose names are here introduced. We have one *chronological note* which is of more value for the correct understanding of his prophecy than the other could have been, how circumstantially soever it had been delivered; viz., that he prophesied in the days of Josiah, son of Amon, king of Judah; and from the description which he gives of the disorders which prevailed in Judea in

his time, it is evident that he must have prophesied before the reformation made by Josiah, which was in the eighteenth year of his reign. And as he predicts the destruction of Nineveh, chap. ii. 13, which, as Calmet remarks, could not have taken place before the sixteenth of Josiah, allowing with Berosus twenty-one years for the reign of Nabopolassar over the Chaldeans; we must, therefore, place this prophecy about the beginning of the reign of Josiah, or from B. C. 640 to B. C. 609. But see the chronological notes.

Verse 2. *I will utterly consume all things*] All being now ripe for destruction, I will shortly bring a

A. M. cir. 3374.
B. C. cir. 630. *things from off* ^b the land, saith
Olymp. the LORD.
cir. XXXVII. 3.
A. U. C. cir.
124.

3 ^c I will consume man and
beast, I will consume the fowls of
the heaven, and the fishes of the sea, and ^d the
^e stumbling-blocks with the wicked; and I
will cut off man from off the land, saith the
LORD.

4 I will also stretch out mine hand upon
Judah, and upon all the inhabitants of Jerusa-
lem; and ^f I will cut off the remnant of Baal
from this place, and the name of ^g the Chem-
arims with the priests;

5 And them ^h that worship the host of hea-
ven upon the housetops: ⁱ and them that wor-
ship and ^k that swear ^l by the LORD, and that
swear ^m by Malcham:

^b Heb. *the face of the land*.—^c Hos. iv. 3.—^d Ezek. vii. 19;
xiv. 3, 4, 7; Matt. xiii. 41.—^e Or, *idols*.—^f Fulfilled, cir.
624; 2 Kings xxiii. 1, 5.—^g Hos. x. 5.—^h 2 Kings xxiii.
12; Jer. xix. 13.—ⁱ 1 Kings xviii. 21; 2 Kings xvii. 33, 41.
^k Isa. xlvi. 1; Hos. iv. 15.

universal scourge upon the land. He speaks particu-
larly of the idolaters.

Verse 3. *I will consume man and beast*] By war,
and by pestilence. Even the waters shall be infected,
and the fish destroyed; the air become contaminated,
and the fowls die.

Verse 4. *I will cut off the remnant of Baal*] I think
he refers here, partly at least, to the reformation
which Josiah was to bring about. See the account,
2 Kings xxiii. 5.

The Chemarims] The black-robed priests of dif-
ferent idols. See the note on 2 Kings xxiii. 5. These
were put down by Josiah.

Verse 5. *The host of heaven*] Sun, moon, planets,
and stars. This worship was one of the most ancient
and the most common of all species of idolatry; and
it had a greater semblance of reason to recom-
mend it. See 2 Kings xxiii. 5, 12; Jer. xix. 13,
xxxii. 29.

*That swear by the Lord, and that swear by Mal-
cham*] Associating the name of an idol with that of
the Most High. For *Malcham*, see on Hos. iv. 15, and
Amos v. 26.

Verse 6. *Them that are turned back*] Who have
forsaken the true God, and become idolaters.

Nor inquired for him] Have not desired to know
his will.

Verse 7. *Hold thy peace at the presence of the Lord*
God] *הוה* has, the same as *hush, hist*, among us.
Remonstrances are now useless. You had time to
acquaint yourselves with God; you would not: you
cry now in vain; destruction is at the door.

The Lord hath prepared a sacrifice] A slaughter
of the people.

He hath bid his guests] The Babylonians, to
whom he has given a commission to destroy you.
In all festival sacrifices, 1. The victims were offered

6 And ⁿ them that are turned
back from the LORD; and *those*
that ^o have not sought the LORD,
nor inquired for him.

7 ^p Hold thy peace at the presence of the
Lord God: ^q for the day of the LORD is at
hand: for ^r the LORD hath prepared a sacri-
fice, he hath ^s bid his guests.

8 And it shall come to pass in the day of
the LORD's sacrifice, that I will ^t punish ^u the
princes, and the king's children, and all such
as are clothed with strange apparel.

9 In the same day also will I punish all
those that leap on the threshold, which fill
their masters' houses with violence and deceit.

10 And it shall come to pass in that day,
saith the LORD, *that there shall be the noise*

¹ Or, *to the LORD*.—^m Josh. xxiii. 7; 1 Kings xi. 33
ⁿ Isa. i. 4; Jer. ii. 13, 17; xv. 6.—^o Hos. vii. 7.—^p Hab. ii.
20; Ezek. ii. 13.—^q Isa. xlii. 6.—^r Isa. xxxiv. 6; Jer. lvi. 10;
Ezek. xxxix. 17; Rev. xix. 17.—^s Heb. *sanctified, or prepared*.
^t Heb. *visit upon*.—^u Jer. xxxix. 6.

to God, and their blood poured out before the altar.
2. The people who were invited feasted upon the
sacrifice. See on Isa. xxxiv. 6.

Verse 8. *I will punish the princes, and the king's*
children] After the death of Josiah the kingdom of
Judah saw no prosperity, and every reign terminated
miserably; until at last King Zedekiah and the king's
children were cruelly massacred at Riblah, when
Nebuchadnezzar had taken Jerusalem.

Strange apparel] I really think this refers more
to their embracing idolatrous customs and heathen
usages, than to their *changing their dress*. They
acquired *new habits*, as we would say; *customs*, that
they used as they did their *clothing*—at all times, and
in every thing.

Verse 9. *That leap on the threshold*] Or, *that leap*
over the threshold. It is most probable that the *Phi-*
listines are here meant. After the time that Dagon
fell before the ark, and his hands were broken off on
the threshold of his temple, his worshippers would
no more set a foot upon the threshold, but stepped
or leaped over it, when they entered into his temple.
The *Chaldee* understands this of the Philistines,
without giving this reason for it. Some understand
it of haughtiness and pride: others think that *leaping*
on the threshold refers to the customs of the Arabs,
who used to ride into people's houses, and take away
whatever they could carry; and that this is the reason
why, in several parts of the East, they have their
doors made very low, to prevent those depredators
from entering. In this manner, we learn the *Pers-*
ians have frequently oppressed the poor *Armenians*,
going on horseback into their houses, and taking
whatever they thought proper. Mr. *Harmer* under-
stands it in this way.

Verse 10. *A cry from the fish-gate*] This gate,
which is mentioned Neh. iii. 3, was opposite to

A. M. cir. 3374. of a cry from ^v the fish-gate,
B. C. cir. 630. and a howling from the second, and
Olymp. the great crashing from the hills.
cir. XXXVII. 3.
A. U. C. cir. 124.

11 ^w Howl, ye inhabitants of
Maktesh, for all the merchant people are cut
down; all they that bear silver are cut off.

12 And it shall come to pass at that time,
that I will search Jerusalem with candles, and
punish the men that are ^x settled ^y on their
tees: ^z that say in their heart, The LORD will
not do good, neither will he do evil.

13 Therefore their goods shall become a
booty, and their houses a desolation: they shall
also build houses, but ^a not inhabit them; and
they shall plant vineyards, but ^b not drink the
wine thereof.

14 ^c The great day of the LORD is near, it is
near, and hasteth greatly, even the voice of
the day of the LORD: the mighty man shall
cry there bitterly.

^v 2 Chron. xxxiii. 14. — ^x James v. 1. — ^x Heb. curded, or
thickened. — ^y Jer. xlviii. 11; Amos vi. 1. — ^z Psa. xciv. 7.
^a Deut. xxviii. 30, 39; Amos v. 11. — ^b Mic. vi. 15. — ^c Joel
ii. 1, 11.

Joppa; and perhaps the way in which the news
came of the irruption of the Chaldean army, the great
crashing from the hills.

The second] Or second city, may here mean a part
of Jerusalem, mentioned 2 Kings xxii. 14, 2 Chron.
xxxiv. 22.

Verse 11. Maktesh] Calmet says this signifies a
mortar, or a rock in form of a mortar, and was the
name of a quarter of Jerusalem where they hulled
rice, corn, &c., according to St. Jerome. Some think
the city of Jerusalem is meant, where the inhabitants
should be beat and pounded to death as grain is
pounded in a mortar.

Newcome translates it, the lower city, and considers
it the valley in Jerusalem, which divided the upper
from the lower city.

They that bear silver] The merchants, money-
changers, usurers, rich men.

Verse 12. I will search Jerusalem with candles] I
will make a universal and thorough search.

That are settled on their lees] Those who are
careless, satisfied with the goods of this life: who
trust in their riches, and are completely irreligious;
who, while they acknowledge that there is a God,
think, like the Aristotelians, that he is so supremely
happy in the contemplation of his own excellences,
that he feels it beneath his dignity to concern himself
with the affairs of mortals.

Verse 13. Their goods (in which they trust) shall
become a booty] To the Chaldeans. They shall have

15 ^d That day is a day of
wrath, a day of trouble and
distress, a day of wasteness
and desolation, a day of darkness
and gloominess, a day of clouds and thick
darkness.

16 A day of ^e the trumpet and alarm against
the fenced cities, and against the high
towers.

17 And I will bring distress upon men, that
they shall ^f walk like blind men, because they
have sinned against the LORD: and ^g their
blood shall be poured out as dust, and their
flesh ^h as the dung.

18 ⁱ Neither their silver nor their gold shall
be able to deliver them in the day of the
LORD's wrath; but the whole land shall be
^k devoured by the fire of his jealousy: for ^l he
shall make even a speedy riddance of all them
that dwell in the land.

^d Isa. xxii. 5; Jer. xxx. 7; Joel ii. 2, 11; Amos v. 18; ver.
18. — ^e Jer. iv. 19. — ^f Deut. xxviii. 29; Isa. lix. 10. — ^g Psa.
lxxix. 3. — ^h Psa. lxxxiii. 10; Jer. ix. 22; xvi. 4. — ⁱ Prov. xi.
4; Ezek. vii. 19. — ^k Chap. iii. 8. — ^l Ver. 2, 3.

no profit of all their labours. The houses they have
built they shall not inhabit; of the wine of the vine-
yards they have planted, they shall not drink. See
Amos v. 11, where we find the same evils threat-
ened.

Verse 14. The great day of the Lord is near] It
commenced with the death of the good king Josiah,
who was slain by Pharaoh-necho at Megiddo, and
continued to the destruction of Jerusalem by Nebu-
chadnezzar.

Verse 15. That day is a day of wrath] See the
parallel passages in the margin, and the notes there.
From the fourteenth to the sixteenth verse inclusive
there is a most beautiful amplification of the disasters
that were coming on Jerusalem; the invasion, incur-
sion, attack, carnage, confusion, horrible din occasioned
by the sound of the trumpet, the cries of the people,
and the shrieks and groans of the dying, are pointed
out with great force and mighty effect.

Verse 17. They shall walk like blind men] Be in
the most perplexing doubt and uncertainty; and
while in this state, have their blood poured out by
the sword of their enemies, and their flesh trodden
under foot.

Verse 18. Their silver nor their gold] In which
they trusted, and from which they expected happi-
ness; these shall not profit them in this awful day.
And God will bring this about speedily; and a speedy
riddance—a universal desolation, shall in a short time
take place in every part of the land.

CHAPTER II.

The prophet, having declared the judgments which were ready to fall on his people, earnestly exhorts them to repentance, that these judgments may be averted, 1-3. He then foretells the fate of other neighbouring and hostile nations: the Philistines, 4-7; Moabites and Ammonites, 8-11; Ethiopians, 12; and Assyrians, 13. In the close of the chapter we have a prophecy against Nineveh. These predictions were accomplished chiefly by the conquests of Nebuchadnezzar.

A. M. cir. 3374.
B. C. cir. 630.
Olymp.
cir. XXXVII. 3.
A. U. C. cir.
124.

GATHER ^a yourselves together, yea, gather together, O nation ^b not desired;

2 Before the decree bring forth, before the day pass ^c as the chaff, before ^d the fierce anger of the LORD come upon you, before the day of the LORD's anger come upon you.

3 ^e Seek ye the LORD, ^f all ye meek of the earth, which have wrought his judgment, seek righteousness, seek meekness: ^g it may be ye shall be hid in the day of the LORD's anger.

4 For ^h Gaza shall be forsaken, and Ashkelon a desolation: they shall drive out Ashdod ⁱ at the noonday, and Ekron shall be rooted up.

5 Wo unto the inhabitants of ^k the sea-coasts, the nation of the Cherethites; the word of the LORD is against you; O ^l Canaan, the land of the Philistines, I will even destroy

thee, that there shall be no inhabitant.

6 And the sea-coasts shall be dwellings and cottages for shepherds, ^m and folds for flocks.

7 And the coast shall be for ⁿ the remnant of the house of Judah; they shall feed thereupon: in the houses of Ashkelon shall they lie down in the evening: ^o for the LORD their God shall ^p visit them, and ^q turn away their captivity.

8 ^r I have heard the reproach of Moab, and ^s the revilings of the children of Ammon, whereby they have reproached my people, and ^t magnified themselves against their border.

9 Therefore as I live, saith the LORD of hosts, the God of Israel, Surely ^u Moab shall be as Sodom, and ^v the children of Ammon as Gomorrah, ^w even the breeding of nettles, and salt-pits, and a perpetual desolation: ^x the

A. M. cir. 3374.
B. C. cir. 630.
Olymp.
cir. XXXVII. 3.
A. U. C. cir.
124.

^a Joel ii. 16.—^b Or, not desirous.—^c Job xxi. 18; Psa. i. 4; Isa. xvii. 13; Hos. xiii. 3.—^d 2 Kings xxiii. 26.
^e Psa. cxv. 4; Amos v. 6.—^f Psa. lxxvi. 9.—^g Joel ii. 14; Amos v. 15; Jonah iii. 9.—^h Jer. xlvii. 4, 5; Ezek. xxv. 15; Amos i. 6, 7, 8; Zech. ix. 5, 6.—ⁱ Jer. vi. 4; xv. 8.
^k Ezek. xxv. 16.—^l Josh. xiii. 3.—^m See Isa. xvii. 2; ver. 14.

ⁿ Isa. xl. 11; Mic. iv. 7; v. 7, 8; Hag. i. 12; ii. 2; verse 9.—^o Or, when, &c.—^p Exod. iv. 31; Luke i. 68.—^q Psa. cxxvi. 1; Jer. xxix. 14; chap. iii. 20.—^r Jer. xlviii. 27; Ezek. xxv. 8.—^s Ezek. xxv. 3, 6.—^t Jer. xlix. 1.—^u Isa. xv. 1; Jer. xlviii. 1; Ezek. xxv. 9; Amos ii. 1.—^v Amos i. 13.—^w Gen. xix. 25; Deut. xxix. 23; Isa. xlii. 19; xxxiv. 13; Jer. xlix. 18; l. 40.—^x Ver. 7.

NOTES ON CHAP. II.

Verse 1. *Gather yourselves*] Others, *sift yourselves*. Separate the chaff from the wheat, before the judgments of God fall upon you. O nation not desired—unlovely, not delighted in; hated because of your sin. The Israelites are addressed.

Verse 3. *Ye meek of the earth*] עֲנִי anavey, ye oppressed and humbled of the land.

It may be ye shall be hid] The sword has not a commission against you. Ask God, and he will be a refuge to you from the storm and from the tempest.

Verse 4. *Gaza shall be forsaken*] This prophecy is against the Philistines. They had been greatly harassed by the kings of Egypt; but were completely ruined by Nebuchadnezzar, who took all Phenicia from the Egyptians; and about the time of his taking Tyre, devastated all the seignories of the Philistines. This ruin we have seen foretold by the other prophets, and have already remarked its exact fulfilment.

Verse 5. *The sea-coasts, the nation of the Cherethites*] The sea-coasts mean all the country lying on the Mediterranean coast from Egypt to Joppa and Gaza. The Cherethites—the Cretans, who were pro-

bably a colony of the Phenicians. See on 1 Sam. xxx. 14, and Amos ix. 7.

Verse 6. *And the sea-coasts shall be dwellings*] *Newcome* considers כרת keroth as a proper name, not cottages or folds. The Septuagint have Κρητη, Crete, and so has the Syriac. Abp. Secker notes, *Alibi non extat כרת, et forte notat patriam των כרתים*. "The word כרת is not found elsewhere, and probably it is the name of the country of the Cherethim."

Verse 7. *The coast shall be for the remnant*] Several devastations fell on the Philistines. Gaza was ruined by the army of Alexander the Great, and the Maccabees finally accomplished all that was predicted by the prophets against this invariably wicked people. They lost their polity, and were at last obliged to receive circumcision.

Verse 8. *I have heard the reproach of Moab*] God punished them for the cruel part they had taken in the persecutions of the Jews; for when they lay under the displeasure of God, these nations insulted them in the most provoking manner. See on Amos i. 13, and the parallel texts in the margin.

Verse 9. *The breeding of nettles*] That is, their land shall become desolate, and be a place for nettles, thorns, &c., to flourish in, for want of cultivation.

A. M. cir. 3374. residue of my people shall spoil
B. C. cir. 630. them, and the remnant of my
Olymp. people shall possess them.
cir. XXXVII. 3.
A. U. C. cir.
124.

10 This shall they have ^r for their pride, because they have reproached and magnified *themselves* against the people of the LORD of hosts.

11 The LORD *will be* terrible unto them: for he will ^r famish all the gods of the earth; ^a and *men* shall worship him, every one from his place, *even* all ^b the isles of the heathen.

12 ^o Ye Ethiopians also, ye *shall be* slain by ^d my sword.

13 And he will stretch out his hand against the north, and ^e destroy Assyria; and will make

^r Isa. xvi. 6; Jer. xlviii. 29.—^r Heb. *make lean*.—^a Mal. i. 11; John iv. 21.—^b Gen. x. 5.—^c Isa. xviii. 1; xx. 4; Jer. xlv. 9; Ezek. xxx. 9.—^d Psa. xvii. 13.—^e Isa. x. 12; Ezek. xxxi. 3; Nah. i. 2; ii. 10; iii. 15, 18.—^f Ver. 6.

Verse 10. *Because they have reproached*] See on ver. 8.

Verse 11. *He will famish all the gods of the earth*] They shall have no more *sacrifices*; their worship shall be entirely destroyed. Idolaters supposed that their gods actually *fed* on the *fumes* and *spirituous* exhalations that arose from the burnt-offerings which they made unto their idols. It is in reference to this opinion that the Lord says, "He will famish all the gods of the land."

Verse 12. *Ye Ethiopians also*] Nebuchadnezzar subdued these. See Jer. xlv. 2, 9; Ezek. xxx. 4, 10. See also on Amos ix. 17.

Verse 13. *He will—destroy Assyria*] He will overthrow the empire, and *Nineveh*, their metropolitan city. See on Jonah and Nahum.

Verse 14. *And flocks shall lie down in the midst of her*] Nineveh was so completely destroyed, that its situation is not at present even known. The present city of *Mossoul* is supposed to be in the *vicinity* of the place where this ancient city stood.

The cormorant קאח *kaath*; and *the bittern*, קפד *kippod*. These *Newcome* translates, "The pelican and the porcupine."

Nineveh a desolation, and dry like a wilderness.

14 And ^r flocks shall lie down in the midst of her, all ^s the beasts of the nations: both the ^b cormorant ⁱ and the bittern shall lodge in the ^k upper lintels of it; *their* voice shall sing in the windows; desolation *shall be* in the thresh olds: ^l for he shall uncover the ^m cedar work

15 This *is* the rejoicing city ⁿ that dwelt carelessly, ^o that said in her heart, I *am*, and *there is* none beside me: how is she become a desolation, a place for beasts to lie down in. every one that passeth by her ^p shall hiss and ^q wag his hand.

^r Isa. xiii. 21, 22.—^s Or. *pelican*.—ⁱ Isa. xxxiv. 11, 14. ^k Or, *knops, or chapters*.—^l Or, *when he hath uncovered*.—^m Jer. xxii. 14.—ⁿ Isa. xlvii. 8.—^o Rev. xviii. 7.—^p Job xxvii 23; Lam. ii. 15; Ezek. xxvii. 36.—^q Nah. iii. 19.

Their voice shall sing in the windows] The windows shall be all demolished; wild fowl shall build their nests in them, and shall be seen coming from their sills; and the fine *cedar* ceilings shall be exposed to the weather, and by and by crumble to dust. See the note on Isa. xxxiv. 11, 14, where nearly the same terms are used.

I have in another place introduced a remarkable couplet quoted by Sir W. Jones from a Persian poet, which speaks of desolation in nearly the same terms.

برده داري ميکند در قصر فيصر عنکبوت
بومي نویت ميزند بر کنيد افراسياب

"The spider holds the veil in the palace of Cæsar :
The owl stands sentinel in the watchtower of Afra-
siab."

Verse 15. *This is the rejoicing city*] The city in which mirth, jocularity, and pleasure, reigned without interruption.

And wag his hand] Will point her out as a mark and monument of Divine displeasure

CHAPTER III.

The prophet reproves Jerusalem, and all her guides and rulers, for their obstinate perseverance in impiety, notwithstanding all the warnings and corrections which they had received from God, 1-7. They are encouraged, however, after they shall have been chastised for their idolatry, and cured of it, to look for mercy and restoration, 8-13; and excited to hymns of joy at the glorious prospect, 14-17. After which the prophet concludes with large promises of favour and prosperity in the days of the Messiah, 18-20. We take this extensive view of the concluding verses of this chapter, because an apostle has expressly assured us that in EVERY prophetic book of the Old Testament Scriptures are contained predictions relative to the Gospel dispensation. See Acts iii. 24.

A. M. cir. 3374.
B. C. cir. 630.
Olymp.
cir. XXXVII. 3
A. U. C. cir.
124.

WO to her^b that is filthy and
polluted, to the oppressing
city!

2 She^c obeyed not the voice;
she^d received not^e correction; she trusted not
in the LORD; she drew not near to her God.

3 Her princes within her are roaring lions;
her judges are evening wolves; they gnaw
not the bones till the morrow.

4 Her^h prophets are light and treacherous
persons: her priests have polluted the sanctuary,
they have doneⁱ violence to the law.

5 The just LORD^k is in the midst thereof;
he will not do iniquity: every morning doth
he bring his judgment to light, he faileth not:
but^l the unjust knoweth no shame.

6 I have cut off the nations: their towers

^a Or, gluttonous. — ^b Heb. *craw*. — ^c Jer. xxii. 21. — ^d Jer.
v. 3. — ^e Or, instruction. — ^f Ezek. xxii. 27; Mic. iii. 9, 10, 11.
^g Hab. i. 8. — ^h Jer. xxiii. 11, 32; Lam. ii. 14; Hos. ix. 7.
ⁱ Ezek. xxii. 26. — ^j Deut. xxii. 4.

NOTES ON CHAP. III.

Verse 1. *Wo to her that is filthy*] This is a denunciation of Divine judgment against Jerusalem.

Verse 2. *She obeyed not the voice*] Of conscience, of God, and of his prophets.

She received not correction] Did not profit by his chastisements; was uneasy and ill-tempered under her afflictions, and derived no manner of good from these chastisements.

She trusted not in the Lord] Did not consider him as the Fountain whence all help and salvation should come; and rather sought for support from man and herself, than from God.

She drew not near to her God] Did not worship him; did not walk in his ways; did not make prayer and supplication to him.

Verse 3. *Her princes—are roaring lions*] Tearing all to pieces without shadow of law, except their own despotic power.

Her judges are evening wolves] Being a little afraid of the lion-like princes, they practise their unjust dealings from evening to morning, and take the day to find their rest.

They gnaw not the bones till the morrow] They devour the flesh in the night, and gnaw the bones and extract the marrow afterwards. They use all violence and predatory oppression, like wild beasts; they shun the light, and turn day into night by their revellings.

Verse 4. *Her prophets are light and treacherous persons*] They have no seriousness, no deep conviction of the awful nature of their office, no concern for the immortal souls of the people. Treacherous persons—they betray the souls of the people for the sake of worldly honour, pleasure, and profit. Even in our own enlightened country we find prophets who prefer hunting the hare or the fox, and pursuing the partridge and pheasant, to visiting the sick, and going after the strayed, lost sheep of the house of Israel. Poor souls!

are desolate; I made their streets waste, that none passeth by: their cities are destroyed, so that there is no man, that there is none inhabitant.

7 I said, Surely thou wilt fear me, thou wilt receive instruction; so their dwelling should not be cut off, howsoever I punished them; but they rose early, and corrupted all their doings.

8 Therefore wait ye upon me, saith the LORD, until the day that I rise up to the prey for my determination is to gather the nations, that I may assemble the kingdoms, to pour upon them mine indignation, even all my fierce anger: for all the earth shall be devoured with the fire of my jealousy.

9 For then will I turn to the people a pure

¹ Ver. 15, 17; see Mic. iii. 11. — ² Heb. *morning by morning*.
³ Jer. iii. 3; vi. 15; viii. 12. — ⁴ Or, *corners*. — ⁵ So Jer. viii.
6. — ⁶ Gen. vi. 12. — ⁷ Ps. xxvii. 14; xxxvii. 34; Prov. xx.
22. — ⁸ Joel iii. 2. — ⁹ Chap. i. 18. — ¹⁰ Isa. xix. 18.

They know neither God nor themselves; and if they did visit the sick, they could not speak to them to exhortation, edification, or comfort. God never called them to his work; therefore they know nothing of it. But O, what an account have these pleasure-taking false prophets to render to the Shepherd of souls!

They have done violence to the law] They have forced wrong constructions on it in order to excuse themselves, and lull the people into spiritual slumber. So we find that it was an ancient practice for men to wrest the Scriptures to their own destruction.

Verse 5. *The just Lord is in the midst thereof*] He sees, marks down, and will punish all these wickednesses.

Every morning doth he bring his judgment to light] The sense is, says Bp. Newcome, "Not a day passes but we see instances of his goodness to righteous men, and of his vengeance on the wicked."

Verse 6. *I have cut off the nations*] Syria, Israel, and those referred to, Isa. xxxvi. 18, 20.—Newcome.

Verse 7. *Surely thou wilt fear me*] After so many displays of my sovereign power and judgments.

But they rose early] And instead of returning to God, they practised every abomination. They were diligent to find out times and places for their iniquity. This is the worst state of man.

Verse 8. *Wait ye upon me*] Expect the fulfilment of all my promises and threatenings: I am God, and change not.

For all the earth] All the land of Judah.

Verse 9. *Will I turn to the people*] This promise must refer to the conversion of the Jews under the Gospel.

That they may all call] That the whole nation may invoke God by Christ, and serve him with one consent; not one unbeliever being found among them.

The pure language, שפה כרורה *saphah berurah*, may here mean the form of religious worship. They had been before idolaters: now God promises to restore

A. M. cir. 3374.
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Olymp.
cir. XXXVII. 3
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Olymp.
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124.

language, that they may all
call upon the name of the LORD,
to serve him with one consent.

10 From beyond the rivers of
Ethiopia my suppliants, *even* the daughter of
my dispersed, shall bring mine offering.

11 In that day shalt thou not be ashamed for
all thy doings, wherein thou hast transgressed
against me: for then I will take away out of
the midst of thee them that rejoice in thy
pride, and thou shalt no more be haughty because
of my holy mountain.

12 I will also leave in the midst of thee an
afflicted and poor people, and they shall trust
in the name of the LORD.

13 The remnant of Israel shall not do

^v Heb. *hip*.—^w Heb. *shoulder*.—^x Psa. lxxviii. 31; Isa. xviii.
1. 7; lx. 4, &c.; Mal. i. 11; Acts viii. 27.—^y Jer. vii. 4; Mic.
iii. 11; Matt. iii. 9.—^z Heb. *in my holy*.—^a Isa. xiv. 32;
Zech. xi. 11; Matt. v. 3; 1 Cor. i. 27, 28; James ii. 5.
^b Mic. iv. 7; chap. ii. 7.

his *pure worship* among them. The word has certainly
this meaning in Psa. lxxxix. 6; where, as God is the
speaker, the words should not be rendered, "I heard
a language which I understood not;" but, "I heard
a religious confession, which I approved not." See
Isa. xix. 18; Hos. xiv. 3; and see Joel ii. 28, where
a similar promise is found.

Verse 10. *From beyond the rivers of Ethiopia*] This
may denote both *Africa* and the southern *Arabia*.
Bochart thinks that *Arabia Chusar* is meant; and that
the rivers are *Besor*, which flows into the *Mediterranean*;
Rhinocorura, which flows into the *Lake Sirbonis*;
Trajanus Amnis, which flows into the *Red Sea*;
and the river *Corys*. *Calmet* thinks that these
rivers mean the *Nile*, which by *seven mouths* falls into
the *Mediterranean*. The *Nile* comes from *Ethiopia*,
properly so called; and runs through all *Egypt*, and
falls into the sea at that part of *Arabia* which the
Scripture calls *Cush* or *Ethiopia*.

My dispersed] The Jews, scattered through different
parts of the world. *Shall bring mine offering*.
Shall acknowledge my mercy in sending them the
Messiah to bless them, by turning every one of them
away from their iniquities.

Verse 11. *Shalt thou not be ashamed*] Thy punishment
shall cease, for God shall pardon thy sin.

For then I will take away out of the midst of thee] The
wicked Jewish priests and scribes who blasphemed
Christ, and would not come under his yoke.

Because of my holy mountain.] Thou wilt no more
boast in my temple, but become meek and lowly in
following him who is meek and lowly in heart, that ye
may obtain rest to your souls.

Verse 12. *An afflicted and poor people*] In such a
state will the Jews be found when they shall hear the
universal call, and believe in Christ Jesus. Indeed,
this is the general state of the Jews in the present day;
except a few that are called *Jews*, who are very rich;

iniquity, nor speak lies; neither shall a deceitful tongue be
found in their mouth: for they
shall feed and lie down, and none
shall make them afraid.

14 Sing, O daughter of Zion: shout, O
Israel; be glad and rejoice with all the heart,
O daughter of Jerusalem.

15 The LORD hath taken away thy judgments
he hath cast out thine enemy: the King of
Israel, *even* the LORD, is in the midst of thee:
thou shalt not see evil any more.

16 In that day it shall be said to Jerusalem,
Fear thou not: and to Zion, Let not thine
hand be slack.

17 The LORD thy God is in the midst of thee

^c Isa. lx. 21.—^d Isa. lxviii. 8; Rev. xiv. 5.—^e Ezek. xxxiv.
28; Mic. iv. 4; vii. 14.—^f Isa. xii. 6; liv. 1; Zech. ii. 10; ix.
9.—^g Johni. 49.—^h Ver. 5, 17; Ezek. xlviii. 35; Rev. vi.
15; xxi. 3, 4.—ⁱ Isa. xxxv. 3, 4.—^k Heb. xii. 12.—^l Or,
faint.—^m Ver. 15.

and who believe just as much in the *God of Jacob*, as
they do in *Jesus Christ*.

Verse 13. *The remnant of Israel shall not do iniquity*] O what a change! And then, how different
shall they be from their *present selves*! Iniquity, lying,
and deceit shall not be found among them! A Jew
once said to me, "Tere are shome of you Christians
who are making wonderful efforts to convert the
Tshews (Jews.) Ah, dere ish none but Gott Almighty
dat can convert a Tshew." Truly I believe him. Only
God can convert any man; and if there be a *peculiar
difficulty* to convert any soul, that difficulty must lie
in the conversion of the Jew.

Verse 14. *Sing, O daughter of Zion*] Here is not
only a gracious prophetic promise of their restoration
from captivity, but of their conversion to God through
Christ.

Verse 15. *The King of Israel, even the Lord, is in
the midst of thee*] They have never had a king since
the death of Zedekiah, and never shall have one till
they have the *King Messiah* to reign among them;
and this promise refers to that event.

Verse 16. *Fear thou not*] Thou shalt have no
more captivities nor national afflictions.

Let not thine hands be slack.] This may refer, first,
to the rebuilding of the temple of God, after the return
from Babylon; and, secondly, to their diligence and
zeal in the Christian Church.

Verse 17. *The Lord thy God יהוה אלהיך Yehovah
Eloheycha*, "The self-existent and eternal Being, who
is in covenant with you;" the character of God in
reference to the Jews when standing in the nearest
relation to them.

Is mighty] גִּבּוֹר gibbor, is the prevailing One, the
all-conquering Hero. The character which is given to
Christ, Isa. ix. 6: "His name shall be called גִּבּוֹר
El gibbor, the prevailing Almighty God."

He will save] Deliver thee from all the power,

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is mighty; he will save, ^a he will rejoice over thee with joy; ^o he will rest in his love, he will joy over thee with singing.

18 I will gather *them that* ^a are sorrowful for the solemn assembly, *who* are of thee, to *whom* ^a the reproach of it was a burden.

19 Behold, at that time I will undo all that afflict thee: and I will save her that ^a halteth,

^a Deut. xxx. 9; Isa. lxii. 5; lxx. 19; Jer. xxxii. 41.—^o Heb. *he will be silent*.—^p Lam. ii. 6.—^a Heb. *the burden upon it was reproach*.

from all the *guilt*, and from all the *pollution* of thy sins; and when thus *saved*, “he will rejoice over thee with joy,” with peculiar gladness. “He will rest in his love,”—he will renew his love. He will show the same love to you that he did of old to *Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob*.

He will joy over thee with singing.] The conversion of the Jews will be a subject of peculiar delight and exultation to God himself! There will be a *more* than *ordinary joy* in heaven, when the Jews return to God through Christ. This event cannot be at a great distance; they are as *wretched* and as *ungodly* as they can well be. The *arms of Christians* are open to receive them; and *all things are now ready*!

Verse 18. *I will gather—sorrowful*] This may refer to those who, during the captivity, *mourned* for their former religious assemblies; and who were *reproached* by their enemies, because they could not enjoy their religious solemnities. See Psa. cxxxvii.: “By the rivers of Babylon, there we sat down; yea, we wept, when we remembered Zion. For there they that carried us away captive required of us a song,” &c. This very circumstance may be the reference here.

Verse 19. *I will undo all that afflict thee*] They who have persecuted you shall be punished for it. It shows much malignity and baseness of mind, to afflict or reproach those who are lying under the chastising hand of God. This was the conduct of the Edomites, Moabites, and Ammonites, when the Jews were in adversity; and how severely did the Lord punish them for it! And he gave this as the *reason* for the severity of the punishment.

and gather her that was driven out; and ^a I will get them praise and fame in every land ^a where they have been put to shame.

20 At that time ^a will I bring you *again*, even in the time that I gather you: for I will make you a name and a praise among all people of the earth, when I turn back your captivity before your eyes, saith the LORD.

^a Ezek. xxxiv. 16; Mic. iv. 6, 7.—^a Heb. *I will set them for a praise*.—^a Heb. *of their shame*.—^a Isa. xi. 12; xxvii. 12; lvi. 8; Ezek. xxviii. 25; xxxiv. 13; xxxvii. 21; Amos ix. 14.

The first clause here is translated thus by Abp. Newcome: “Behold I will work with thee for thy sake at that time.” The original is obscure; and it may bear the above sense.

I will save her that halteth] See Micah iv. 6, where there is a parallel place.

And gather her that was driven out] By captivity. The reference may be to renewing the covenant with the Jews, who were considered as an unfaithful spouse divorced by her husband. I will bring her back to my house.

I will get them praise and fame in every land] They shall become a great, a good, and a useful people. And as they are now a proverb of reproach, full of base wiles and degrading selfishness, they shall lose this character, and be totally changed; and they shall be as eminent for excellence, as they were before for baseness, in those countries where they had sojourned.

Verse 20. *At that time*] First, when the *seventy* years of the Babylonish captivity shall terminate. “I will bring you again” to your own land; and this restoration shall be a type of their redemption from sin and iniquity; and *at this time*, and at this only, will they have a *name and praise* among *all the people of the earth*, not only among the Jews, but the Gentiles.

Before your eyes] Some read *before THEIR eyes*; that is, the eyes of all people. On their conversion to Christianity, they shall become as eminent as they ever were in the most illustrious days of their history. Lord, hasten the conversion of Israel! Amen

A. M. cir. 3374.
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124.

THE BOOK

OF THE

PROPHET HAGGAI.

Chronological Notes relative to this book

Year from the Creation, according to Archbishop Usher, 3484.—Year of the Julian Period, 4194.—Year since the Flood, 1828.—Year from the vocation of Abram, 1301.—Year since the first celebration of the Olympic games in Elis by the Idæi Daetyli, 934.—Year since the foundation of the monarchy of the Israelites by the Divine appointment of Saul to the regal dignity, 576.—Year from the foundation of the temple, 492.—Year from the division of Solomon's monarchy into the kingdoms of Israel and Judah, 456.—Year since the re-establishment of the Olympic games at Elis by Lycurgus, Iphitus, and Cleosthenes, 365.—Year since the conquest of Coræbus at Olympia, usually called the first Olympiad, 257.—First year of the sixty-fifth Olympiad.—Year from the building of Rome, according to the Varronian or generally received computation, 234.—Year from the building of Rome, according to Cato and the Fasti Consulares, 233.—Year from the building of Rome, according to Polybius the historian, 232.—Year from the building of Rome, according to Fabius Pictor, 228.—Year of the era of Nabonassar, 228.—Year since the destruction of the kingdom of Israel by Shalmaneser, king of Assyria, 202.—Year since the destruction of the kingdom of Judah by Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, 68.—Year since the destruction of the Chaldean empire by the Persians, 18.—Year before the birth of Christ, 516.—Year before the vulgar era of Christ's nativity, 520.—Cycle of the Sun, 22.—Cycle of the Moon, 14.—Second year of Darius I., king of Persia.—Twenty-eighth year of Amyntas, king of Macedon.—Seventh year of Demaratus, king of Lacedæmon, of the family of the Proclidæ.—Eleventh year of Cleomenes, king of Lacedæmon, of the family of the Eurysthenidæ.—Fifteenth year of Tarquinius Superbus, the last king of the Romans.—This was about twelve years before the abolition of the regal government of the Romans by the expulsion of the Tarquins.—Confucius, the celebrated Chinese philosopher, is supposed to have flourished about this time.

CHAPTER I.

The prophet reproves the people, and particularly their ruler and high priest, for negligence and delay in rebuilding the temple; and tells them that their neglect was the cause of their having been visited with unfruitful seasons, and other marks of the Divine displeasure, 1-11. He encourages them to set about the work, and on their doing so, promises that God will be with them, 12-15.

A. M. 3484.
B. C. 520.
Ol. LXV. 1.
Anno Tarquini
Superbi,
R. Roman., 15.

IN ^a the second year of Darius the king, in the sixth month, in the first day of the month, came the word of the LORD ^b by

^a Ezra iv. 24; v. 1; Zech. i. 1.—^b Heb. *by the hand of Haggai*.—^c 1 Chron. iii. 17, 19; Ezra iii. 2; Matt. i. 12; Luke

Haggai the prophet unto ^c Zerubbabel the son of Shealtiel, ^d governor of Judah, and to ^e Joshua the son of Josedech, ^f the high priest, saying,

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B. C. 520.
Ol. LXV. 1.
Anno Tarquini
Superbi,
R. Roman., 15.

iii. 27.—^d Or, *captain*.—^e Ezra iii. 2; v. 2.—^f 1 Chron. vi. 15.

We know nothing of the parentage of *Haggai*. He was probably born in Babylon during the captivity, and appears to have been the first prophet sent to the Jews after their return to their own land. He was sent particularly to encourage the Jews to proceed with the building of the temple, which had been interrupted for about fourteen years. *Cyrus*,

who had published an edict empowering the Jews to return to Jerusalem and rebuild their city and temple, revoked this edict in the second year of his reign, through the evil advice of his courtiers and other enemies of the Jews. After his death *Cambyses* renewed the prohibition; but after the death of *Cambyses*, *Darius*, the son of *Hystaspes*, renewed the permission;

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B. C. 520.
Ol. LXV. 1.
Anno Tarquini
Superbi,
R. Roman., 15.

2 Thus speaketh the LORD of hosts, saying, This people say, The time is not come, the time that the LORD's house should be built.

3 Then came the word of the LORD ^ε by Haggai the prophet, saying,

4 ^h Is it time for you, O ye, to dwell in your ceiled houses, and this house *lie* waste?

5 Now therefore thus saith the LORD of hosts; ⁱ Consider ^k your ways.

6 Ye have ^l sown much, and bring in little; ye eat, but ye have not enough; ye drink, but ye are not filled with drink; ye clothe you, but there is none warm; and ^m he that earneth wages, earneth wages to *put it* into a bag ⁿ with holes.

^ε Ezra. v. 1.—^h 2 Sam. vii. 2; Psa. cxxxii. 3, &c.—ⁱ Set your heart on your ways.—^k Lam. iii. 40; ver. 7.—^l Deut. xxviii. 38; Hos. iv. 10; Mic. vi. 14, 15; chap. ii. 16.

and Haggai was sent to encourage his countrymen to proceed with the work. Darius came to the throne about the year B. C. 521, and published his edict of permission for the Jews to rebuild the city and temple in the second year of his reign, which was the *sixteenth* of their return from Babylon.

NOTES ON CHAP. I.

Verse 1. *In the sixth month*] Called *Elul* by the Hebrews. It was the *sixth* month of the ecclesiastical year, and the *last* of the *civil* year, and answered to that of our *September*.

Zerubbabel the son of Shealtiel] Who was son of *Jeconiah*, king of Judah, and of the family of David, and exercised the post of a governor *among* the people, but not *over* them, for both he and they were under the Persian government; but they were permitted to have *Zerubbabel* for their own governor, and *Joshua* for their high priest; and these regulated all matters relative to their peculiar political and ecclesiastical government. But it appears from *Ezra*, v. 3, that *Tatnai*, the governor on this side the river, had them under his cognizance. None of their own governors was absolute. The Persians permitted them to live under their own laws and civil regulations; but they always considered them as a colony, over which they had a continual superintendence.

Joshua the son of Josedech] And son of *Seraiah*, who was high priest in the time of *Zedekiah*, and was carried into captivity by *Nebuchadnezzar*, 1 Chron. vi. 15. But *Seraiah* was slain at *Riblah*, by order of *Nebuchadnezzar*, 2 Kings xxv. 18–21.

Verse 2. *The time is not come*] They thought that the *seventy years* spoken of by *Jeremiah* were not yet completed, and it would be useless to attempt to rebuild until that period had arrived. But *Abp. Usher* has shown that from the commencement of

7 Thus saith the LORD of hosts; Consider your ways.

8 Go up to the mountain, and bring wood, and build the house; and I will take pleasure in it, and I will be glorified, saith the LORD.

9 ^o Ye looked for much, and, lo, *it came* to little; and when ye brought *it* home, ^p I did ^q blow upon it. Why? saith the LORD of hosts. Because of mine house that *is* waste, and ye run every man unto his own house.

10 Therefore ^r the heaven over you *is stayed* from dew, and the earth *is stayed* from her fruit.

11 And I ^s called for a drought upon the land, and upon the mountains, and upon the corn, and upon the new wine, and upon the oil, and upon *that* which the ground bringeth forth, and

^m Zech. viii. 10.—ⁿ Heb. *perced through*.—^o Chap. ii. 16. ^p Chap. ii. 17.—^q Or, *blow it away*.—^r Lev. xxvi. 19; Deut. xxviii. 23; 1 Kings viii. 35.—^s 1 Kings xvii. 1; 2 Kings viii. 1.

the last siege of Jerusalem unto this time, precisely *sixty-nine* years had been completed.

Verse 4. *Is it time for you*] If the *time be not come* to rebuild the temple, it cannot be come for you to build yourselves comfortable houses: but ye are rebuilding your houses; why then do ye not rebuild the house of the Lord? The foundation of the temple had been laid *fourteen* years before, and some considerable progress made in the building; and it had been *lying waste* in that unfinished state to the present time.

Verse 5. *Consider your ways*] Is it fit that you should be building yourselves *elegant houses*, and neglect a *place* for the *worship* of that God who has restored you from captivity?

Verse 6. *Ye have sown much*] God will not bless you in any labour of your hands, unless you rebuild his temple and restore his worship. This verse contains a series of *proverbs*; no less than *five* in the compass of a few lines.

Verse 8. *Go up to the mountain, and bring wood*] Go to Lebanon, and get timber. In the second year of the return from the captivity, they had procured cedar trees from Lebanon, and brought them to Joppa, and had hired masons and carpenters from the Tyrians and Sidonians; but that labour had been nearly lost by the long suspension of the building. *Ezra* iii. 7.

Verse 9. *Ye looked for much*] Ye made great pretensions at first; but they are come to nothing. Ye did a little in the beginning; but so scantily and unwillingly that I could not but reject it.

Ye run every man unto his own house.] To rebuild and adorn it; and God's house is neglected!

Verse 10. *Therefore the heaven over you is stayed from dew*] It appears from the following verse that God had sent a drought upon the land, which threatened them with scarcity and famine.

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upon men, and upon cattle, and
upon all the labour of the hands.

12 ^u Then Zerubbabel the son
of Shealtiel, and Joshua the son
of Josedech, the high priest, with all the rem-
nant of the people, obeyed the voice of the
LORD their God, and the words of Haggai
the prophet, as the LORD their God had sent
him, and the people did fear before the
LORD.

13 Then spake Haggai the LORD's messen-
ger in the LORD's message unto the people,

^t Chap. ii. 17.—^u Ezra v. 2.—^v Matt. xxviii. 20; Romans
viii. 31.

Verse 12. *Then Zerubbabel*] The threatening of
Haggai had its proper effect. The civil governor, the
high priest, and the whole of the people, united to-
gether to do the work. When the authority of God
is acknowledged, his words will be carefully obeyed.

Verse 13. *Then spake Haggai*] He was the LORD's
messenger, and he came with the LORD's message, and
consequently he came with authority. He is called
מלאך יהוה *malach Yehovah, the angel of Jehovah*, just
as the *pastors* of the seven Asiatic Churches are called
ANGELS of the Churches, Rev. i. 2.

I am with you, saith the Lord.] Here was high
encouragement. What may not a man do when God
is his helper!

saying, ^v *I am* with you, saith
the LORD.

14 And ^w the LORD stirred up
the spirit of Zerubbabel the son
of Shealtiel, ^x governor of Judah, and the spirit
of Joshua the son of Josedech, the high priest,
and the spirit of all the remnant of the people :
and they came and did work in the house
of the LORD of hosts, their God.

15 In the four and twentieth day of the
sixth month, in the second year of Darius the
king.

^w 2 Chron. xxxvi. 22; Ezra i. 1.—^x Chap. ii. 21.—^y Ezra
v. 2, 8.

Verse 14. *And the Lord stirred up the spirit*] It is
not only necessary that the *judgment* should be en-
lightened, but the *soul* must be invigorated by the
Spirit of God, before any good work can be effectually
done.

Verse 15. *In the four and twentieth day*] Haggai
received his commission on the first day of this
month; and by the twenty-fourth day he had so
completely succeeded that he had the satisfaction to
see the whole people engaged heartily in the LORD's
work; they left their own houses to build that of the
LORD. Here was a faithful reprove, and he found
obedient ears; and the LORD's work was done, for the
people had a mind to work.

CHAPTER II.

When this prophecy was uttered, about four years before the temple was finished, and sixty-eight after the former one was destroyed, it appears that some old men among the Jews were greatly dispirited on account of its being so much inferior in magnificence to that of Solomon. Compare Ezra iii. 12. To raise the spirits of the people, and encourage them to proceed with the work, the prophet assures them that the glory of the second temple should be greater than that of the first, alluding perhaps to the glorious doctrines which should be preached in it by Jesus Christ and his apostles, 1-9. He then shows the people that the oblations brought by their priests could not sanctify them while they were unclean by their neglect of the temple; and to convince them that the difficult times they had experienced during that neglect proceeded from this cause, he promises fruitful seasons from that day forward, 10-19. The concluding verses contain a prediction of the mighty revolutions that should take place by the setting up of the kingdom of Christ under the type of Zerubbabel, 20-23. As the time which elapsed between the date of the prophecy and the dreadful convulsion of nations is termed in ver. 6, a LITTLE WHILE, the words may likewise have reference to some temporal revolutions then near, such as the commotions of Babylon in the reign of Darius, the Macedonian conquests in Persia, and the wars between the successors of Alexander; but the aspect of the prophecy is more directly to the amazing victories of the Romans, who, in the time of Haggai and Zechariah, were on the VERY EVE of their successful career, and in the lapse of a few centuries subjugated the whole habitable globe; and therefore, in a very good sense, God may be said by these people to have shaken "the heavens, and the earth, and the sea, and the dry land;" and thus to have prepared the way for the opening of the Gospel dispensation. See Heb. xii. 25-29. Others have referred this prophecy to the period of our Lord's second advent, to which there is no doubt it is also applicable; and when it will be in the most signal manner fulfilled. That the convulsion of the nations introducing this most stupendous event will be very great and terrible, is sufficiently plain from Isaiah xxxiv., xxxv., as well as from many other passages of holy writ.

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IN the seventh month, in the one and twentieth day of the month, came the word of the LORD ^a by the prophet Haggai,

saying,

2 Speak now to Zerubbabel the son of Shealtiel, governor of Judah, and to Joshua the son of Josedech, the high priest, and to the residue of the people, saying,

3 ^b Who is left among you that saw this house in her first glory? and how do ye see it now? ^c is it not in your eyes in comparison of it as nothing?

4 Yet now, ^d be strong, O Zerubbabel, saith the LORD; and be strong, O Joshua, son of

Josedech, the high priest; and be strong, all ye people of the land, saith the LORD, and work: for I am with you, saith the LORD of hosts:

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5 ^e According to the word that I covenanted with you when ye came out of Egypt, so ^f my Spirit remaineth among you: ^g fear ye not.

6 For thus saith the LORD of hosts: ^h Yet once, it is a little while, and ⁱ I will shake the heavens, and the earth, and the sea, and the dry land;

7 And I will shake all nations, ^k and the Desire of all nations shall come; and I will fill this house with glory, saith the LORD of hosts.

^a Heb. by the hand of.—^b Ezra iii. 12.—^c Zech. iv. 10.
^d Zech. viii. 9.—^e Exod. xxix. 45, 46.

^f Neh. ix. 20; Isa. lxiii. 11.—^g Isa. vii. 4.—^h Ver. 21; Heb. xii. 26.—ⁱ Joel iii. 16.—^k Gen. xlix. 10; Mal. iii. 1.

NOTES ON CHAP. II.

Verse 1. *In the seventh month*] This was a new message, and intended to prevent discouragement, and excite them to greater diligence in their work.

Verse 3. *Who is left among you that saw this house in her first glory?*] Who of you has seen the temple built by Solomon? The foundation of the present house had been laid about fifty-three years after the destruction of the temple built by Solomon; and though this prophecy was uttered fifteen years after the foundation of this second temple, yet there might still survive some of those who had seen the temple of Solomon.

Is it not in your eyes] Most certainly the Jews at this time had neither men nor means to make any such splendid building as that erected by Solomon. The present was as nothing when compared with the former.

Verse 4. *Yet now be strong*] Do not let this discourage you. The chief glory of the temple is not its splendid building, but my presence; and as I covenanted to be with you when ye came out of Egypt, so I will fulfil my covenant; for my Spirit remaineth among you, fear not; ver. 5. What is the most splendid cathedral, if God be not in it, influencing all by his presence and Spirit? But he will not be in it unless there be a messenger of the Lord there, and unless he deliver the Lord's message.

Verse 6. *Yet once, it is a little while, and I will shake the heavens*] When the law was given on Mount Sinai, there was an earthquake that shook the whole mountain, Exod. xix. 18. "The political or religious revolutions which were to be effected in the world, or both, are here," says Abp. Newcome, "referred to; compare ver. 21, 22; Matt. xxiv. 29; Heb. xii. 26-28. The political ones began in the overthrow of the Persian monarchy by Alexander, within two centuries after this prediction; and if the Messiah's kingdom be meant, which is my opinion, this was erected in somewhat more than five centuries after the second year of Darius; a short period of time when compared with that which elapsed from the creation

to the giving of the law, or from the giving of the law to the coming of the Messiah's kingdom. It must be understood that the word אַחַת *achath*, once, has a clear sense, if understood of the evangelical age; for many political revolutions succeeded, as the conquest of Darius Codomanus, and the various fortunes of Alexander's successors; but only one great and final religious revolution."—Newcome.

Verse 7. *And the Desire of all nations shall come*] The present Hebrew text is as follows: וְבָאוּ חֲמֹדָה כָּל הַגּוֹיִם. This is a difficult place if understood of a person: but חֲמֹדָה *chemdath*, desire, cannot well agree with בָּאוּ *bau*, they shall come. It is true that some learned men suppose that חֲמֹדָה *chemdath*, desirable things, may have been the original reading: but this is supported by no MS., nor is בָּאוּ found in the singular number in any. It is generally understood of the desirable or valuable things which the different nations should bring into the temple; and it is certain that many rich presents were brought into this temple. All are puzzled with it. But the principal difficulty lies in the verb וְבָאוּ *ubau*, they shall come. If we found חֲמֹדָה וְבָאוּ *ubau chemdath* in the singular, then it would read as in our text, *And the Desire of all nations shall come*: but no such reading appears in any MS.; nor is it fairly acknowledged, except by the Vulgate, which reads, Et veniet desideratus cunctis gentibus, "And that which is desired," or the desired Person, "shall come to all nations." In ver. 7 God says he will shake or stir up all nations; that these nations shall bring their desirable things; that the house shall be filled with God's glory; that the silver and gold, which these nations are represented as bringing by way of gifts, are the Lord's; and that the glory of this latter house shall exceed the former. Bp. Chandler labours to vindicate the present translation; but he makes rash assertions, and is abandoned by the Hebrew text. The בָּאוּ *ba*, to come, is often used in the sense of bring, and that חֲמֹדָה *chemdath*, desire, may be considered as the plural for חֲמֹדָה, having the point *holem* instead of the *vau*, and thus mean desirable things, will not be de-

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8 The silver is mine, and the gold is mine, saith the LORD of hosts.

9 ¹The glory of this latter house shall be greater than of the former, saith the LORD of hosts : and in this place will I give ^m peace, saith the LORD of hosts.

10 In the four and twentieth day of the ninth month, in the second year of Darius, came the word of the LORD by Haggai the prophet, saying,

11 Thus saith the LORD of hosts ; ⁿ Ask now the priests concerning the law, saying,

12 If one bear holy flesh in the skirt of his garment, and with his skirt do touch bread, or pottage, or wine, or oil, or any meat, shall it be holy ? And the priests answered and said, No.

13 Then said Haggai, If one that is ^o unclean by a dead body touch any of these, shall it be

unclean ? And the priests answered and said, It shall be unclean.

14 Then answered Haggai, and said, ^p So is this people, and so is this nation before me, saith the LORD ; and so is every work of their hands ; and that which they offer there is unclean.

15 And now, I pray you, ^q consider from this day and upward, from before a stone was laid upon a stone in the temple of the LORD :

16 Since those days were, ^r when one came to a heap of twenty measures, there were but ten : when one came to the press-fat for to draw out fifty vessels out of the press, there were but twenty.

17 ^s I smote you with blasting and with mildew and with hail ^t in all the labours of your hands ; ^u yet ye turned not to me, saith the LORD.

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¹ John i. 14. — ² Psal. lxxxiv. 8, 9 ; Luke ii. 14 ; Eph. ii. 14. ³ Lev. x. 10, 11 ; Deut. xxxiii. 10 ; Mal. ii. 7. — ⁴ Num. xix. 11. ⁵ Titus i. 15.

⁶ Chap. i. 5. — ⁷ Chap. i. 6, 9 ; Zech. viii. 10. — ⁸ Deut. xxviii. 22 ; 1 Kings viii. 37 ; chap. i. 9 ; Amos iv. 9. — ⁹ Chap. i. 11. — ¹⁰ Jer. v. 3 ; Amos iv. 6, 8, 9, 10, 11.

nied by those who are acquainted with the genius and construction of the Hebrew language. Bp. Chandler thinks that *בא*, *he came*, cannot be used of things, but of persons only. Here he is widely mistaken, for it is used of days perpetually ; and of the ark, 2 Sam. vi. 9 ; and of mounts coming against Jerusalem, Jer. xxxii. 14 ; and of trees coming to adorn the temple, Isa. lx. 23 ; and of silver and gold coming into the temple, Josh. vi. 19 ; and Jer. vi. 20, Why doth incense come to me ? See Abp. Secker's notes. I cannot see how the words can apply to Jesus Christ, even if the construction were less embarrassed than it is ; because I cannot see how he could be called THE DESIRE OF ALL NATIONS. The whole seems to be a metaphorical description of the Church of Christ, and of his filling it with all the excellences of the Gentile world, when the fulness of the Gentiles shall be brought in.

Verse 9. *And in this place will I give peace* שלום *shalom*, a peace-offering, as well as peace itself ; or Jesus Christ, who is called the Prince of peace, through whom peace is proclaimed between God and man, between man and his fellows ; and through whom peace is established in the disconsolate soul. And at this temple this peace was first promulgated and proclaimed.

But it is said that the glory of this latter house shall be greater than of the former. Now this cannot be said because Jesus Christ made his personal appearance in that temple, or rather in that built by Herod ; for, though we allow that Jesus Christ is equal with God, we do not grant that he is greater. Now the first temple was the dwelling-place of God : here he manifested his glory between the cherubim, and it was his

constant residence for more than four hundred years. But the glory of this latter house was greater because under it the grand scheme of human salvation was exhibited, and the redemption price paid down for a lost world. As all probably applies to the Christian Church, the real house of God, its glory was most certainly greater than any glory which was ever possessed by that of the Jews. See on ver. 22, 23.

Verse 10. *In the four and twentieth day of the ninth month*] Three months after they had begun to rebuild the temple, Haggai is ordered to go and put two questions to the priests. 1. If one bear holy flesh in the skirt of his garment, and he touch any thing with his skirt, is that thing made holy ? The priests answered, No ! ver. 12. 2. If one has touched a dead body, and thereby become unclean, does he communicate his uncleanness to whatever he may touch ? And the priests answered, Yes ! ver. 13.

Verse 14. *Then answered Haggai—So is this people*] As an unclean man communicates his uncleanness to every thing he touches, so are ye unclean ; and whatever ye have hitherto done is polluted in the sight of God. For your neglect of my temple has made you unclean, as if you had contracted legal pollution by touching a dead body.

Verse 16. *Since those days were*] I have shown my displeasure against you, by sending blasting and mildew ; and so poor have been your crops that a heap of corn which should have produced twenty measures produced only ten ; and that quantity of grapes which in other years would have produced fifty measures, through their poverty, smallness, &c., produced only twenty. And this has been the case ever since the first stone was laid in this temple ; for your hearts

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18 Consider now from this day and upward, from the four and twentieth day of the ninth month, even from ^v the day that the foundation of the LORD's temple was laid, consider it.

19 ^w Is the seed yet in the barn? yea, as yet the vine, and the fig tree, and the pomegranate, and the olive tree, hath not brought forth: from this day will I bless you.

20 And again the word of the LORD came unto Haggai, in the four and twentieth day of the month, saying,

21 Speak to Zerubbabel, ^x governor of Judah,

saying, ^y I will shake the heavens and the earth;

22 And ^z I will overthrow the throne of kingdoms, and I will destroy the strength of the kingdoms of the heathen; and ^a I will overthrow the chariots, and those that ride in them; and the horses and their riders shall come down, every one by the sword of his brother.

23 In that day, saith the LORD of hosts will I take thee, O Zerubbabel, my servant, the son of Shealtiel, saith the LORD, ^b and will make thee as a signet: for ^c I have chosen thee, saith the LORD of hosts.

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^v Zech. viii. 9.—^w Zech. viii. 12.—^x Chap. i. 14.—^y Ver. 6, 7; Heb. xii. 26.—^z Dan. ii. 14; Matt. xxiv. 7.

^a Mic. v. 10; Zech. iv. 6; ix. 10.—^b Cant. viii. 6; Jer. xxii. 21; Ecclus. xlix. 11.—^c Isa. xli. 1; xlii. 10.

were not right with me, and therefore I blasted you in all the labours of your hands; and yet ye have not turned to me, ver. 17.

Verse 18. Consider now from this day] I will now change my conduct towards you: from this day that ye have begun heartily to rebuild my temple, and restore my worship, I will bless you. Whatever you sow, whatever you plant, shall be blessed; your land shall be fruitful, and ye shall have abundant crops of all sorts.

Verse 20. Again the word of the Lord came] This was a second communication in the same day.

Verse 21. I will shake the heavens and the earth] Calmet supposes that the invasion of Cambyses, and his death, are what the prophet has in view by this shaking of the heavens and the earth: but this invasion and defeat happened three years before they had begun to work at the temple; and how could it be made a matter of interest to Zerubbabel? Calmet answers this, by translating the words in the past tense; and shows that the fact was recalled to Zerubbabel's attention, to fix his confidence in God, &c. Bp. Newcome says we may well understand this and the twenty-second verse of the calamity undergone by Babylon in the reign of Darius; of the Macedonian conquests in Persia; and of the wars which the successors of Alexander waged against each other: others understand it of the Romans.

Verse 23. In that day, saith the Lord] Some think, says this same learned writer, that Zerubbabel is put here for his people and posterity: but it may well be said that the commotions foretold began in the rebellion of Babylon, which Darius besieged and took; and exercised great cruelties upon its inhabitants.—Herod. lib. iii., sec. 220. Justin. i. 10. Prideaux places this event in the fifth year of Darius; others, with more probability, in the eighth year. Compare Zech. ii. 9.

And will make thee as a signet] I will exalt thee o high dignity, power, and trust, of which the seal was the instrument or sign in those days. Thou shalt be under my peculiar care, and shalt be to me very precious. See Jer. xxii. 24; Cant. viii. 6; and see the notes on these two places.

For I have chosen thee] He had an important and

difficult work to do, and it was necessary that he should be assured of God's especial care and protection during the whole.

On the three last verses of this prophecy a sensible and pious correspondent sends me the following illustration, which I cheerfully insert. Though in many respects different from that given above, yet I believe that the kingdom of Christ is particularly designed in this prophecy.

"I think there is an apparent difficulty in this passage, because the wars of the Persians and Babylonians were not so interesting to the rising commonwealth of the Jews as many subsequent events of less note in the world, but which were more directly levelled at their own national prosperity; and yet neither the one nor the other could be termed 'a shaking of the heavens and the earth, and an overthrow of the throne of kingdoms.'

"I know not if the following view may be admitted as an explanation of this difficult passage. I take 'the shaking of the heavens and earth' here (as in ver. 6) to have a more distant and comprehensive meaning than can belong to Zerubbabel's time, or to his immediate posterity; and that it extends not only to the overthrow of kingdoms then existing, but of the future great monarchies of the world; and not excepting even the civil and ecclesiastical establishments of the Jews themselves. For I take 'the heavens,' in the prophetic language, uniformly to denote the true Church, and never the superstitions and idols of the nations.

"What, then, are we to understand by the promise made to Zerubbabel, 'I will make thee as a signet?' In the first place, the restitution of the religious and civil polity of the people of Israel, conformably to the promises afterwards given in the four first chapters of Zechariah. And, secondly, as the royal signet is the instrument by which kings give validity to laws, and thereby unity and consistence to their empire; so Jehovah, the God and King of Israel, condescends to promise he will employ Zerubbabel as his instrument of gathering and uniting the people again as a distin-

guished nation; and that such should be the *permanency* of their political existence, that, whilst other nations and mighty empires should be overthrown, and their very *name* blotted out under heaven, the Jews should ever remain a distinct people, even in the wreck of their own government, and the loss of all which rendered their religion splendid and attractive.

"In confirmation of this interpretation, I would refer to the threatening denounced against Jeconiah, (called Coniah, Jer. xxii.), the *last* reigning king of Judah, and the progenitor of Zerubbabel. I apprehend I may be authorized to read Jer. xxii. 24 *thus*: 'As I live, saith the Lord, though Coniah, the son of Jehoiakim, king of Judah, *be the signet* upon my right hand, yet will I pluck thee thence, and I will give thee into the hand of them that seek thy life,' &c.

"If it be considered that the kings of Judah were in an *especial* and peculiar manner the delegates of Jehovah, governing in his name and by his authority, a peculiar propriety will appear in their being resembled to *signets*, or royal seals contained in rings. Compare Gen. xli. 42; Esth. iii. 10, 12, viii. 2, 8; Dan. vi. 7. And the promise to Zerubbabel will be equivalent to

those which clearly predict the preservation of the Jewish people by the Divine command, see Zech. ii.; and the faithfulness of God to his covenant concerning the Messiah, who should be born of the seed of Abraham, and in the family of David, of whose throne he was the rightful Proprietor.

"According to this view, by the promise, 'In that day—I will make thee as a signet,' &c., must be understood, that the preservation of the Jews as a distinct people, *when all the great empires of the heathen were overthrown*, would manifest the honour now conferred on Zerubbabel as the *instrument of their restoration* after the Babylonish captivity. Thus the promise to Abraham, Gen. xii., 'I will make of thee a great nation—and in thee shall all families of the earth be blessed,' evidently referred to a very distant future period; and the honour connected with it could not be enjoyed by Abraham during his mortal life."

M. A. B.

I think, however, that we have lived to see the spirit of this prophecy fulfilled. The earth *has been* shaken; another shaking, and time shall be swallowed up in eternity.

INTRODUCTION TO THE BOOK

OF THE

PROPHET ZECHARIAH.

ZECHARIAH, the eleventh of the twelve minor prophets, was son of Berechiah, and grandson of Iddo. He returned from Babylon with Zerubbabel : and began to prophesy in the second year of the reign of Darius, son of Hystaspes, in the year of the world 3484 before Christ, 516 ; before the vulgar era, 520 ; in the eighth month of the holy year ; and two months after Haggai had begun to prophesy.

These two prophets, with united zeal, encouraged at the same time the people to go on with the work of the temple, which had been discontinued for some years.

The time and place of the birth of Zechariah are unknown. Some will have him to have been born at Babylon, during the captivity ; others think he was born at Jerusalem, before the tribes of Judah and Benjamin were carried away. Some maintain that he was a priest ; but others affirm that he was no priest. Many say he was the immediate son of Iddo ; others believe, with much more reason, that he was son of Berechiah, and grandson of Iddo.

He has been confounded with one Zechariah, the son of Barachiah, who lived in the time of Isaiah ; and with Zachariah, the father of John the Baptist ; which opinion is plainly incongruous. Lastly, he has been thought to be Zechariah the son of Barachiah, whom our Saviour mentions, and says he was killed between the temple and the altar ; though no such thing is anywhere said of our prophet. A tomb is shown to this day at the foot of the Mount of Olives, which, it is pretended, belongs to the prophet Zechariah. *Dorotheus* maintains that he was buried in a place called Bethariah, one hundred and fifty furlongs from Jerusalem.

Zechariah is the longest and the most obscure of all the twelve minor prophets. His style is interrupted, and without connection. His prophecies concerning the Messiah are more particular and express than those of the other prophets. Some modern critics, as *Mede* and *Hammond*, have been of opinion that the *ninth*, *tenth*, and *eleventh* chapters of this prophet were written by Jeremiah ; because in Matthew, chap. xxvii. 9, 10, under the name of Jeremiah, we find quoted Zechariah ; (chap. xi. 12 ;) and as the aforesaid chapters make but one continued discourse, they concluded from thence that all three belonged to Jeremiah. But it is much more natural to suppose that, by some unlucky mistake, the name of Jeremiah has slipped into the text of St. Matthew instead of that of Zechariah.

The prophet Zechariah exactly foretold the siege of Babylon by Darius, son of Hystaspes. This prince laid siege to that rebellious city at the beginning of the *fifth* year of his reign, and reduced it at the end of *twenty* months. The prophets Isaiah and Jeremiah had foretold this calamity, and had admonished the Jews that inhabited there to make their escape when they perceived the time draw nigh. Isaiah says to them, " Go ye forth to Babylon, flee from the Chaldeans ; with a voice of singing declare ye, tell this, utter it even to the end of the earth ; say ye, The Lord hath redeemed his servant Jacob." And Jeremiah says, " Remove out of the midst of Babylon, and go forth out of the land of the Chaldeans, and be as the he-goats before the flocks." And elsewhere, " Flee out of the midst of Babylon, and deliver every man

INTRODUCTION TO THE BOOK OF ZECHARIAH.

his soul ; be not cut off in her iniquity : for this is the time of the Lord's vengeance, He will render unto her a recompense." Lastly, Zechariah, a little before the time of her fall, writes thus to the Jews that were still in this city : " Ho, ho, come forth, and flee from the land of the north, saith the Lord ; for I have spread you abroad as the four winds of heaven, saith the Lord. Deliver thyself, O Zion, that dwellest with the daughter of Babylon. For thus saith the Lord of hosts, after the glory hath he sent me unto the nations which spoiled you, for he that toucheth you, toucheth the apple of his eye. For, behold, I will shake mine hand upon them, and they shall be a spoil to their servants ; and ye shall know that the Lord of hosts hath sent me."

It is probable that the Jews took advantage of these admonitions, and returned from Babylon into their country ; or, at least, withdrew into a place of more security till the city was taken. We do not hear, either from the history or the prophecies, that they suffered any thing by this siege, or that Darius, son of Hystaspes, bore them any grudge for the revolt of Babylon ; which seems to indicate that they had no part in it.

The Mohammedans do not distinguish between the prophet Zechariah, and Zachariah the father of John the Baptist. Some of them make him to be descended from David ; and others, from Levi. By an anachronism that is still more insupportable, these confound Mary, the mother of Jesus Christ, with Mary or Miriam, the sister of Moses, which they derive even from the Koran itself.

The author of Tarik Montekhib relates that, when Jesus Christ was born of the virgin, the prophet Zechariah could not believe that a child could be born without a father ; and that, declaring his sentiments upon this point, the Jews entertained a suspicion of him, and obliged him to betake himself to flight. He withdrew ; and hid himself in a hollow oak, which the Jews sawed in two.

Such is the ignorance of the Mussulmans as regards the history both of the Old and New Testaments.

THE BOOK

OF THE

PROPHET ZECHARIAH.

Chronological Notes relative to this Book.

Year from the Creation, according to Archbishop Usher, 3484.—Year of the Julian Period, 4194.—Year of the Jewish era of the world, 3241.—Year from the Flood, 1828.—Year from the vocation of Abram, 1401.—Year since the first celebration of the Olympic games in Elis, by the Idæi Daetyli, 934.—Year since the destruction of Troy, according to the general account, 664.—Year since the foundation of the monarchy of the Israelites by the Divine appointment of Saul to the regal dignity, 576.—Year from the foundation of Solomon's temple, 492.—Year from the division of Solomon's monarchy into the kingdoms of Israel and Judah, 456.—Year since the re-establishment of the Olympic games in Elis by Lyeurgus, Iphitus, and Cleosthenes, 365.—Year since the conquest of Coræbus at Olympia, usually called the first Olympiad, 257.—First year of the *sixty-fifth* Olympiad.—Year from the building of Rome, according to the Varronian or generally received computation, 234.—Year from the building of Rome, according to Cato and the Fasti Consulares, 233.—Year from the building of Rome, according to Polybius the historian, 232.—Year from the building of Rome, according to Fabius Pictor, 228.—Year of the era of Nabonassar, 228.—Year since the destruction of the kingdom of Israel by Shalmaneser, king of Assyria, 202.—Year since the destruction of the kingdom of Judah by Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, 68.—Year since the destruction of the Chaldean empire by the Persians, 18.—Year before the birth of Christ, 516.—Year before the vulgar era of Christ's nativity, 520.—Cycle of the Sun, 22.—Cycle of the Moon, 14.—Second year of Darius I., king of Persia.—Twenty-eighth year of Amyntas, king of Macedon.—Seventh year of Demaratus, king of Laedæmon, of the family of the Proclidæ.—Eleventh year of Cleomenes, king of Laedæmon, of the family of the Eurysthenidæ.—Fifteenth year of Tarquinius Superbus, the last king of the Romans.—This was about twelve years before the commencement of the consular government. According to some chronologers this was the age of Confucius.

CHAPTER I.

The prophet earnestly exhorts the people to repentance, that they may escape such punishments as had been inflicted on their fathers, 1-6. The vision of the horses, with the signification, 7-11. The angel of the Lord successfully intercedes in behalf of Jerusalem, 12-17. The vision of the four horns, and of the four carpenters, 18-21.

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B. C. 520.
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Anno Tarquinii
Superbi,
R. Roman, 15.

IN the eighth month, ^a in the second year of Darius, came the word of the Lord ^b unto Zechariah, the son of Berechiah, the son of Iddo the prophet, saying,

2 The LORD hath been ^c sore displeased with your fathers.
3 Therefore say thou unto them, Thus saith the LORD of hosts; Turn ^d ye unto me, saith the LORD of

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^a Ezra iv. 24; Hag. i. 1.—^b Ezra v. 1; Matt. xxiii. 35.
^c Heb. *with displeasure*.

^d Jer. xxv. 5; xxxv. 13; Mic. vii. 19; Mal. iii. 7; Luke. xv. 20.
James iv. 8.

NOTES ON CHAP. I.

Verse 1. *In the eighth month, in the second year of Darius*] This was *Darius Hystaspes*; and from this date we find that Zechariah began to prophecy just *two months* after *Haggai*.

Son of Iddo] There are a number of various readings on this name, *קרי Iddo*, and *קריא Iddo*, both in

MSS. and in editions; but they are only different ways of writing the same name.

Verse 2. *The Lord hath been sore displeased with your fathers.*] For their ingratitude, idolatry, iniquity, and general rebellion.

Verse 3. *Turn ye unto me*] This shows that they had *power* to return, if they would but *use* it.

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hosts, and I will turn unto you,
saith the LORD of hosts.

4 Be ye not as your fathers,
unto whom the former prophets
have cried, saying, Thus saith the LORD of
hosts; ^c Turn ye now from your evil ways,
and from your evil doings: but they did not
hear, nor hearken unto me, saith the LORD.

5 Your fathers, where are they? and the
prophets, do they live for ever?

6 But ^e my words and my statutes, which I
commanded my servants the prophets, did they
not ^h take hold of your fathers? and they re-
turned and said, ⁱ Like as the LORD of hosts
thought to do unto us, according to our ways,
and according to our doings, so hath he dealt
with us.

7 Upon the four and twentieth day of the
eleventh month, which is the month Sebat,
in the second year of Darius, came the word of
the LORD unto Zechariah, the son of Berechiah,
the son of Iddo the prophet, saying,

^c 2 Chron. xxxvi. 15, 16. — ^d Isa. xxxi. 6; Jer. iii. 12; xviii.
11; Ezek. xviii. 30; Hos. xiv. 1. — ^e Isa. lv. 1. — ^h Or, over-
take. — ⁱ Lam. i. 18; ii. 17.

And I will turn unto you] I will show you mercy
and grant you salvation, if you will use the grace I
have already given you. Men are lost, because they
turn not unto God; but no man is lost because he had
not power to return. God gives this, and he will
require it.

Verse 5. *Your fathers, where are they?*] Israel has
been destroyed and ruined in the bloody wars with the
Assyrians; and Judah, in those with the Chaldeans.

The prophets, do they live for ever?] They also,
who spoke unto your fathers, are dead; but their pre-
dictions remain; and the events, which have taken
place according to those predictions, prove that God
sent them.

Verse 6. *Did they not take hold of your fathers?*
Every thing happened according to the predictions, and
they were obliged to acknowledge this; and yet they
would not turn from their evil way.

Verse 7. *Upon the four and twentieth day of the
eleventh month*] This revelation was given about three
months after the former, and two months after they had
recommenced the building of the temple.

Sebat] Answers to a part of our February. See
Hag. ii. 18.

Verse 8. *I saw by night*] The time was emblem-
atical of the affliction under which the Jews groaned.

A man] An angel in the form of a man: supposed
to have been the Lord Jesus; who seems to have
appeared often in this way, as a prelude to his incar-
nation; see Josh. v. 13; Ezek. i. 26; Dan. vii. 13,
and x. 5. The same, probably, that appeared to Joshua
with a drawn sword, as the captain of the Lord's host.
Josh. v. 13-15.

8 I saw by night, and behold
a man riding upon a red horse,
and he stood among the myrtle
trees that were in the bottom;
and behind him were there ^l red horses,
^m speckled, and white.

9 Then said I, O my lord, what are these?
And the angel that talked with me said unto
me, I will show thee what these be

10 And the man that stood among the myrtle
trees, answered and said, ⁿ These are they whom
the LORD hath sent to walk to and fro through
the earth.

11 ^o And they answered the angel of the LORD
that stood among the myrtle trees, and said, We
have walked to and fro through the earth, and,
behold, all the earth sitteth still, and is at rest.

12 Then the angel of the LORD answered
and said, ^p O LORD of hosts, how long wilt
thou not have mercy on Jerusalem, and on the
cities of Judah, against which thou hast had
indignation ^q these threescore and ten years?

^k Josh. v. 13; Rev. vi. 4. — ^l Chap. vi. 2-7. — ^m Or, bay.
ⁿ Heb. i. 14. — ^o Psa. ciii. 20, 21. — ^p Psa. cii. 13; Rev. vi. 10.
^q Jer. xxv. 11, 12; Dan. ix. 2; chap. vii. 5.

A red horse] An emblem of war and bloodshed.
Among the myrtle trees] This tree was an emblem
of peace; intimating that all war was shortly to end.
But some think these trees are emblematical of the
true followers of Christ.

And behind him were there red horses] Probably
pointing out the different orders of angels in the hea-
venly host, which are employed by Christ in the defence
of his Church. The different colours may point out
the gradations in power, authority, and excellence, of
the angelic natures which are employed between Christ
and men.

Verse 9. *O my lord, what are these?*] The angel
here mentioned was distinct from those mentioned in
the eighth verse; he who talked with the prophet,
ver. 13.

Verse 10. *The man that stood among the myrtle
trees*] The Angel of the Covenant, as above, ver. 11.
Whom the Lord hath sent] Who are constituted
guardians of the land.

Verse 11. *All the earth sitteth still, and is at rest.*
There is general peace through the Persian empire,
and other states connected with Judea; but the Jews
are still in affliction; their city is not yet restored, nor
their temple built.

Verse 12. *Then the angel of the Lord*] He who
was among the myrtles—the Lord Jesus.

O Lord of hosts, how long] Jesus Christ was not
only the "Lamb slain from the foundation of the
world," but was always the sole Mediator and Inter-
cessor between God and man.

These threescore and ten years?] This cannot
mean the duration of the captivity, for that was nearly

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13 And the LORD answered the angel that talked with me with ^u good words, and comfortable words.

14 So the angel that communed with me said unto me, Cry thou, saying, Thus saith the LORD of hosts; I am ^a jealous for Jerusalem and for Zion with a great jealousy.

15 And I am very sore displeased with the heathen that are at ease: for ^v I was but a little displeased, and they helped forward the affliction.

16 Therefore thus saith the LORD; ^w I am returned to Jerusalem with mercies: my house shall be built in it, saith the LORD of hosts, and ^x a line shall be stretched forth upon Jerusalem.

17 Cry yet, saying, Thus saith the LORD of hosts; My cities through ^y prosperity shall

^r Jer. xxix. 10.—^s Joel viii. 18; chap. viii. 2.—^t Isa. xlvii. 6.—^u Isa. xlii. 1; chap. ii. 10; viii. 3.—^v Chap. ii. 1, 2.

twenty years past. It must mean simply the time that had elapsed from the destruction of the temple to the time in which the angel spoke. As the temple was destroyed in the nineteenth year of Nebuchadnezzar, and this vision took place in the second year of Darius, the term of seventy years was completed, or nearly so, between these two periods.

Verse 13. *The Lord answered the angel*] And the angel told the prophet that the answer was gracious and comfortable. This answer is given in the next verse.

Verse 14. *I am jealous for Jerusalem*] I have for them a strong affection; and indignation against their enemies.

Verse 15. *I was but a little displeased*] I was justly displeased with my people, and I gave their enemies a commission against them; but they carried this far beyond my design by oppression and cruelty; and now they shall suffer in their turn.

Verse 16. *I am returned to Jerusalem with mercies*] Before, he came to them in judgments; and the principal mercy is, the house of the Lord shall be rebuilt, and the ordinances of the Lord re-established.

And a line shall be stretched forth] The circuit shall be determined, and the city built according to the line marked out.

Verse 17. *My cities—shall yet be spread abroad*] The whole land of Judea shall be inhabited, and the ruined cities restored.

Verse 18. *And behold four horns.*] Denoting four powers by which the Jews had been oppressed; the Assyrians, Persians, Chaldeans, and Egyptians. Or these enemies may be termed four, in reference to the four cardinal points of the heavens, whence they came:—

1. NORTH. The Assyrians and Babylonians.
2. EAST. The Moabites and Ammonites.
3. SOUTH. The Egyptians

yet be spread abroad; ^z and the LORD shall yet comfort Zion, and ^a shall yet choose Jerusalem.

18 Then lifted I up mine eyes, and saw, and behold four horns.

19 And I said unto the angel that talked with me, What be these? And he answered me, ^b These are the horns which have scattered Judah, Israel, and Jerusalem.

20 And the LORD showed me four carpenters.

21 Then said I, What come these to do? And he spake, saying, These are the horns which have scattered Judah, so that no man did lift up his head: but these are come to fray them, to cast out the horns of the Gentiles, which ^c lifted up their horn over the land of Judah to scatter it.

^w Heb. good.—^x Isa. li. 3.—^y Isa. xiv. 1; chap. ii. 12; iii. 2.—^z Ezra. iv. 1, 4, 7; v. 3.—^a Psa. lxxv. 4, 5.

4. WEST. The Philistines. See Martin.

Verse 20. *Four carpenters.*] Four other powers, who should defeat the powers intended by the horns. These are the same as the four chariots mentioned chap. vi. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7. The first was NABOPOLASSAR, father of Nebuchadnezzar, who overturned the empire of the Assyrians. The second was CYRUS, who destroyed the empire of the Chaldeans. The third was ALEXANDER the Great, who destroyed the empire of the Persians. And the fourth was PTOLEMY, who rendered himself master of Egypt. Some of these had already been cast down; the rest were to follow. Calmet gives this interpretation, and vindicates it at length.

Verse 21. *These are come to fray them*] To break, pound, and reduce them to powder. Fray, from the French, frayer, to rub. חרשים charashim signifies either carpenters or smiths; probably the latter are here intended, who came with hammers, files, and such like, to destroy these horns, which no doubt seemed to be of iron.

From a sensible correspondent I have received the following note:—

“The word we translate carpenters, חרשים charashim, is a root which, according to Mr. Parkhurst, denotes silent thought or attention; and in kal and hiphil, to contrive, devise secretly, or in silence; hence applied as a noun to an artificer of any kind, and to any work which disposes to silent attention. Thus, to potters' ware, Lev. vi. 28; Job ii. 8; and in many other places. So also to ploughing, Deut. xxii. 10; Prov. xx. 4, which requires constant attention to make ‘the right-lined furrow.’ Let it be remembered that in ancient times such works were more esteemed than the useless ones we have learned to admire. Sc again, in Gen. xxiv. 21, and elsewhere, it implies to be silent, as in deep thought or great attention.

“Now it is evident that the purport of this vision is

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the same with the gracious declarations which precede it, viz., to express the return of the protecting mercies of God to his people, delivering them from their enemies. I should therefore be inclined to render חרשים *charashim* here, *watchers* or *inspectors*, in the sense which our translators have rendered the Chaldee עיר *ir*, a *watcher*, in the fourth chapter of Daniel, ver. 13; understanding thereby 'spirits of the heavens, which go forth from standing before the Lord of all the earth,'

Zech. vi. 5, and are described in the first vision as 'sent to walk to and fro through the earth.' This gives to the whole narrative a sublime and important sense, affording us some glimpse of the Divine government by the ministration of angels, such as Jacob was favoured with in his vision at Beth-el, and which our Saviour himself informed Nathanael constituted part of the glory of his mediatorial kingdom."

M. A. B

CHAPTER II.

The vision with which this chapter opens, portended great increase and prosperity to Jerusalem. Accordingly Josephus tells us, (Wars v. iv. 2,) that "the city, overflowing with inhabitants, extended beyond its walls," as predicted in the fourth verse, and acquired much glory during the time of the Maccabees; although these promises, and particularly the sublime image in the fifth verse, has certainly a still more pointed reference to the glory and prosperity of the Christian Church in the latter days, 1-5. See Rev. xxi., xxii. In consequence of these promises, the Jews, still inhabiting Babylon and the regions round about, are called upon to hasten home, that they might not be involved in the fate of their enemies, who were destined to fall a prey to the nations which they had formerly subdued; God's great love and zeal for his people moving him to glorify them by humbling all their adversaries, 6-9. The most gracious promises of God's presence with his Church, and her consequent increase and prosperity, set forth in the remaining verses, 10-13, were to a certain extent fulfilled in the great number of proselytes made to Judaism after the return from the captivity; but shall be more fully accomplished after the restoration of the Jews to the favour of God under the Gospel. "For if the casting away of the natural Israel be the reconciling of the world, what shall the receiving of them be but life from the dead?"

A. M. cir. 3485.
B. C. cir. 915.
Ol. cir. LXV. 2.
Tarquinius Superbi, R. Rom.,
cir. annum 16.

I LIFTED up mine eyes again, and looked, and behold * a man with a measuring-line in his hand.

2 Then said I, Whither goest thou? And he said unto me, ^bTo measure Jerusalem, to see what is the breadth thereof, and what is the length thereof.

3 And, behold, the angel that talked with me went forth, and another angel went out to meet him,

4 And said unto him, Run, speak to this young man, saying, ^cJerusalem shall be inhabited as towns without walls for the

multitude of men and cattle therein;

5 For I, saith the LORD, will be unto her ^da wall of fire round about, ^eand will be the glory in the midst of her.

6 Ho, ho, *come forth*, and flee ^ffrom the land of the north, saith the LORD: for I have ^gspread you abroad as the four winds of the heaven, saith the LORD.

7 ^hDeliver thyself, O Zion, that dwellest with the daughter of Babylon.

8 For thus saith the LORD of hosts; After the glory hath he sent me unto the nations

A. M. cir. 3485.
B. C. cir. 519.
Ol. cir. LXV. 2.
Tarquinius Superbi, R. Rom.,
cir. annum 16.

^a Ezek. xl. 3.—^b Rev. xi. 1; xxi. 15, 16.—^c Jer. xxxi. 27; Ezek. xxxvi. 10, 11.—^d Isa. xxvi. 1; chap. ix. 8.—^e Isa. lx.

19; Rev. xxi. 23.—^f Isa. xlviii. 20; lii. 11; Jer. i. 14; l. 8; li. 6, 45.—^g Deut. xxviii. 64; Ezek. xvii. 21.—^h Rev. xviii. 4.

NOTES ON CHAP. II.

Verse 1. *A man with a measuring-line in his hand.*] Probably a representation of *Nehemiah*, who got a commission from *Artaxerxes Longimanus* to build up the walls of Jerusalem; for hitherto it had remained without being enclosed.

Verse 4. *Run, speak to this young man*] *Nehemiah* must have been a *young man* when he was ^{ساقی} *sakee*, or cup-bearer, to *Artaxerxes*.

As towns without walls] It shall be so numerously inhabited as not to be contained within its ancient limits. *Josephus*, speaking of this time, says, *Wars* v. iv. 2, "The city, overflowing with inhabitants, by degrees extended itself beyond its walls."

Verse 5. *I—will be unto her a wall of fire*] Her safety shall consist in my defence. I shall be as *fire* round about her. No adversary shall be permitted to touch her. Much of this must refer to the *New Jerusalem*.

Verse 6. *Flee from the land of the north*] From *Chaldea*, *Persia*, and *Babylon*, where several of the Jews still remained. See ver. 7.

Verse 8. *After the glory*] After your glorious deliverance from the different places of your dispersion; *He hath sent me unto the nations which spoiled you, that they may fall under grievous calamities, and be punished in their turn.* On *Babylon* a great calamity fell, when besieged and taken by the *Persians*.

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which spoiled you: for he that
toucheth you toucheth the apple
of his eye.

9 For behold, I will ^k shake
mine hand upon them, and they shall be a
spoil to their servants: and ^lye shall know
that the LORD of hosts hath sent me.

10 ^m Sing and rejoice, O daughter of Zion:
for lo, I come, and I ⁿ will dwell in the midst
of thee, saith the LORD.

11 ^o And many nations shall be joined to

ⁱ Deut. xxxii. 10; ^j Psal. xviii. 8; ^k 2 Thess. i. 6. — ^l Isa. xi. 15,
xix. 16. — ^m Chap. iv. 9. — ⁿ Isa. xli. 6; ^o liv. 1; ^p Zeph. iii. 14
^q Lev. xxvi. 12; ^r Ezek. xxxvii. 27; chap. viii. 3; ^s John i. 14;
^t 2 Cor. vi. 16. — ^u Isa. ii. 2, 3; ^v xlix. 22; ^w lx. 3, &c.; ^x ch. viii. 22, 23.

The following note I received from a sensible and
pious correspondent:—

5. "For I, saith the Lord, will be unto her a wall
of fire round about, and will be the glory in the
midst of her.

8. "For thus saith the Lord of hosts, who hath sent
me, the future glory (or the glory which is to come)
unto the nations which spoiled you; for he that touch-
eth you toucheth the apple of his eye. Behold, I will
shake mine hand upon them, and they shall be a spoil
to their servants; and ye shall know that the Lord of
hosts hath sent me. Sing and rejoice, O daughter of
Zion; for lo, I come, and I will dwell in the midst of
thee, saith the Lord. And many nations shall be joined
to the Lord in that day, and shall be my people;
and I will dwell in the midst of thee, and thou shalt
know that the Lord of hosts hath sent me unto thee.
And the Lord shall inherit Judah his portion in the holy
land, and shall choose Jerusalem again.

"If in the eighth verse אָרַךְ כְּבוֹד *may* be rendered
the future, or the glory that is to come, it will harmon-
ize with the context as a prophecy of the Messiah,
whereas in our English translation the words after the
glory are unintelligible. And so the Seventy.

"It is evident the person speaking is distinguished
from the Lord of hosts, as being sent by him; yet
this person sent is also called Jehovah; and the na-
tions who shall be joined to Jehovah in that day are
called his people; and he (the person sent) will dwell
in the midst of thee, (i. e., Zion,) and shall inherit Ju-
dah his portion, &c.

"In confirmation of my view of the eighth verse,
I think Exod. xxxiii. may be compared with it.
Moses besought God that he would show him his
glory; upon which it was said to him, 'Whilst my glory
passeth by,' I will put thee in a cleft of the rock, and
will cover thee with my hand whilst I pass by; and I
will take away my hand, and thou shalt see my אָרַךְ
achar. Now as this was a fulfilment of Moses's request,
who entreated to behold the glory, it follows that this

the LORD ^p in that day, and shall
be ^q my people: and I will dwell
in the midst of thee, and ^r thou
shalt know that the LORD of
hosts hath sent me unto thee.

12 And the LORD shall ^s inherit Judah his
portion in the holy land, and ^t shall choose
Jerusalem again.

13 ^u Be silent, O all flesh, before the LORD:
for he is raised up ^v out of ^w his holy habita-
tion.

A. M. cir. 3485.
B. C. cir. 519.
Ol. cir. LXV. 2.
Tarquinius Su-
perbi, R. Rom.,
cir. annum 16.

^p Chap. iii. 10. — ^q Exod. xii. 49. — ^r Ezek. xxxiii. 33; ^s ver.
9. — ^t Deut. xxxii. 9. — ^u Chap. i. 17. — ^v Hab. ii. 20; ^w Zeph.
i. 7. — ^x Psal. lxxviii. 5; ^y Isa. lvii. 15. — ^z Heb. the habitation of
his holiness; ^a Deut. xxvi. 15; ^b Isa. lxiii. 15.

אָרַךְ was the Divine glory, which alone he was capable
of seeing.

"No man hath seen God at any time, the only
begotten Son, (the Lord Jesus Christ,) which is in the
bosom of the Father, he hath declared him."

M. A. B.

Toucheth the apple of his eye.] עֵינִי *bebabath*
eyno, the babet of his eye. This is a remarkable ex-
pression. Any person, by looking into the eye of an-
other, will see his own image perfectly expressed,
though in extreme miniature, in the pupil. Does our
English word *babet* or *baby* come from this? And does
not the expression mean that the eye of God is ever on
his follower, and that his person is ever impressed on
the eye, the notice, attention, providence, and mercy
of God?

Verse 9. *I will shake mine hand upon them*] I will
threaten first, and then stretch out my hand of judg-
ment against them.

A spoil to their servants] To those whom they had
formerly subjected to their sway. As the Babylonians
to the Medes and Persians; and so of the rest in the
subversion of empires.

Verse 10. *I will dwell in the midst of thee, saith the
Lord*] This must chiefly refer to the Christian
church, in which God ever dwells by the power of
his Spirit, as he had done by the symbol of his pre-
sence in the first Jewish temple.

Verse 11. *Many nations shall be joined to the Lord*]
This most certainly belongs to the Christian church.
No nation or people ever became converts to the
Jewish religion; but whole nations have embraced
the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Verse 12. *The Lord shall inherit Judah his portion
in the holy land*] This is a promise of the final res-
toration of the Jews, and that they should be God's
portion in their own land.

Verse 13. *Be silent, O all flesh*] Let all the nations
of the world be astonished at this. God will arise,
and deliver this ancient people, and bring them into
the glorious liberty of the sons of God.

CHAPTER III.

While the Jews were rebuilding their temple, their adversaries endeavoured to stop the work, Ezra v. This vision is therefore calculated to give them the strongest encouragement that God, after plucking them as brands out of the fire, (or captivity of Babylon,) would not now give them up, but would continue to prosper and favour them; and that notwithstanding the interruptions they should meet with, the work should be finished under the gracious superintendence of Providence; and their high priest, clothed in his pontifical robes, would soon officiate in the holy of holies, 1-7. The subject is then, by an easy transition, applied to a much greater future deliverance and restoration, of which Joshua and his companions, delivered now, are declared to be figures or types; for that the Messiah or Branch, the great high priest typified by Joshua, would be manifested; and, like the principal stone represented in the vision, become the chief corner stone of his Church; that the all-seeing eye of God would constantly guard it; and that by his atonement he would procure for it peace and pardon, 8-10.

A. M. cir. 3485.
B. C. cir. 519.
Ol. cir. LXV. 2.
Tarquinius Superbi, R. Rom.,
cir. annum 16.

AND he showed me ^a Joshua the high priest standing before the angel of the LORD, and ^b Satan ^c standing at his right hand ^d to resist him.

2 And the LORD said unto Satan, ^e The LORD rebuke thee, O Satan; even the LORD that ^f hath chosen Jerusalem rebuke thee: ^g is not this a brand plucked out of the fire?

3 Now Joshua was clothed with ^h filthy garments, and stood before the angel.

4 And he answered and spake unto those

A. M. cir. 3485.
B. C. cir. 519.
Ol. cir. LXV. 2.
Tarquinius Superbi, R. Rom.,
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that stood before him, saying, Take away the filthy garments from him. And unto him he said, Behold, I have caused thine iniquity to pass from thee, ⁱ and I will clothe thee with change of raiment.

5 And I said, Let them set a fair ^k mitre upon his head. So they set a fair mitre upon his head, and clothed him with garments. And the angel of the LORD stood by.

6 And the angel of the LORD protested unto Joshua, saying,

^a Hag. i. 1.—^b Psa. cix. 6; Rev. xii. 10.—^c That is, an adversary.—^d Heb. to be his adversary.—^e Jude 9.—^f Chap. i. 17; Rom. viii. 33.

^g Amos iv. 11; Rom. xi. 5; Jude 23.—^h Isa. lxiv. 6.—ⁱ Isa. lxi. 10; Rev. xix. 8; Luke xv. 22.—^k Exod. xxix. 6; chap. vi. 11.

NOTES ON CHAP. III.

Verse 1. And he showed me Joshua the high priest] The Angel of the Lord is the Messiah, as we have seen before; Joshua, the high priest, may here represent the whole Jewish people; and Satan, the grand accuser of the brethren. What the subject of dispute was, we perhaps learn from Jude 9. Michael and Satan disputed about the body of Moses. This could not refer to the natural body of the Jewish lawgiver, which had been dead about one thousand years; it must therefore refer to that body of laws given to the Jews by Moses, for the breach of which Satan, who was their tempter to disobedience, now comes forward as their accuser; that, exciting the justice of God against them, they may be all brought to perdition. There is a *paronomasia* here:—

Satan standing at his right hand to resist him.] שטן Satan signifies an adversary. לשטנו *lesiteno*, to be his adversary, or accuser.

Verse 2. Is not this a brand plucked out of the fire?] The Jews were nearly destroyed because of their sins; a remnant of them is yet left, and God is determined to preserve them. He has had mercy upon them, and forgiven them their sins. Wouldst thou have them destroyed? It is God that hath justified them; who art thou that condemnest them? The Lord rebuke thee! God confound thee for what thou hast done, and for what thou desirest farther to do! It is evident that Jude 9 relates to this circumstance—the very same *phraseology* which occurs here. See the notes on Jude 9,

where the subject is largely considered. With difficulty has this remnant escaped, and God will not permit fresh evils to fall upon them, by which they might be totally consumed. This was Satan's design, who accuses the followers of God day and night. See Rev. xii. 10.

Verse 3. Joshua was clothed with filthy garments] The Jewish people were in a most forlorn, destitute, and to all human appearance despicable, condition; and besides all, they were sinful, and the priesthood defiled by idolatry; and nothing but the mercy of God could save them.

Verse 4. Take away the filthy garments] The Jews wore sackcloth in times of public calamity; probably the filthy garments refer to this. Let their clothing be changed. I have turned again their captivity; I will fully restore them, and blot out all their iniquities.

Verse 5. A fair mitre upon his head] To signify that he had renewed to him the office of the high priesthood, which had been defiled and profaned before. The mitre was the bonnet which the high priest put on his head when he entered into the sanctuary, Exod. xxviii. 4, &c.

Clothed him with garments] Referring to the vestments of the high priest. The true high priest, who is over the house of God, will establish his office among them, when they shall acknowledge him as their Messiah, and seek redemption in the blood of the sacrifice which he has offered for their sins; and not for theirs only, but for the sins of the whole world.

A. M. cir. 3485. B. C. cir. 519. Ol. cir. LXV. 2. Tarquinius Superbi, R. Rom., cir. annum 16. 7 Thus saith the LORD of hosts; If thou wilt walk in my ways, and if thou wilt ¹keep my charge, then thou shalt also judge my house, and shalt also keep my courts, and I will give thee ^oplaces to walk among these that ^pstand by.

8 Hear now, O Joshua the high priest, thou and thy fellows that sit before thee: for they are ^amen ^rwondered at: for behold, I will bring forth ^smy servant The ^tBRANCH.

¹ Lev. viii. 35; 1 Kings ii. 3; Ezek. xlv. 16.—^m Or, ordination.—^a Deut. xvii. 9; Mal. ii. 7.—^o Heb. walks.—^r Chap. iv. 14; vi. 5.—^s Psal. lxxi. 7; Isa. viii. 18; xx. 3.—^t Heb. men of wonder, or sign, as Ezek. xii. 11; xxiv. 24.—^{Isa. xlii. 1; xlix. 3, 5; lii. 13; liii. 11; Ezek. xxxiv. 23, 24.}

Verse 7. *If thou wilt walk in my ways*] If ye, Israelites, priests and people, now restored to your own land, will walk in my ways, &c., ye shall be a part of my family; and have places—mansions—in eternal glory, with all them that are sanctified.

Verse 8. *O Joshua—thou, and thy fellows*] Thy countrymen, who have now returned from your captivity, in a very wonderful manner. אנשי מופת *anshey mopheth*, figurative men, men whose office and ministration prefigured the Lord Jesus Christ; and therefore it is immediately added, “I will bring forth my servant The BRANCH.” Abp. Newcome thinks this means Zerubbabel, so called because he was the grandson of Jehoiakim, or Jeconiah, king of Judah, Matt. i. 12, and heir to the throne of Judah. The Chaldee has, “My servant the Messiah.” See the note on Isa. iv. 2. I think the word cannot apply to Zerubbabel, except as a type of Christ; in that sense it may be understood of him. See chap. vi. 11, 12.

Verse 9. *For behold the stone that I have laid*] Alluding no doubt to the foundation stone of the temple: but this represented Christ Jesus: “Behold, I lay in Zion for a foundation a stone, a tried stone, a precious corner stone, a sure foundation,” Isa. xxviii. 16. This means Christ, and none other; on him his whole Church rests, as a building does on its foundation.

Upon one stone shall be seven eyes] This is supposed to mean the providence of God, as under it all the work should be completed.

A. M. cir. 3485. B. C. cir. 519. Ol. cir. LXV. 2. Tarquinius Superbi, R. Rom., cir. annum 16. 9 For behold the stone that I have laid before Joshua; ^uupon one stone shall be ^vseven eyes: behold, I will engrave the graving thereof, saith the LORD of hosts, and ^wI will remove the iniquity of that land in one day.

10 ^xIn that day, saith the LORD of hosts, shall ye call every man his neighbour ^yunder the vine and under the fig tree.

^{Isa. iv. 2; xi. 1; Jer. xxiii. 5; xxxiii. 15; chap. vi. 12 Luke i. 78.—^u Psal. cxviii. 22; Isa. xxviii. 16.—^v Chap. iv. 10; Rev. v. 6.—^w Jer. xxxi. 34; i. 20; Mic. vii. 18, 19; chap. xiii. 1.—^x Chap. ii. 11; Isa. ii. 11; xxvi. 1; xxix. 28; lii. 6. ^y 1 Kings iv. 25; Isa. xxxvi. 16; Mic. iv. 4.}

There may be an allusion to the seven counsellors, which stood always about the persons of the Asiatic sovereigns; and those who were the governors of provinces were termed the eyes of the king. To this there is an allusion in Rev. i. 4. In Christ there is a plentitude of wisdom, power, goodness, mercy, truth, love, and compassion, to direct, protect, save, uphold, purify, govern, and preserve all the souls that trust in him.

I will engrave the graving thereof] This is an allusion to engraving precious stones, in which the ancients greatly excelled. Heads, animals, and various devices were the subjects of those engravings. But what was this engraving? Was it not the following words? “I will remove the iniquity of that land in one day;” and was not this done when Jesus Christ expired upon the cross? This was the grand, the only atonement, satisfaction, and sacrifice for the sins of the whole world. Does not our Lord refer to this place, John vi. 27? *Him hath God the Father sealed*; and on the inscription there was, “This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased.” See the note on the above passage.

Verse 10. *Shall ye call every man his neighbour*] See on Isa. xxxvi. 16. Every one shall be inviting and encouraging another to believe on the Lord Jesus Christ; and thus taste and see that God is good. See on Isaiah ii. 2, 3. And there shall be the utmost liberty to preach, believe on, and profess the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ.

CHAPTER IV.

The prophet, overpowered by his last vision, is roused by the angel to behold another, 1; intended also to assure the Jews of the success of Joshua and Zerubbabel in building the temple, and surmounting every obstacle in the way; till at length, by the good providence of God, it should be finished, amidst the joyful acclamations of the spectators, 2–10. The angel's explanation of the golden candlestick, and of the two olive trees, 11–14.

A. M. cir. 3485.
B. C. cir. 519.
Ol. cir. LXV. 2.
Tarquini Su-
perbi, R. Rom.,
cir. annum 16.

AND ^athe angel that talked with me came again, and waked me, ^bas a man that is wakened out of his sleep,

2 And said unto me, What seest thou? And I said, I have looked, and behold ^ca candlestick all of gold, ^dwith a bowl upon the top of it, ^eand his seven lamps thereon, and ^fseven pipes to the seven lamps, which are upon the top thereof.

3 ^gAnd two olive trees by it, one upon the right side of the bowl, and the other upon the left side thereof.

4 So I answered and spake to the angel that talked with me, saying, What are these, my lord?

5 Then the angel that talked with me answered and said unto me, Knowest thou not

what these be? And I said, No, my lord.

6 Then he answered and spake unto me, saying, This is the word of the LORD unto Zerubbabel, saying, ^hNot by ⁱmight, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the LORD of hosts.

7 Who art thou, ^kO great mountain? before Zerubbabel thou shalt become a plain: and he shall bring forth ^lthe headstone thereof ^mwith shoutings, crying, Grace, grace, unto it.

8 Moreover, the word of the LORD came unto me, saying,

9 The hands of Zerubbabel ⁿhave laid the foundation of this house; his hands ^oshall also finish it; and ^pthou shalt know that the ^qLORD of hosts hath sent me unto you.

10 For who hath despised the day of ^rsmall

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^a Chap. ii. 3.—^b Dan. viii. 18.—^c Exod. xxv. 31; Rev. i. 12.—^d Heb. with her bowl.—^e Exod. xxv. 37; Rev. iv. 5.
^f Or, seven several pipes to the lamps, &c.—^g Ver. 11, 12; Rev. xi. 4.

^h Hos. i. 7.—ⁱ Or, army.—^j Jer. li. 25; Matt. xxi. 21.
^k Psa. cxviii. 22.—^l Ezra iii. 11, 13.—^m Ezra iii. 10.
ⁿ Ezra vi. 15.—^o Chap. ii. 9, 11; vi. 15.—^p Isa. xlviii. 15; chap. ii. 8.—^q Hag. ii. 3.

NOTES ON CHAP. IV.

Verse 1. *The angel—came again, and waked me*] Abp. Newcome considers this vision as represented on the same night, chap. i. 8, with the preceding ones. See the latter part of ver. 10, compared with chap. iii. 9. After some interval the prophet, overpowered with the vision which had been presented to him, was awakened from his prophetic trance as from a sleep.

Verse 2. *A candlestick all of gold*] This candlestick is formed in some measure after that of the sanctuary, Exod. xxv. 31, 32: but in that of the sanctuary there was no bowl, nor seven pipes, nor seven lamps, nor the two olive trees. The two olive trees were to supply the bowl with oil; the bowl was to communicate the oil to the seven pipes; and the seven pipes were to supply the seven lamps. In general, the candlestick, its bowl, pipes, lamps, and olive trees, are emblems of the pure service of God, and the grace and salvation to be enjoyed by his true worshippers. The candlestick may, however, represent the whole Jewish state, ecclesiastical and civil; the oil, producing the light, the grace and mercy of God; and the two olive trees, the source of infinite love, whence that grace proceeds. The pipes may signify all means of grace; and the seven lamps, the perfection and abundance of the light and salvation provided. Some may take them in the following way:—1. The olive trees, the Divine goodness, yield the oil from the olive berry, which is its fruit. 2. From each comes a pipe to convey the oil to the bowl. 3. This oil is collected in the bowl, which is supposed to represent Jesus, the great Mediator, through whom alone all grace and mercy descend to man. 4. The seven pipes, the various means of grace—reading, hearing, prayer, sacraments, &c.—through which Christ dispenses his grace and blessing to his followers. 5. The seven lamps—the Spirit of

God in its plenitude of graces, gifts, and light, dispensed to the Christian Church.

Verse 6. *This is the word of the Lord unto Zerubbabel*] This prince was in a trying situation, and he needed especial encouragement from God; and here it is:

Not by might, (of thy own,) nor by power, (authority from others,) but by my Spirit—the providence, authority, power, and energy of the Most High. In this way shall my temple be built; in this way shall my Church be raised and preserved. No secular arm, no human prudence, no earthly policy, no suits at law, shall ever be used for the founding, extension, and preservation of my Church. But the spirit of the world says, “These are all means to which we must have recourse; otherwise the cause of God may be ruined.” Satan, thou liest!

Verse 7. *O great mountain?*] The hinderances which were thrown in the way; the regal prohibition to discontinue the building of the temple.

Before Zerubbabel—a plain] The sovereign power of God shall remove them. March on, Zerubbabel; all shall be made plain and smooth before thee. I have given thee the work to do, and I will remove all hinderances out of thy way.

He shall bring forth the headstone] As he has laid the foundation stone, so shall he put on the headstone: as he has begun the building, so shall he finish it!

With shoutings] The universal acclamation of the people.

Grace, grace unto it.] How beautiful is this structure! May the favour of God ever rest upon it, and be manifested in it!

Verse 10. *Who hath despised the day of small things?*] The poverty, weakness, and unfriended state of the Jews. It was said, “What do these feeble

A. M. cir. 3485.
B. C. cir. 519.
Ol. cir. LXV. 2.
Tarquinius Su-
perbi, R. Rom.,
cir. annum 16.

things ? ^a for they shall rejoice, and shall see the ^t plummet in the hand of Zerubbabel *with* those seven ; ^u they are the eyes of the LORD,

which run to and fro through the whole earth.

11 Then answered I, and said unto him, What are these ^v two olive trees upon the right side of the candlestick, and upon the left side thereof ?

12 And I answered again, and said unto him,

^x Or, since the seven eyes of the LORD shall rejoice.—¹ Heb. stone of tv.—² Chron. xvi. 9 ; Prov. xv. 3 ; chap. iii. 9.
^y Ver. 3.—^u Heb. by the hand.

Jews ?" "Will they build," &c. ? No. But God will build by them, and perfect his building too.

And shall see the plummet in the hand of Zerubbabel] He is master builder under God, the grand architect.

Those seven—are the eyes of the Lord] Either referring to his particular and especial providence ; or to those ministering spirits, whom he has employed in behalf of the Jews, to dispense the blessings of that providence. See the reading in the margin.

Verse 11. What are these two olive trees] See on ver. 2.

Verse 12. What be these two olive branches]

What be these two olive branches which, ^w through the two golden pipes, ^x empty ^y the golden oil out of themselves ?

A. M. cir. 3485.
B. C. cir. 519.
Ol. cir. LXV. 2.
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perbi, R. Rom.,
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13 And he answered me and said, Knowest thou not what these be ? And I said, No, my lord.

14 Then said he, ^z These are the two ^a anointed ones, ^b that stand by ^c the LORD of the whole earth.

^a Or, empty out of themselves oil into the gold.—^y Heb. the gold.
^z Rev. xi. 4.—^a Heb. sons of oil.—^b Chap. iii. 7 ; Luke i. 19.
^c See Josh. iii. 11, 13 ; chap. vi. 5.

That is, two boughs laden with branches of olive berries.

Verse 14. These are the two anointed ones] Joshua, the high priest ; and Zerubbabel the governor. These are anointed—appointed by the Lord ; and stand by him, the one to minister in the ecclesiastical, the other in the civil state.

Probably we may not be able to comprehend the whole of this hieroglyphical vision ; for even the interpreting angel does not choose to answer the questions relative to this, which were put to him by the prophet. See ver. 4 and 11. But though the particulars are hard to be understood ; yet the general meaning has, I hope, been given.

CHAPTER V.

The vision of the large flying roll, with the angel's explanation, 1-4. The vision of the ephah, and of the woman sitting on it, with the signification, 5-11.

A. M. cir. 3485.
B. C. cir. 519.
Ol. cir. LXV. 2.
Tarquinius Su-
perbi, R. Rom.,
cir. annum 16.

THEN I turned, and lifted up mine eyes, and looked, and behold a flying ^a roll.

2 And he said unto me, What seest thou ? And I answered, I see a flying roll ; the length thereof is twenty cubits, and the breadth thereof ten cubits.

3 Then said he unto me, This is the ^b curse that goeth forth over the face of the whole earth : for ^c every one that stealeth shall be

^a Ezek. ii. 9.—^b Mal. iv. 6.—^c Or, every one of this people that stealeth holdeth himself guiltless, as it doth.

NOTES ON CHAP. V.

Verse 1. Behold a flying roll.] This was twenty cubits long, and ten cubits broad ; the prophet saw it expanded, and flying. Itself was the catalogue of the crimes of the people, and the punishment threatened by the Lord. Some think the crimes were those of the Jews ; others, those of the Chaldeans. The roll is mentioned in allusion to those large rolls on which the Jews write the Pentateuch. One now lying before me is one hundred and fifty-three feet long, by twenty-one inches wide, written on

cut off as on this side, according to it ; and every one that sweareth shall be cut off as on that side, according to it.

A. M. cir. 3485.
B. C. cir. 519.
Ol. cir. LXV. 2.
Tarquinius Su-
perbi, R. Rom.,
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4 I will bring it forth, saith the LORD of hosts, and it shall enter into the house of the thief, and into the house of ^d him that sweareth falsely by my name : and it shall remain in the midst of his house, and ^e shall consume it, with the timber thereof, and the stones thereof

^d Lev. xix. 12 ; chapter viii. 17 ; Mal. iii. 5.—^e See Lev. xiv. 45.

fine brown Basle goat-skin ; some time since brought from Jerusalem, supposed to be four hundred years old.

Verse 3. Every one that stealeth—and every one that sweareth] It seems that the roll was written both on the front and back : stealing and swearing are supposed to be two general heads of crimes ; the former, comprising sins against men ; the latter, sins against God. It is supposed that the roll contained the sins and punishments of the Chaldeans.

Verse 4. Into the house of him] Babylon, the

A. M. cir. 3485.
B. C. cir. 519.
Ol. cir. LXV. 2.
Tarquinius Su-
perbi, R. Rom.,
cir. annum 16.

5 Then the angel that talked with me went forth, and said unto me, Lift up now thine eyes, and see what is this that goeth forth.

6 And I said, What is it? And he said, This is an ephah that goeth forth. He said moreover, This is their resemblance through all the earth.

7 And, behold, there was lifted up a ^f talent of lead; and this is a woman that sitteth in the midst of the ephah.

8 And he said, This is wickedness. And he cast it into the midst of the ephah; and he

^f Or, weighty piece.

house or city of Nebuchadnezzar, who was a public plunderer, and a most glaring idolater.

Verse 6. *This is an ephah that goeth forth.*] This, among the Jews, was the ordinary measure of grain. The woman in the ephah is supposed to represent Judea, which shall be visited for its sins; the talent of lead on the ephah, within which the woman was enclosed, the wrath of God, bending down this culprit nation, in the measure of its sins; for the angel said, "This is wickedness;" that is, the woman represents the mass of iniquity of this nation.

Verse 9. *There came out two women*] As the one woman represented the impiety of the Jewish nation; so these two women who were to carry the ephah, in which the woman iniquity was shut up, under the weight of a talent of lead, may mean the desperate UNBELIEF of the Jews in rejecting the Messiah; and that IMPIETY, or universal corruption of manners, which was the consequence of their unbelief, and brought down the wrath of God upon them. The strong wings, like those of a stork, may point out the power and swiftness with which Judea was carried on to fill up the measure

cast the weight of lead upon the mouth thereof.

9 Then lifted I up mine eyes, and looked, and, behold, there came out two women, and the wind was in their wings; for they had wings like the wings of a stork: and they lifted up the ephah between the earth and the heaven.

10 Then said I to the angel that talked with me, Whither do these bear the ephah?

11 And he said unto me, ^g To build it a house in ^h the land of Shinar: and it shall be established, and set there upon her own base.

^g Jer. xxix. 5, 28.—^h Gen. x. 10.

of her iniquity, and to meet the punishment which she deserved.

Between the earth and the heaven.] Sins against God and MAN; sins which heaven and earth contemplated with horror.

Or the Babylonians and Romans may be intended by the two women who carried the Jewish ephah to its final punishment. The Chaldeans ruined Judea before the advent of our Lord; the Romans, shortly after.

Verse 11. *To build it a house in the land of Shinar*] The land of Shinar means Babylon; and Babylon means Rome, in the Apocalypse. The building the house for the woman imprisoned in the ephah may signify, that there should be a long captivity under the Romans, as there was under that of Shinar or Babylon, by which Rome may here be represented. That house remains to the present day: the Jewish woman is still in the ephah; it is set on its own base—continues still as a distinct nation; and the talent of lead—God's displeasure—is still on the top. O Lord, save thy people, the remnant of Israel!

CHAPTER VI.

The vision of the four chariots drawn by several sorts of horses, 1-8. The other vision in this chapter may refer in its primary sense to the establishment of the civil and religious polity of the Jews under Joshua and Zerubbabel; but relates, in a fuller sense, to the Messiah, and to that spiritual kingdom of which he was to be both king and high priest. In him all these types and figures were verified; in him all the promises are yea and amen, 9-15.

A. M. cir. 3485.
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perbi, R. Rom.,
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AND I turned, and lifted up mine eyes, and looked, and behold, there came four chariots out from between two mountains; and the mountains were mountains of brass.

^a Chap. i. 8; Rev. vi. 4.

NOTES ON CHAP. VI.

Verse 1. *There came four chariots*] Four monarchies or empires. This is supposed to mean the same with the vision of the four horns, in chap. i.

2 In the first chariot were ^a red horses; and in the second chariot ^b black horses;

3 And in the third chariot ^c white horses; and in the fourth

A. M. cir. 3485.
B. C. cir. 519.
Ol. cir. LXV. 2.
Tarquinius Su-
perbi, R. Rom.,
cir. annum 16.

^b Rev. vi. 5.—^c Rev. vi. 2.

Mountains of brass.] The strong barriers of God's purposes, which restrained those powers within the times and limits appointed by Jehovah.

Verse 2. *In the first chariot were red horses*] The

A. M. cir. 3485.
B. C. cir. 519.
Ol. cir. LXV. 2.
Tarquinius Su-
perbi, R. Rom.,
cir. annum 16.

chariot grised and ^d bay horses.

4 Then I answered * and said unto the angel that talked with me, What *are* these, my lord?

5 And the angel answered and said unto me, ^f These *are* the four ^g spirits of the heavens, which go forth from ^h standing before the LORD of all the earth.

6 The black horses which *are* therein go forth into ⁱ the north country; and the white go forth after them; and the grised go forth toward the south country.

7 And the bay went forth, and sought to go, that they might ^k walk to and fro through the earth: and he said, Get you hence, walk to and fro through the earth. So they

^d Or, strong.—^e Chap. v. 10.—^f Psa. civ. 4; Heb. i. 7, 14.
^g Or, winds.—^h 1 Kings xxii. 19; Dan. vii. 10; chap. iv. 14; Luke i. 19.

empire of the Chaldeans, which overthrew the empire of the Assyrians.

The second chariot black horses] The empire of the Persians, founded by Cyrus, which destroyed the empire of the Chaldeans.

Verse 3. The third chariot white horses] The empire of the Greeks, founded by Alexander the Great, which destroyed the empire of the Persians.

The fourth chariot grised and bay horses.] That is party-coloured horses; or with horses, some grised and some bay. The empire of the Romans or of the Greeks. The Greeks divided after the death of Alexander; one part pointing out the *Lagide*, who attacked and subdued Egypt; and the other, the *Seleucide*, who subdued Syria under Seleucus.

Verse 5. The four spirits of the heavens] Ministers of God's wrath against the sinful nations of the world.

Verse 6. The black horses] This refers to the second chariot; of the first the angel makes no mention, because the empire designed by it had ceased to exist. This had red horses, to show the cruelty of the Chaldeans towards the Jews, and the carnage they committed in the land of Judea.

The black] Cyrus, at the head of the Persians and Medes, bringing devastation and death among the Chaldeans, called the north in many parts of Scripture.

The white] Alexander, who was splendid in his victories, and mild towards all that he conquered.

The grised] The *Lagide* or *Ptolemies*, who founded an empire in Egypt; of these some were good, some bad, some despotic, some moderate, some cruel, and some mild; represented by the party-coloured horses.

Verse 7. And the bay went forth] The *Seleucide*, who conquered Syria and the upper provinces, and who wished to extend their conquests, and "sought to go, that they might walk to and fro throughout the earth,"

walked to and fro through the earth.

8 Then cried he upon me, and spake unto me, saying, Behold, these that go toward the north country have quieted my ^l spirit in the north country.

9 And the word of the LORD came unto me, saying,

10 Take of *them* of the captivity, *even* of Heldai, of Tobijah, and of Jedaiah, which are come from Babylon, and come thou the same day, and go into the house of Josiah the son of Zephaniah;

11 Then take silver and gold, and make ^m crowns, and set *them* upon the head of Joshua the son of Josedech, the high priest;

A. M. cir. 3485.
B. C. cir. 519.
Ol. cir. LXV. 2.
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perbi, R. Rom.,
cir. annum 16.

ⁱ Jer. i. 14.—^k Gen. xiii. 17; chap. i. 10.—^l Judg. viii. 3; Eccles. x. 4.—^m Exod. xxiii. 36; xxix. 6; Lev. viii. 9; chap. iii. 5.

were of unbounded ambition, and sought *universal* empire; such as Antiochus the Great. "So they walked to and fro," did extend their conquests; and harassed many countries by their vexatious and almost continual wars. Some think the Romans are meant, who carried their conquests hither and thither, just as the Divine providence permitted them.

Verse 8. Have quieted my spirit in the north country.] They have fulfilled my judgments on Assyria and Chaldea. Nabopolassar and Cyrus first, against the Assyrians and Chaldeans; and Alexander next, against the Persians. On this vision Abp. Newcome remarks:—

The black horses seem to denote the Persian empire; which, by subduing the Chaldeans, and being about to inflict a second heavy chastisement on Babylon, quieted God's spirit with respect to Chaldea; a country always spoken of as lying to the north of the Jews.

The white horses seem to be the Macedonian empire; which, like the Persian, overcame Chaldea.

The spotted bay horses seem to be the Roman empire. This description suits it because it was governed by kings, consuls, dictators, and emperors. It penetrated southward to Egypt and Africa. The Roman empire is mentioned twice, ver. 6, 7, under each epithet given it, ver. 3.

Verse 10. Take of *them* of the captivity] The names that follow were probably those to whom the silver and golden vessels of the temple were intrusted; and who might have had *bullion* of silver and gold, for particular purposes, about the ornaments of the temple.

The house of Josiah] Probably an artificer in silver, gold, &c.

Verse 11. Make crowns] עֲטָרוֹת *ataroth*; but seven MSS. of Kennicott's and De Rossi's, and one ancient of my own, with the Syriac and Chaldee, have עֲטָרִים

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12 And speak unto him, saying, Thus speaketh the LORD of hosts, saying, Behold ^a the man whose name is The ^b BRANCH; and he shall ^c grow up out of his place, ^d and he shall build the temple of the LORD.

13 Even he shall build the temple of the LORD; and he ^e shall bear the glory, and shall sit and rule upon his throne; and ^f he shall be a priest upon his throne: and the counsel of peace shall be between them both.

^a See Luke i. 78; John i. 45.—^b Chap. iii. 8.—^c Or, *branch* up from under him.—^d Chap. iv. 9; Matt. xvi. 18; Eph. ii. 20, 21, 22; Heb. iii. 3.

atereth, a crown, or tiara. And as Joshua the high priest is *alone* concerned here, I think *one crown* only is intended.

Verse 12. *Behold the man whose name is The BRANCH!* I cannot think that Zerubbabel is here intended; indeed, he is not so much as mentioned in chap. iii. 8. Joshua and his companions are called *אֲנָשֵׁי מִשְׁפַּחַת* *anshey mopheth*, figurative or typical men; the crowning therefore of Joshua in this place, and calling him the BRANCH, was most probably in reference to that glorious person, the Messiah, of whom he was the type or figure. The Chaldee has, "whose name is my MESSIAH," or CHRIST.

And he shall grow up out of his place] That is, out of David's root, tribe, and family.

And he shall build the temple of the Lord.] This cannot refer to the building of the temple then in hand, for Zerubbabel was its builder: but to that temple, the Christian Church, that was typified by it; for Zerubbabel is not named here, and only Joshua or Jesus (the name is the same) is the person who is to be crowned and to build this spiritual temple.

Verse 13. *Even he shall build the temple*] Joshua, not Zerubbabel.

He shall bear the glory] Have all the honour of it; for none can do this but himself. The Messiah is still intended.

And shall sit and rule upon his throne] For the government of the Church shall be upon his shoulder.

And he shall be a priest upon his throne] He shall, as the great high priest, offer the only available offering and atonement; and so he shall be both king and

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14 And the crowns shall be to Helem, and to Tobijah, and to Jedaiah, and to Hen the son of Zephaniah, ^a for a memorial in the temple of the LORD.

15 And ^b they that are far off shall come and build in the temple of the LORD, and ^c ye shall know that the LORD of hosts hath sent me unto you. And *this* shall come to pass, if ye will diligently obey the voice of the LORD your God.

^a Isa. xxii. 24.—^b Psal. cx. 4; Heb. iii. 1.—^c Exod. xii. 14; Mark xiv. 9.—^d Isa. lvii. 19; Is. 10; Eph. ii. 13, 19.
^e Chap. ii. 9; iv. 9.

priest, a royal king and a royal priest; for even the priest is here stated to sit upon his throne.

And the counsel of peace shall be between them both.] Whom? Zerubbabel and Joshua? Certainly not Zerubbabel, for he is not mentioned in all this prediction; but, as the Messiah is intended, the *counsel of peace*—the purpose to establish peace between heaven and earth, must be between the Father and the Son.

Verse 14. *And the crowns shall be*] One of my MSS. has *עֲטֹרוֹת* *ataroth*, crowns, corrected into *אֶתֶרֶת* *atereth*, crown; and so the Septuagint, Syriac, and Arabic. The Chaldee has, "And praise shall be," &c. The meaning appears to be this, that the crown made for Joshua should be delivered to the persons mentioned here and in ver. 10, to be laid up in the temple of the Lord, as a memorial of this typical transaction.

Verse 15. *And they that are far off shall come*] The Gentiles shall come to the Saviour of the world; and *build*—become a part of this new temple; for they, as *living stones*, shall become a holy temple, a habitation of God through the Spirit.

Ye shall know that the Lord of hosts hath sent me] These predictions, relative to the *regal and sacerdotal offices* of the Messiah, shall be so circumstantially fulfilled, that ye, Jews, shall be obliged to acknowledge that the Lord of hosts hath sent me with this message.

And this shall come to pass] Your own temple shall be rebuilt, and God shall dwell among you now, if ye will diligently obey the voice of Jehovah your God.

CHAPTER VII.

Some Jews being sent from those who remained at Babylon to inquire of the priests and prophets at Jerusalem whether they were still bound to observe those fasts which had been appointed on occasion of the destruction of Jerusalem, and kept during the captivity, the prophet is commanded to take this opportunity of enforcing upon them the weightier matters of the law, judgment and mercy, that they might not incur such calamities as befell their fathers. He also intimates that in their former fasts they had regarded themselves more than God; and that they had rested too much on the performance of external rites, although the former prophets had largely insisted on the superior excellence of moral duties, 1-14.

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B. C. 518.
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AND it came to pass in the fourth year of king Darius, that the word of the LORD came unto Zechariah in the fourth day

of the ninth month, *even in Chisleu*;

2 When they had sent unto the house of God Sherezzer and Regem-melech, and their men, ^a to pray before the LORD,

3 And to ^b speak unto the priests which were in the house of the LORD of hosts, and to the prophets, saying, Should I weep in ^c the fifth month, separating myself, as I have done these so many years?

4 Then came the word of the LORD of hosts unto me, saying,

5 Speak unto all the people of the land, and to the priests, saying, When ye ^d fasted and mourned in the fifth ^e and seventh month, ^f even those seventy years, did ye at all fast ^g unto me, *even to me*?

6 And when ye did eat, and when ye did drink, ^h did not ye eat *for yourselves*, and drink *for yourselves*?

¹ Heb. to entreat the face of the LORD; 1 Sam. xiii. 12; chap. viii. 21.—² Deut. xvi. 9, 10, 11; xxviii. 10; Mal. ii. 7.—³ Jer. ii. 12; chap. viii. 19.—⁴ Isa. lvi. 5.—⁵ Jer. xvi. 1; chap. viii. 19.—⁶ Chap. i. 12.—⁷ See Rom. xiv. 6.—⁸ Or, be not ye they that, &c.—⁹ Or, Are not these the words.—¹⁰ Heb. by the hand of, &c.—¹¹ Jer. xvii. 26.—¹² Isa. lvi. 6, 7; Jer. vii. 23;

7 ⁱ Should ye not hear the words which the LORD hath cried ^k by the former prophets, when Jerusalem was inhabited and in prosperity, and the cities thereof round about her, when *men* inhabited ^l the south and the plain?

8 And the word of the LORD came unto Zechariah, saying,

9 Thus speaketh the LORD of hosts, saying, ^m Execute ⁿ true judgment, and show mercy and compassions every man to his brother:

10 And ^o oppress not the widow, nor the fatherless, the stranger, nor the poor, ^p and let none of you imagine evil against his brother in your heart.

11 But they refused to hearken, and ^q pulled ^r away the shoulder, and ^s stopped ^t their ears, that they should not hear.

12 Yea, they made their ^u hearts as an adamant stone, ^v lest they should hear the law, and the words which the LORD of hosts hath sent in his ^w Spirit by the former prophets:

Mic. vi. 8; chap. viii. 16; Matt. xxiii. 23.—¹³ Heb. Judge judgment of truth.—¹⁴ Exod. xxii. 21, 22; Deut. xxiv. 17; Isa. i. 17; Jer. v. 28.—¹⁵ Psa. xxxvi. 4; Mic. ii. 1; chap. viii. 17.—¹⁶ Neh. ix. 29; Jer. vii. 24; Hos. iv. 16.—¹⁷ Heb. they were a backsliding shoulder.—¹⁸ Heb. each heart.—¹⁹ Acts vi. 57.—²⁰ Ezek. xi. 19; xxxvi. 26.—²¹ Neh. ix. 29, 30.—²² Heb. by the hand of.

NOTES ON CHAP. VII.

Verse 1. *The fourth year of King Darius*] Two years after they began to rebuild the temple, see chap. i. 1, A. M. 3486.

The ninth month, even in Chisleu] This answers to a part of our November and December. The names of the month appear only under and after the captivity.

Verse 2. *When they had sent*—Sherezzer and Regem-melech] To inquire whether the fasts should be continued, which they had hitherto observed on account of their ruined temple; and the reason why they inquired was, that they were rebuilding that temple, and were likely to bring it to a joyful issue.

Verse 5. *When ye fasted and mourned in the fifth—month*] This they did in the remembrance of the burning of the temple, on the tenth day of that month; and on the seventh month, on the third of which month they observed a fast for the murder of Gedaliah, and the dispersion of the remnant of the people which were with him. See Jer. xli. 1, and 2 Kings xxv. 25.

Verse 6. *And when ye did eat*] They had not observed those fasts as they should have done. They deplored the loss of their temple, and its riches, &c.; but they did not humble themselves because of those iniquities which had brought the displeasure of God upon them, their temple, and their city.

Verse 7. *The words which the Lord hath cried by the former prophets*] נביאים אחרונים nebiim hari-

shonim, is the title which the Jews give to Joshua, Judges, the two books of Samuel, and the two books of Kings.

The latter prophets, נביאים אחרונים nebiim achronim, are Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and the twelve minor prophets.

The hagiographa, כתובים kethubim, holy writings, are the Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Canticles, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, Esther, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, and the two books of Chronicles. But the above words, the former prophets, seem to apply to Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Ezekiel.

The south and the plain?] From Eleutheropolis to the sea, Obad. 19. The south was the wilderness and mountainous parts of Judea; and the plain, the plains of Jericho.

Verse 9. *Execute true judgment*] See the parallel texts in the margin.

Verse 10. *Evil against his brother in your heart.*] Do not indulge an unfavourable opinion of another: do not envy him; do not harbour an unbrotherly feeling towards him.

Verse 11. *Pulled away the shoulder*] From under the yoke of the law, like an unbroken or restive bullock in the plough.

Verse 12. *Made their hearts as an adamant stone*] שמייר shamir may mean the granite. This is the hardest stone with which the common people could be acquainted. Perhaps the corundum, of which emery

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* therefore came a great wrath
from the LORD of hosts.
13 Therefore it is come to
pass, *that* as he cried, and they
would not hear; so ² they cried, and I would
not hear, saith the LORD of hosts.

² 2 Chron. xxxvi. 16; Dan. ix. 11. — ³ Prov. i. 24-28; Isa. i. 15; Jer. xl. 11; xiv. 12; Mic. iii. 4. — ⁴ Deut. iv. 27; xxviii.

is a species, may be intended. *Bochart* thinks it means a stone used in *polishing* others. The same name, in Hebrew, applies to different stones.

Verse 14. *I scattered them with a whirlwind*] This

14 But ² I scattered them with
a whirlwind among all the nations
^a whom they knew not. Thus
^b the land was desolate after them,
that no man passed through nor returned: for
they laid ^c the ^d pleasant land desolate.

64; Ezek. xxxvi. 19; chap. ii. 6. — ^a Deut. xxviii. 33. — ^b Lev. xxvi. 22. — ^c Dan. viii. 9. — ^d Heb. *land of desire*.

refers to the swift victories and cruel conduct of the Chaldeans towards the Jews; they came upon them like a *whirlwind*; they were tossed to and fro, and up and down, everywhere scattered and confounded.

CHAPTER VIII.

In this chapter God promises the continuance of his favour to those who are returned from the captivity; so that, upon the removal of his judgments, the fasts they had observed during the captivity may now be converted to so many occasions of rejoicing. He likewise promises in due time a general restoration of his people, and the enlargement of the Church by the accession of the Gentiles, 1-20. The conclusion of the chapter intimates farther that the Jews, after their restoration, will be instrumental in converting many other nations, 21-23. Compare Rom. xi. 15, 16.

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AGAIN the word of the LORD
of hosts came to me, saying,
2 Thus saith the LORD of hosts;
^a I was jealous for Zion with great
jealousy, and I was jealous for her with great
fury.

3 Thus saith the LORD; ^b I am returned
unto Zion, and ^c will dwell in the midst of Je-
rusalem: and Jerusalem ^d shall be called A city
of truth: and ^e the mountain of the LORD of
hosts, ^f The holy mountain.

4 Thus saith the LORD of hosts; ^g There
shall yet old men and old women dwell in the

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streets of Jerusalem, and every
man with his staff in his hand
^h for very age.

5 And the streets of the city
shall be full of boys and girls playing in the
streets thereof.

6 Thus saith the LORD of hosts; If it be
ⁱ marvellous in the eyes of the remnant of this
people in these days, ^k should it also be mar-
vellous in mine eyes? saith the LORD of hosts.

7 Thus saith the LORD of hosts; Behold, ^l I
will save my people from the east country, and
from ^m the west country;

^a Neh. i. 2; chap. i. 14. — ^b Chap. i. 16. — ^c Chap. ii. 10.
^d Isa. i. 21, 26. — ^e Isa. ii. 2, 3. — ^f Jer. xxxi. 23. — ^g See
Sam. ii. 31; Isa. lrv. 20, 22; Lam. ii. 20, &c.; v. 11-14.
^h Heb. *for multitude of days*.

NOTES ON CHAP. VIII.

Verse 2. *I was jealous*] Some refer this to the Jews themselves. They were as the spouse of Jehovah: but they were *unfaithful*, and God punished them as an *injured husband* might be expected to punish an unfaithful wife. Others apply it to the enemies of the Jews. Though I gave them a commission to afflict you, yet they exceeded their commission: I will therefore deal with them in *fury*—in vindictive justice.

Verse 3. *I am returned unto Zion*] I have restored her from her captivity. I will dwell among them. The temple shall be rebuilt, and so shall Jerusalem; and instead of being false, unholy, and profigate, it shall be the city of truth, and my holy mountain. TRUTH shall dwell in it.

Verse 4. *There shall yet old men and old women*] In those happy times the followers of God shall live

out all their days, and the hoary head be always found in the way of righteousness.

Verse 5. *The streets of the city shall be full of boys and girls*] The progeny shall be numerous, healthy, and happy. Their innocent gambols and useful exercises shall be a means of health, and a proof of happiness. To be healthy, children must have exercise. But they cannot take exercise, except in the way of play and diversion: ergo, such playfulness cannot be sinful. Let them be kept from evil words, lying, swearing, and scurrility; and all the rest may be innocent.

Verse 6. *If it be marvellous*] You may think that this is impossible, considering your present low condition: but suppose it be impossible in your eyes, should it be so in mine? saith the Lord of hosts.

Verse 7. *I will save my people from the east coun-
try, and from the west*] From every land in which

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8 And I will bring them, and they shall dwell in the midst of Jerusalem : ^a and they shall be my people, and I will be their God, ^b in truth and in righteousness.

9 Thus saith the LORD of hosts ; ^c Let your hands be strong, ye that hear in these days these words by the mouth of ^d the prophets, which were in ^e the day that the foundation of the house of the LORD of hosts was laid, that the temple might be built.

10 For before these days ^f there was no hire for man, nor any hire for beasts ; ^g neither was there any peace to him that went out or came in because of the affliction : for I set all men every one against his neighbour.

11 But now I will not be unto the residue of this people as in the former days, saith the LORD of hosts.

12 ^h For the seed shall be ⁱ prosperous ; the vine shall give her fruit, and ^j the ground shall give her increase, and ^k the heavens shall give their dew ; and I will cause the remnant of this people to possess all these things.

13 And it shall come to pass, that as ye were ^l a curse among the heathen, O house of Judah, and house of Israel ; so will I save

^a Jer. xxx. 22 ; xxxi. 1, 33 ; chap. xiii. 9.—^b Jer. iv. 2.
^c Hag. ii. 4 ; ver. 18.—^d Ezra v. 1, 2.—^e Hag. ii. 18.
^f Or, the hire of man became nothing, &c.—^g Hag. i. 6, 9, 10 ; ii. 16.—^h 2 Chron. xv. 5.—ⁱ Hos. ii. 21, 22 ; Joel ii. 22 ; Hag. ii. 19.—^j Heb. of peace.—^k Psa. lxxvii. 6.—^l See Hag. i. 10.—^m Jer. xlii. 18.—ⁿ Gen. xii. 2 ; Ruth iv. 11, 12 ; Isa. xix. 24, 25 ; Zeph. ii. 20 ; Hag. ii. 19.

any of them may be found. But these promises principally regard the Christian Church, or the bringing in the Jews with the fulness of the Gentiles.

Verse 9. *By the mouth of the prophets*] The day or time of the foundation was about two years before, as this discourse of the prophet was in the fourth year of Darius. After this God raised up prophets among them.

Verse 10. *For before these days there was no hire for man*] Previously to this, ye had no prosperity ; ye had nothing but civil divisions and domestic broils. I abandoned you to your own spirits, and to your own ways.

Verse 12. *For the seed shall be prosperous*] Ye shall be a holy and peaceable people ; and God will pour down his blessing on yourselves, your fields, and your vineyards.

Verse 13. *As ye were a curse*] Instead of being execrated among the people, ye shall be blessed ; instead of being reproached, ye shall be commended. Ye shall be a blessing to all the nations round about. All these promises we may expect to be completely fulfilled when the Jews acknowledge their Messiah.

you, and ^a ye shall be a blessing : fear not, but ^b let your hands be strong.

14 For thus saith the LORD of hosts ; ^c As I thought to punish you, when your fathers provoked me to wrath, saith the LORD of hosts, ^d and I repented not :

15 So again have I thought in these days to do well unto Jerusalem and to the house of Judah : fear ye not.

16 These are the things that ye shall do. ^e Speak ye every man the truth to his neighbour ; ^f execute the judgment of truth and peace in your gates :

17 ^g And let none of you imagine evil in your hearts against his neighbour ; and ^h love no false oath : for all these are things that I hate, saith the LORD.

18 And the word of the LORD of hosts came unto me, saying,

19 Thus saith the LORD of hosts ; ⁱ The fast of the fourth month, ^j and the fast of the fifth, ^k and the fast of the seventh, ^l and the fast of the tenth, shall be to the house of Judah ^m joy and gladness, and cheerful ⁿ feasts ; ^o therefore love the truth and peace.

20 Thus saith the LORD of hosts ; *It shall*

^a Ver. 9.—^b Jer. xxxi. 28.—^c 2 Chron. xxxvi. 16 ; chap. i. 6.—^d Chap. vii. 9 ; ver. 19 ; Eph. iv. 25.—^e Heb. judge truth and the judgment of peace.—^f Prov. iii. 29 ; chap. vii. 10.
^g Chap. v. 3, 4.—^h Jer. lii. 6, 7.—ⁱ Jer. lii. 12, 13 ; chapter vii. 3, 5.—^j 2 Kings xxv. 25 ; Jer. xli. 1, 2.—^k Jer. lii. 4.
^l Esth. viii. 17 ; Isa. xxxv. 10.—^m Or, solemn, or set times.
ⁿ Ver. 16.

O house of Judah, and house of Israel] The restoration shall be complete, when both Israel and Judah are brought back.

Verse 16. *Speak ye every man the truth*] See chap. vii. 9, 10.

Verse 19. *The fast of the fourth month*] To commemorate the taking of Jerusalem ; 2 Kings xxv. 3 ; Jer. xxxix. 2, and lii. 6, 7.

The fast of the fifth] In memory of the ruin of the temple, 2 Kings xxv. 8 ; Jer. lii. 12, 13.

The fast of the seventh] For the murder of Gedaliah, Jer. xli. 1–17.

The fast of the tenth] In commemoration of the siege of Jerusalem, which began on the tenth day of the tenth month ; 2 Kings xxv. 1 ; Jer. lii. 4 ; Ezek. xxiv. 1, 2 ; and see on chap. vii. 3, 5.

Cheerful feasts] Ye shall find all your evils so completely redressed, that these mournful fasts shall be turned into joyful feasts.

Verse 20. *There shall come people*] Similar promises to those in Isa. ii. 3, and in Mic. iv. 1, 2. Many Gentiles, as well as Jews, will then be found devoting themselves to the Lord.

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yet come to pass, that there shall come people, and the inhabitants of many cities :

21 And the inhabitants of one city shall go to another, saying, ^a Let us ^a go ^a speedily ^a to pray before the LORD, and to seek the LORD of hosts : I will go also.

22 Yea, ^a many people and strong nations shall come to seek the LORD of hosts in Jeru-

^a Isa. ii. 3 : Mic. iv. 1, 2.—^a Or, continually.—^a Hebrew, going.—^a Heb. to entreat the face of the LORD ; chapter vii.

Verse 21. *I will go also.*] This is the answer of the person invited. It is a good work. We must have God for our friend. We cannot expect this unless we seek him : and as we know not what an hour may bring forth, let us go speedily.

Verse 22. *And strong nations*] This may refer to the conversion of the Mohammedan tribes ; especially to those in the vicinity of Palestine. Perhaps even the Egyptians, inhabitants of Arabia Petrea, of Syria, &c.

Verse 23. *Ten men—shall take hold of the skirt of him that is a Jew*] The converts from among the Gentiles shall be to the Jews as ten to one. But ten

salem, and to pray before the LORD.

23 Thus saith the LORD of hosts ; In those days it shall come to pass, that ten men shall take hold of all languages of the nations, even shall take hold of the skirt of him that is a Jew, saying, We will go with you : for we have heard ^a that God is with you.

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2.—^a Isaiah lx. 3, &c. ; lxvi. 23.—^a Isaiah iii. 6 ; iv. 1
^a 1 Cor. xiv. 25.

may here signify a great number, without comparison. And from this scripture it appears as if the Jews, converted to God, should be the instruments of converting many Gentiles. See on Isa. iii. 6. *Catching hold of the skirt* is a gesture naturally used to entreat assistance and protection. This and the three foregoing verses, says Abp. Newcome, refer to the great accession of converts which the Jewish Church received between the captivity and the coming of Christ ; to the number of Christian disciples which the Jewish preachers made, and to the future conversions of which the restoration of the Jews will be an eminent cause.

CHAPTER IX.

Syria, Phœnicia, and Palestine, were conquered by Nebuchadnezzar, and afterwards by Alexander. Some apply the beginning of this chapter (1-7) to the one event, and some to the other. The close of the seventh verse relates to the number of Philistines that should become proselytes to Judaism ; (see Joseph. Antiq. xiv. 15, 4 :) and the eighth, to the watchful providence of God over his temple in those troublesome times. From this the prophet passes on to that most eminent instance of God's goodness to his Church and people, the sending of the Messiah, with an account of the peaceable tendency and great extent of his kingdom, 9, 10. God then declares that he has ratified his covenant with his people, delivered them from their captivity, and restored them to favour, 11, 12. In consequence of this, victory over their enemies is promised them in large and lofty terms, with every other kind of prosperity, 13-17. Judas Maccabeus gained several advantages over the troops of Antiochus, who was of Grecian or Macedonian descent. But without excluding these events, it must be allowed that the terms of this prophecy are much too strong to be confined to them ; their ultimate fulfilment must therefore be referred to Gospel times.

A. M. cir. 3417.
B. C. cir. 587.
OL. XLVIII. 2.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 30.

THE ^a burden of the word of the LORD in the land of Hadrach, and ^b Damascus shall be the rest thereof : when ^c the eyes

of man, as of all the tribes of Israel, shall be toward the LORD.

2 And ^d Hamath also shall border thereby ; ^e Tyrus, and

A. M. cir. 3417.
B. C. cir. 587.
OL. XLVIII. 2.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 30.

^a Jer. xxiii. 33.—^b Amos i. 3.—^c 2 Chron. xx. 12 ; Psa. cxlv. 15.

^d Jer. xlix. 23.—^e Isa. xxiii. ; Ezek. xxvi., xxvii., xxviii. ; Amos i. 9.

NOTES ON CHAP. IX.

Verse 1. *The burden of the word of the Lord*] The oracle contained in the word which Jehovah now speaks.

This is a prophecy against Syria, the Philistines, Tyre, and Sidon, which were to be subdued by Alexander the Great. After this the prophet speaks gloriously concerning the coming of Christ, and redemption by him.

Most learned men are of opinion that this and the succeeding chapters are not the work of Zechariah,

but rather of Jeremiah, Hosea, or some one before the captivity. It is certain that chap. xi. 12, 13 is quoted Matt. xxvii. 9, 10, as the language of Jeremiah the prophet. The first eight chapters appear by the introductory parts to be the prophecies of Zechariah : they stand in connection with each other, are pertinent to the time when they were delivered, are uniform in style and manner, and constitute a regular whole ; but the six last chapters are not expressly assigned to Zechariah, and are unconnected with those that precede :—the three first of them are unsuitable in many

A. M. cir. 3417
B. C. cir. 587.
Ol. XLVIII. 2. ^f Zidon, though it be very
Tarquinius Prisci, R. Roman.,
cir. annum 30. ^g wise.

3 And Tyrus did build herself
a strong hold, and ^h heaped up
silver as the dust, and fine gold as the mire
of the streets.

4 Behold, ⁱ the LORD will cast her out, and
he will smite ^k her power in the sea; and she
shall be devoured with fire.

5 ^l Ashkelon shall see it, and fear; Gaza
also shall see it, and be very sorrowful, and
Ekron; for her expectation shall be ashamed;

¹ 1 Kings xvii. 9; Ezek. xxviii. 21; Obad. 20.—² Ezek.
xxviii. 3 &c.—³ Job xvii. 16; Ezek. xxviii. 4, 5.—⁴ Isa.

parts to the time when Zechariah lived; all of them
have a more adorned and poetical turn of composition
than the eight first chapters, and they manifestly break
the unity of the prophetic book.

I conclude, from internal marks, that these three
chapters, (ix., x., xi.,) were written much *earlier* than
the time of Jeremiah, and before the captivity of the
ten tribes. They seem to suit *Hosea's* age and man-
ner; but whoever wrote them, their Divine authority is
established by the two quotations from them, chap.
ix. 9, and xi. 12, 13. See below.

The *twelfth*, *thirteenth*, and *fourteenth* chapters
form a distinct prophecy, and were written *after the*
death of Josiah, chap. xii. 11; but whether before or
after the captivity, and by *what prophet*, is uncertain,
although I incline to think that the author lived *before*
the destruction of Jerusalem by the Babylonians.
See on chap. xiii. 2-6. They are *twice* quoted in
the New Testament, chap. xii. 10, and xiii. 7.—
Newcome.

My own opinion is, that these chapters form not
only a distinct *work*, but belong to a *different author*.
If they do not belong to *Jeremiah*, they form a *thir-*
teenth book in the *minor prophets*, but the inspired
writer is unknown.

The land of Hadrach] The valley of Damascus,
or a place near to Damascus. Alexander the Great
gained possession of Damascus, and took all its trea-
sures; but it was without blood; the city was betrayed
to him.

Damascus shall be the rest thereof] The principal
part of this calamity shall fall on this city. God's
anger *rests* on those whom he *punishes*, Ezek. v. 13;
xvi. 42, xxiv. 13. And his rod, or his *arm*, *rests*
upon his enemies, Ps. cxxv. 3; Isai. xxx. 23. See
Newcome.

When the eye of man] *Newcome* translates thus:

“For the eye of Jehovah is over man,

And over all the tribes of Israel.”

This is an easy sense, and is followed by the *versions*.

Verse 2. *And Hamath also shall border thereby*]
Hamath on the river Orontes; and *Tyre* and *Sidon*,
notwithstanding their political wisdom, address, and
cunning, shall have a part in the punishment.

These prophecies are more suitable to the days of
Jeremiah than to those of *Zechariah*; for there is no

and the king shall perish from
Gaza, and Ashkelon shall not be
inhabited.

6 And a bastard shall dwell
^m in Ashdod, and I will cut off the pride of
the Philistines.

7 And I will take away his ⁿ blood out of
his mouth, and his abominations from between
his teeth: but he that remaineth, even he
shall be for our God, and he shall be as a
governor in Judah, and Ekron as a Jebusite.

8 And ^o I will encamp about mine house

xxiii. 1.—^k Ezek. xxvi. 1, 7.—^l Jer. xlvii. 1, 5; Zeph. ii. 4.
^m Amos i. 8.—ⁿ Heb. *bloods*—^o Psa. xxxiv. 7; chap. ii. 5.

evidence—although Alexander did take Damascus,
but *without bloodshed*—that it was destroyed from the
times of Zechariah to the advent of our Lord. And
as *Tyre* and *Sidon* were lately destroyed by Nebu-
chadnezzar, it is not likely that they could soon un-
dergo another devastation.

Verse 3. *And Tyrus did build herself*] The rock
on which Tyre was built was strongly *fortified*; and
that she had abundance of *riches* has been already
seen, Ezek. xxviii. 1, &c.

Verse 4. *Will smite her power in the sea*] See
Ezek. xxvi. 17. Though Alexander did take Tyre,
Sidon, Gaza, &c.; yet it seems that the prediction
relative to their destruction was fulfilled by *Nebuchad-*
nezzar. See Amos i. 6-8; Zeph. ii. 4, 7.

Verse 5. *Ashkelon shall see it, and fear*] All these
prophecies seem to have been fulfilled before the days
of Zechariah; another evidence that these last chap-
ters were not written by him.

Her expectation shall be ashamed] The expectation
of being succoured by Tyre.

Verse 6. *A bastard shall dwell in Ashdod*] This
character would suit Alexander very well, who most
certainly was a *bastard*; for his mother Olympia said
that Jupiter Ammon entered her apartment in the
shape of a dragon, and begat Alexander! Could her
husband Philip believe this? The word signifies a
stranger.

Verse 7. *I will take away his blood out of his*
mouth] The Philistines, when incorporated with the
Israelites, shall abstain from *blood*, and every thing
that is abominable.

And Ekron as a Jebusite.] As an inhabitant of Je-
rusalem. Many of the Philistines became proselytes
to Judaism; and particularly the cities of Gaza, and
Ashdod. See *Joseph. Antiq. lib. xiii., c. 15, s. 4.*

Verse 8. *I will encamp about mine house*] This
may apply to the conquests in Palestine by *Alexander*,
who, coming with great wrath against Jerusalem, was
met by *Jaddua* the high priest and his fellows in their
sacred robes, who made intercession for the city and
the temple; and, in consequence, Alexander spared
both, which he had previously purposed to destroy.
He showed the Jews also much favour, and remitted
the tax every *seventh* year, because the *law* on that
year forbade them to *cultivate* their ground. See this

A. M. cir. 3417. because of the army, because of
B. C. cir. 587. him that passeth by, and because
Ol. XLVIII. 2, of him that returneth: and ^p no
Tarquini Prisci oppressor shall pass through them
R. Roman. any more: for now ^a have I seen with mine
cir. annum 17. eyes.

9 ^r Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion; shout, O daughter of Jerusalem: behold, ^s thy King cometh unto thee: he is just, and ^t having salvation; lowly, and riding upon an ass, and upon a colt the foal of an ass.

10 And I ^u will cut off the chariot from Ephraim, and the horse from Jerusalem, and the battle bow shall be cut off: and he shall speak ^v peace unto the heathen: and his do-

^p Isa. lx. 18; Ezek. xxviii. 24. — ^a Exod. iii. 7. — ^s Isa. lxxi. 11; chap. ii. 10; Matt. xxi. 5; John xii. 15. — ^t Jer. xxiii. 5; xxx. 9; John i. 49; Luke xix. 38. — ^u Or, saving himself.
^v Hos. i. 7; ii. 18; Mic. v. 10; Hag. ii. 22.

extraordinary account in *Joseph. Antiq. lib. xi., c. 8, s. 5.* Bishop *Newcome* translates: "I will encamp about my house with an army, so that none shall pass through or return."

Verse 9. *Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion*] See this prophecy explained on Matt. xxi. 5.

Behold, thy King cometh] Not *Zerubbabel*, for he was never king; nor have they had a king, except Jesus the Christ, from the days of *Zedekiah* to the present time.

He is just] The righteous One, and the Fountain of righteousness.

Having salvation] He alone can save from sin, Satan, death, and hell.

Lowly] Without worldly pomp or splendour; for neither his kingdom, nor that of his followers, is of this world.

Riding upon an ass] God had commanded the kings of Israel not to multiply horses. The kings who broke this command were miserable themselves, and scourgers to their people. Jesus came to fulfil the law. Had he in his title of king rode upon a horse, it would have been a breach of a positive command of God; therefore, he rode upon an ass, and thus fulfilled the prophecy, and kept the precept unbroken. Hence it is immediately added—

Verse 10. *I will cut off the chariot from Ephraim, and the horse from Jerusalem*] No wars shall be employed to spread the kingdom of the Messiah; for it shall be founded and established, "not by might nor by power, but by the Spirit of the Lord of hosts," chap. iv. 6.

Verse 11. *As for thee also (Jerusalem) by the blood of thy covenant*] The covenant made with Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and the Israelites in general, and ratified by the blood of many victims; until the time should come in which the Messiah should shed his blood, as typified by the ancient sacrifices.

I have sent forth thy prisoners] Those who were under the arrest of God's judgments; the human

minion shall be ^w from sea even to sea, and from the river even to the ends of the earth.

11 As for thee also, ^x by the blood of thy covenant I have sent forth thy ^y prisoners out of the pit wherein is no water.

12 Turn you to the strong hold, ^z ye prisoners of hope: even to-day do I declare that ^a I will render double unto thee;

13 When I have bent Judah for me, filled the bow with Ephraim, and raised up thy sons, O Zion, against thy sons, O Greece, and made thee as the sword of a mighty man.

14 And the Lord shall be seen over them, and ^b his arrow shall go forth as the lightning:

^w Eph. ii. 14, 17. — ^x Psal. lxxii. 8. — ^y Or, whose covenant is by blood; Exod. xxiv. 8; Heb. x. 29; xiii. 20. — ^z Isa. xlii. 7; li. 14; lxi. 1. — ^a Isa. xlix. 9. — ^b Isa. lxi. 7. — ^c Psal. xviii. 14; lxxvii. 17; cxliv. 6.

race, fast bound in sin and misery, and who by the pitifulness of his tender mercy were loosed, he dying in their stead.

Verse 12. *Turn you to the strong hold*] Ye who feel your sins, and are shut up under a sense of your guilt, look up to him who was delivered for your offences, and rose again for your justification. Ye have hope; let that hope lead you to faith, and that faith to the blood of the covenant; and, through that blood, to God, the Father of all.

I will render double unto thee] Give thee an abundance of peace and salvation.

Verse 13. *When I have bent Judah*] Judah is the bow, and Ephraim is the arrows; and these are to be shot against the Greeks. I am inclined, with Bp. *Newcome*, to consider that the language of this prophecy is too strong to point out the only trifling advantage which the *Maccabees* gained over *Antiochus*, who was of *Macedonian descent*; and it is probable that these prophecies remain to be fulfilled against the present possessors of *Javan* or *Greece*, *Macedonia*, and a part of *Asia Minor*.

Verse 14. *The Lord shall be seen over them*] Shadowing and refreshing them, as the cloud did the camp in the wilderness.

His arrow shall go forth as the lightning] They shall be conquered in a way that will show that God fights for his followers.

The description here is very sublime; we have a good imitation of it in *Nonnus*:—

Και τότε γαίαν ἅπασαν ἐπεκύνει ἥπιος Ζεὺς,
Πνεύμας ἐβόεσσαν ὄλον πόλον· ὠρυμένη γὰρ
Βρονταίῳ παταγίῳ Διὸς μεκρήσσει σάλπινξ.

NONN. DIONYS., lib. 6. ver. 229.

"When heaven's dread trumpet, sounding from on high,
Breaks forth in thunders through the darken'd sky;
The pregnant clouds to floods of rain give birth.
And stormy Jove o'erwhelms the solid earth."

J. B. B. G

A. M. cir. 3417. and the Lord God shall blow
B. C. cir. 587. the trumpet, and shall go ^c with
Ol. XLVIII. 2. the whirlwinds of the south.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 30.

15 The LORD of hosts shall defend them; and they shall devour, and ^d subdue with sling-stones; and they shall drink, and make a noise as through wine; and they ^e shall be filled like bowls, and as ^f the corners of the altar.

^c Isa. xxi. 1. — ^d Or, subdue the stones of the sling. — ^e Or, shall fill both the bowls, &c. — ^f Lev. iv. 18, 24; Deut. xii. 27.

In these two verses there is a fine *image*, and an *allusion* to a particular fact, which have escaped the notice of every commentator. I must repeat the verses: 13: When I have bent Judah for me, filled the bow with Ephraim, and raised up thy sons, O Zion, against thy sons, O Greece, and made thee as the sword of a mighty man. 14: And the LORD shall be seen over them, and his arrows shall go forth like lightning. The reader will consult what is said on Hos. vii. 16, relative to the *oriental bow*, which resembles a *○* in its quiescent state, and must be recurved in order to be strung. Here, Judah is represented as the *recurved bow*; Ephraim, as an *arrow* placed on the *string*, and then discharged against the Javanites or Greeks with the momentum of *lightning*; the *arrow* kindling in its course through the air, and thus becoming the bolt of death to them against whom it was directed.

Volat illud, et incandescit eundo,
Et quos non habuit, sub nubibus invenit ignes.

"It flies apace; and, heating, mounts on high,
Glow's in its course, and burns along the sky."

Verse 15. The Lord of hosts shall defend them] He alone is the sure trust of his Church.
Subdue with sling-stones] This was an ancient and powerful instrument in the hands of the Hebrews. See the note on Judg. xx. 16.

They shall drink] After the victory gained as above, thy people shall hold a *feast*, and *drink* and be filled with wine. There is no intimation here that they shall drink the blood of their enemies, as some barbarous nations were accustomed to do. When they

16 And the LORD their God shall save them in that day as the flock of his people: for ^a they shall be as the stones of a crown, ^b lifted up as an ensign upon his land.

17 For ⁱ how great is his goodness, and how great is his beauty! ^k corn shall make the young men ^l cheerful, and new wine the maids.

^a Isa. lxii. 3; Mal. iii. 17. — ^b Isa. xi. 12. — ⁱ Psa. xxxi. 19.
^k Joel iii. 18; Amos ix. 14. — ^l Or, grow, or speak.

have gained the victory, they shall banquet abundantly on the spoils taken from the enemy.

As the corners of the altar.] They shall pour out libations of wine at the foot of the altar, as the priests were accustomed to pour out the blood of the victims.

Verse 16. Shall save them in that day] They are his flock, and he is their Shepherd; and, as his own, he shall save and defend them.

As the stones of a crown] אבני נזר כתרונם *abney nezer mithnosesoth*, "crowned stones erecting themselves;" i. e., being set up by themselves, as monuments of some deliverance, they seem to be lifting themselves up; offering themselves to the attention of every passenger. It may however refer to stones anointed with oil; a sort of temporary altars set up to the Lord for a victory gained. The same word is used, Lev. xxi. 12: "Because the crown, נזר *nezer*, of the anointing oil of his God is upon him." Perhaps most of those upright stones, standing in circles, which pass for druidical monuments, were erected to commemorate victories, or to grace the tomb of an illustrious chief. These verses may refer to some final victory over the enemies of God's people.

Verse 17. How great is his goodness] In himself and towards them.

And how great is his beauty!] His comeliness holiness, and purity, put in and upon them.

Corn shall make the young men cheerful] They shall be gladdened and strengthened by plenty of food; and they shall speak aloud of God's mercies in their harvest home.

And new wine the maids.] Who shall prepare the wine from an abundant vintage.

CHAPTER X.

The promise of prosperity and plenty in the close of the preceding chapter leads the prophet to suggest, next, the means of obtaining them; supplication to Jehovah, and not to idols, whose worship had already proved a fertile source of calamities, 1-3. The rest of the chapter (like the preceding) promises to the Jews a restoration to their own land under rulers and governors, victory over their enemies, and much increase and prosperity; and this in a manner so miraculous, that it is described, 4-12, by allusions to the deliverance from Egypt.

A. M. cir. 3417.
B. C. cir. 587.
Ol. XLVIII. 2.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 30.

ASK ye ^a of the LORD ^b rain
in the time of the latter
rain; so the LORD shall make
bright clouds, and give them

showers of rain, to every one grass in the field.

2 For the ^c idols have spoken vanity, and the diviners have seen a lie, and have told false dreams; they ^d comfort in vain: therefore they went their way as a flock, they ^e were troubled, ^f because *there was* no shepherd.

3 Mine anger was kindled against the shepherds, ^g and I ^h punished the goats: for the LORD of hosts ⁱ hath visited his flock the house of Judah, and ^j hath made them as his goodly horse in the battle.

5 Out of him came forth ^k the corner, out of him ^l the nail, out of him the battle-bow, out of him every oppressor together.

5 And they shall be as mighty men, which ^m tread down their enemies in the mire of the

streets in the battle: and they shall fight, because the LORD is with them, and ⁿ the riders on horses shall be confounded.

6 And I will strengthen the house of Judah, and I will save the house of Joseph, and ^o I will bring them again to place them; for I ^p have mercy upon them: and they shall be as though I had not cast them off: for I *am* the LORD their God, and ^q will hear them.

7 And *they of Ephraim* shall be like a mighty man, and their ^r heart shall rejoice as through wine: yea, their children shall see it, and be glad; their heart shall rejoice in the LORD.

8 I will ^s hiss for them, and gather them; for I have redeemed them: ^t and they shall increase as they have increased.

9 And ^u I will sow them among the people: and they shall ^v remember me in far

A. M. cir. 3417.
B. C. cir. 587.
Ol. XLVIII. 2.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 30.

^a Jer. xiv. 22.—^b Deut. xi. 14.—^c Job xxix. 23; Joel ii. 23.—^d Or, *lightnings*; Jer. x. 13.—^e Jer. x. 8; Hab. ii. 18.—^f Heb. *teraphim*; Judg. xvii. 5.—^g Job xlii. 4.—^h Or, *answered that, &c.*—ⁱ Ezek. xxiv. 5.—^j Ezek. xxxiv. 16.—^k Heb. *visited upon.*—^l Luke i. 68.—^m Cant. i. 9.

NOTES ON CHAP. X.

Verse 1. *Ask ye of the Lord rain*] Rain in the due seasons—1. *To impregnate the seed* when sown; and 2. *To fill the ear* near the time of harvest—was so essential to the fertility of the land, and the well-being of the people, that it stands well among the chief of God's mercies; and the promise of it here shows that God designs to ensure the prosperity promised, by using those means by which it was promoted.

Verse 2. *The idols have spoken vanity*] This is spoken of the *Jews*, and must refer to their idolatry practised before the captivity, for there were no idols after.

Therefore they went their way] They were like a flock that had no shepherd, shifting from place to place, and wandering about in the wilderness, seeking for pasture, wherever they might find it. Some think that the *idols and diviners* were those of the *Seleucidæ Greeks*, who excited their masters with promises of success against the Maccabees. Others think that the Babylonish captivity is foretold; for a *determined future event* is frequently spoken of by the prophets *as past*.

Verse 3. *Mine anger was kindled against the shepherds*] Bad kings and bad priests. *I will punish the goats*; these were the wicked priests, who were *shepherds* by their office, and *goats* by the impurity of their lives.

As his goodly horse in the battle.] The honourable war horse, or the horse that carried the general's equipage. In the unaccountable variation of interpreters on these chapters, this, among other things, is thought to be spoken of *Matthias* and *Judas Maccabeus*, who

assembled the people from all quarters, as a shepherd gathers his sheep together; and led them against the *sons of Greece*, the *Seleucidæ Greeks*. Others refer every thing here to times before the captivity.

Verse 4. *Out of him came forth the corner*] This is spoken of the tribe of Judah: all strength, counsel, and excellence came from that tribe. The *corner stone, the ornament and completion* of the building; *the nail*, by which the tents were fastened, and on which they hung their clothes, armour, &c.; *the battle-bow*, the choicest archers.

Every oppressor together.] Those heroes and generals, by whom, under God, their foes should be totally routed. *Newcome* translates, "Every ruler together." Perhaps all this is spoken of the *Messiah*.

Verse 5. *They shall be as mighty men*] The *Maccabees* and their successors.

Riders on horses] The *Macedonians*, who opposed the *Maccabees*, and had much cavalry; whereas the *Jews* had none, and even few weapons of war; yet they overcame these horsemen.

Verse 6. *I will strengthen the house of Judah*] I doubt whether the *sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth* verses are not to be understood of the future ingathering of the *Jews* in the times of the Gospel. See Jer. iii. 14; xxxiii. 6; Hosea i. 2; vi. 11.

Verse 7. *Ephraim shall be like a mighty man*] This tribe was always distinguished for its valour.

Verse 8. *I will hiss for them*] אֶשְׁרֵקָם *eshrekaḥ*, "I will shriek for them;" call them with such a shrill strong voice, that they shall hear me, and find that it is the voice of their redemption.

Verse 9. *I will sow them among the people*] Where-

A. M. cir. 3417.
B. C. cir. 587.
Ol. XLVIII. 2.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.
cir. annum 30.

countries; and they shall live with their children, and turn again.

10 ^a I will bring them again also out of the land of Egypt, and gather them out of Assyria; and I will bring them into the land of Gilead and Lebanon; and ^b place shall not be found for them.

11 ^c And he shall pass through the sea with

^a Isa. xi. 11, 16; Hos. xi. 11.—^b Isa. xlix. 20.—^c Isa. xi. 15,

ever they have been dispersed, my voice in the preaching of the Gospel shall reach them. *And they shall remember me*, and they and their children shall turn again to the Lord, through Messiah their King.

Verse 10. *Out of the land of Egypt*] I will bring them out of all the countries where they have been dispersed, and bring them back to their own land; and they shall be so numerous that they shall scarcely find there, in all its length and breadth, a sufficiency of room. If all the Jews that are now scattered over the face of the earth were gathered together, they would make a mighty nation. And God will gather them together. As a wonderful providence has preserved them in every place, so a wondrous providence will collect them from every place of their dispersion. When the great call comes, no one soul of them shall be left behind.

Verse 11. *And he shall pass through the sea*] Here is an allusion to the passage of the Red Sea, on their coming out of Egypt, and to their crossing Jordan, when they went into the promised land; the waves or waters of both were dried up, thrown from side to side, till all the people passed safely through. When

affliction, and shall smite the waves in the sea, and all the deeps of the river shall dry up: and ^d the pride of Assyria shall be brought down, and ^e the sceptre of Egypt shall depart away.

12 And I will strengthen them in the Lord: and ^f they shall walk up and down in his name, saith the Lord.

A. M. cir. 3417.
B. C. cir. 587.
Ol. XLVIII. 2.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman.
cir. annum 30.

16.—^d Isa. xiv. 25.—^e Ezek. xxx. 13.—^f Mic. iv. 5.

they shall return from the various countries in which they now sojourn, God will work, if necessary, similar miracles to those which he formerly worked for their forefathers; and the people shall be glad to let them go, however much they may be profited by their operations in the state. Those that oppose, as Assyria and Egypt formerly did, shall be brought down, and their sceptre broken.

Verse 12. *I will strengthen them in the Lord*] I, the God of Israel, will strengthen them in the Lord—Jesus, the Messiah; and thus indeed the Chaldee: *I will strengthen them*, בְּמֵימְרָא דַּיָּאי, *bemeymra dayai*, in or by the Word of Jehovah, the same personal Word which we so often meet with in the Chaldee paraphrases or Targum.

They shall walk up and down in his name] In the name of the Messiah. *Saith the Lord*—God speaks here, not of himself, but concerning his Christ. The Jews shall have complete liberty; they shall appear everywhere as a part of the flock of Christ, and no difference be made between them and the converted Gentiles. They shall be all one fold under one Shepherd and Bishop of all souls.

CHAPTER XI.

The commencement of this chapter relates to the destruction of Jerusalem and the Jewish polity, probably by the Babylonians; at least in the first instance, as the fourth verse speaks of the people thus threatened as the prophet's charge, 1-6. The prophet then gives an account of the manner in which he discharged his office, and the little value that was put on his labours. And this he does by symbolical actions, a common mode of instruction with the ancient prophets, 7-14. After the prophet, on account of the unsuccessfulness of his labours, had broken the two crooks which were the true badges of his pastoral office, (to denote the annulling of God's covenant with them, and their consequent divisions and dispersions,) he is directed to take instruments calculated to hurt and destroy, perhaps an iron crook, scrip, and stones, to express by these symbols the judgments which God was about to inflict on them by wicked rulers and guides, who should first destroy the flock, and in the end be destroyed themselves, 15-17. Let us now view this prophecy in another light, as we are authorized to do by Scripture, Matt. xxvii. 7. In this view the prophet, in the person of the Messiah, sets forth the ungrateful returns made to him by the Jews, when he undertook the office of shepherd in guiding and governing them; how they rejected him, and valued him and his labours at the mean and contemptible price of thirty pieces of silver, the paltry sum for which Judas betrayed him. Upon which he threatens to destroy their city and temple; and to give them up to the hands of such guides and governors as should have no regard to their welfare.

A. M. cir. 3417.
B. C. cir. 587.
Ol. XLVIII. 2.
Tarquinius Priscus,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 30.

OPEN ^a thy doors, O Lebanon,
that the fire may devour thy
cedars.

2 Howl, fir tree; for the cedar
is fallen; because the ^b mighty is spoiled:
howl, O ye oaks of Bashan; ^c for ^d the forest
of the vintage is come down.

3 There is a voice of the howling of the
shepherds; for their glory is spoiled; a voice
of the roaring of young lions; for the pride of
Jordan is spoiled.

4 Thus saith the LORD my God; ^e Feed the
flock of the slaughter;

5 Whose possessors slay them, and ^f hold
themselves not guilty: and they that sell them
^g say, Blessed be the LORD; for I am rich:
and their own shepherds pity them not.

6 For I will no more pity the inhabitants of

^a Chap. x. 10.—^b Or, *gallants*.—^c Isa. xxxii. 12.—^d Or,
the defenced forest.—^e Ver. 7.—^f Jer. ii. 3; 1. 7.—^g Deut.
xxix. 19; Hos. xii. 8.—^h Heb. *make to be found*.—ⁱ Ver. 4.

NOTES ON CHAP. XI.

Verse 1. *Open thy doors, O Lebanon*] I will give
Mr. Joseph Mede's note upon this verse:—

"That which moveth me more than the rest, is in
chap. xi., which contains a prophecy of the destruction
of Jerusalem, and a description of the wickedness of
the inhabitants, for which God would give them to the
sword, and have no more pity upon them. It is ex-
pounded of the destruction by Titus; but methinks
such a prophecy was nothing seasonable for Zachary's
time, (when the city yet for a great part lay in her
ruins, and the temple had not yet recovered hers,) nor
agreeable to the scope. Zachary's commission, who,
together with his colleague Haggai, was sent to encour-
age the people, lately returned from captivity, to build
their temple, and to instaurate their commonwealth.
Was this a fit time to foretell the destruction of both,
while they were yet but *a-building*? And by Zachary
too, who was to encourage them? Would not this
better besit the desolation by Nebuchadnezzar?" I
really think so. See Mr. J. Mede's lxi. Epistle.

Lebanon signifies the temple, because built of ma-
terials principally brought from that place.

Verse 2. *Howl, fir tree*] This seems to point out
the fall and destruction of all the mighty men.

Verse 3. *Young lions*] Princes and rulers. By
shepherds, kings or priests may be intended.

Verse 4. *Feed the flock of the slaughter*] This
people resemble a flock of sheep fattened for the
shambles; feed, instruct, this people who are about to
be slaughtered.

Verse 5. *Whose possessors*] Governors and false
prophets, slay them, by leading them to those things
that will bring them to destruction.

And they that sell them] Give them up to idolatry;
and bless God, strange to tell, that they get *secular*
advantage by the establishment of this *false religion*.

Verse 6 *For I will no more pity*] I have deter-

the land, saith the LORD: but lo, A. M. cir. 3437
I will ^h deliver the men every B. C. cir. 587
one into his neighbour's hand, Ol. XLVIII. 2.
and into the hand of his king: Tarquinius Priscus
and they shall smite the land, and out of their R. Roman.,
hand I will not deliver them. cir. annum 30

7 And I will ⁱ feed the flock of slaughter,
^k even you, ^l O poor of the flock. And I took
unto me two staves; the one I called Beauty,
and the other I called ^m Bands; and I fed the flock.

8 Three shepherds also I cut off ⁿ in one
month; and my soul ^o loathed them, and their
soul also abhorred me.

9 Then said I, I will not feed you: ^p that
that dieth, let it die: and that that is to be cut
off, let it be cut off; and let the rest eat
everyone the flesh ^q of another.

10 And I took my staff, *even Beauty*, and

^k Or, *verily the poor*.—^l Zeph. iii. 12; Matt. xi. 5.—^m Or,
Binders.—ⁿ Hos. v. 7.—^o Heb. *was straitened for them*.
^p Jer. xv. 2; xlii. 11.—^q Heb. *of his fellow, or neighbour*.

mined to deliver them into the hands of the Chal-
deans.

Verse 7. *And I will feed the flock of slaughter*] I
showed them what God had revealed to me relative
to the evils coming upon the land; and I did this the
more especially for the sake of the *poor of the flock*.

Two staves] Two *shepherd's crooks*. One I called
Beauty—that probably by which they marked the
sheep; dipping the end into *vermilion*, or some red
liquid. And this was done when they were to *mark*
every *tenth* sheep, as it came out of the field, when
the *tithe* was to be set apart for the Lord.

The other I called Bands] Probably that with the
hook or crook at the head of it, by which the shepherd
was wont to catch the sheep by the horns or legs when
he wished to bring any to hand.

And I fed the flock.] These two rods show the
beauty and union of the people, while under God as
their Shepherd. It was the *delight* of God to see
them in a state of *peace and harmony*.

Verse 8. *Three shepherds also I cut off in one*
month] Taking this *literally*, some think the *three*
shepherds mean the three Maccabees, Judas, Jonathan,
and Simon; others, the *three* wicked high priests.
Jason, Alcimus, and Menelaus; others, the *three* last
princes of the Asmonean race, Alexander, Hyrcanus,
and Antigonus.

Perhaps *three orders* may be intended: 1. The
priesthood. 2. The *dictatorship*, including the Scribes,
Pharisees, &c. 3. The *magistracy*, the great sanhe-
drin, and the smaller councils. These were all anni-
hilated by the Roman conquest.

Verse 9. *I will not feed you*] I shall instruct you
no longer: some of you are appointed to death by
famine; others, to be *cut off* by the *sword*; and
others of you, to such *desperation* that ye shall *destroy*
one another.

Verse 10. *I took my staff—Beauty, and out it*

A. M. cir. 3417.
B. C. cir. 587.
Ol. XLVIII. 2.
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 30.

cut it asunder, that I might break my covenant which I had made with all the people.

11 And it was broken in that day: and ^rso ^sthe poor of the flock that waited upon me knew that it *was* the word of the LORD.

12 And I said unto them, ^tIf ye think good, give *me* my price, and if not, forbear. So they ^uweighed for my price thirty *pieces* of silver.

13 And the LORD said unto me, Cast it unto the ^vpotter: a goodly price that I was prized at of them. And I took the thirty *pieces* of silver, and cast them to the potter in the house of the LORD.

14 Then I cut asunder mine other staff, *even*

^r Or, *the poor of the flock, &c., certainly knew.*—^s Zeph. iii. 12; ver. 7.—^t If it be good in your eyes.—^u Matt. xxvi. 15; see Exod. xxi. 32.

asunder] And thus I showed that I determined no longer to preserve them in their *free and glorious* state. And thus I *brake my covenant with them*, which they had broken on their part already.

Verse 11. *So the poor of the flock*] The pious, who attended to my teaching, saw that this was the *word*—the *design*, of God.

Verse 12. *If ye think good, give me my price*] “Give me my hire.” And we find they rated it contemptuously; *thirty pieces* of silver being the price of a slave, Exod. xxi. 32.

Verse 13. *And the Lord said unto me, Cast it unto the potter*] Jehovah calls the price of his prophet *his own price*; and ^ocommands that it should not be accepted, but given to a potter, to foreshadow the transaction related Matt. xxvii. 7.

“Earthen vessels were used in the temple; and we may suppose that some Levites were employed within the sacred precincts to furnish them. To these, the bluntest of his ministers in the temple, God commands that: *the degrading price* should be cast.” This is the substance of the notes on these two verses, given by App. *Newcome*.

We may look at it in another light, *Give me my price!* ^hהבן שכרי *habu sichri*, bring my price, or give him my price; that is, Give the money to Judas which you have agreed to give him; for he can neither betray me nor you crucify me, but by my own permission. *But if not, forbear*; take time to consider this bloody business, and in time *forbear*. For though I *permit* you to do it, yet remember that the *permission* does not *necessitate* you to do it; and the salvation of the world may be effected without this *treachery* and *murder*.

See my notes on this place, Matt. xxvii. 9, where I have examined the evidence for the reading of “Zechariah the prophet,” instead of “Jeremiah.”

Verse 14. *That I might break the brotherhood*] I

^w Bands, that I might break the brotherhood between Judah and Israel.

15 And the LORD said unto me,

^x Take unto thee yet the instruments of a foolish shepherd.

16 For lo, I will raise up a shepherd in the land, *which* shall not visit those that be ^ycut off, neither shall seek the young one, nor heal that that is broken, nor ^zfeed that that standeth still: but he shall eat the flesh of the fat, and tear their claws in pieces.

17 ^a Wo to the idol shepherd that leaveth the flock! the sword *shall be* upon his arm, and upon his right eye: his ^barm shall be clean dried up, and his right eye shall be utterly darkened.

^y Matt. xxvii. 9, 12.—^w Or, *Binders.*—^z Ezek. xxxiv. 2, 3, 4.—^y Or, *hidden.*—^r Or, *bear.*—^a Jer. xliii. 1; Ezek. xxxiv. 2; John x. 12, 13.—^b Psa. x. 5.

cannot, says *Newcome*, explain this passage, without supposing that the kingdom of Israel *subsisted* when the prophet wrote it; and that either the wars between Judah and Israel are referred to, (see 2 Kings xvi. 5,) or the captivity of the ten tribes, when the *brotherly connection* between these kingdoms ceased.

Verse 15. *The instruments of a foolish shepherd.*] Such as a *bag without bread*, a *scrip without measure*, and a *staff without a hook*, &c.; things that were needless or of no use; to point out to the Jewish pastors, who took no care of the flock, but devoured them, or ruled them with force and with cruelty.

Verse 16. *I will raise up a shepherd in the land*] Some wicked king; and *Newcome* supposes *Hoshea* may be meant. See 2 Kings xvii. 1, 2, and to such an abominable sovereign the prophecy may well apply.

Verse 17. *Wo to the idol shepherd*] ^hזרעו האיל *haeilil*, “the worthless,” or “good for nothing shepherd.” The shepherd in name and office, but not performing the *work* of one. See John x. 11.

The sword shall be upon his arm] Punishment shall be executed upon the wicked Jews, and especially their wicked kings and priests. See ver. 16.

Arm—the secular power; *right eye*—the ecclesiastical state.

His arm shall be clean dried up] The secular power shall be broken, and become utterly inefficient.

His right eye shall be utterly darkened] Prophecy shall be restrained; and the whole state, ecclesiastical and civil, shall be so completely *eclipsed*, that none of their functions shall be performed. This may refer to the worthless and wicked governor mentioned in the preceding verse.

There are several things in this chapter that are very *obscure*, and we can hardly say what opinion is right; nor is it at all clear whether they refer to a *very* early or late period of the Jewish history.

A. M. cir. 3417.
B. C. cir. 587.
Ol. XLVIII. 2.
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman.,
cir. annum 30.

CHAPTER XII.

The first part of this chapter, with several passages in chap. xiv., relates to an invasion that shall be made on the inhabitants of Judea and Jerusalem in the latter ages of the world, some time after the restoration and settlement of the Jews in their own land. It also describes, in very magnificent terms, the signal interposition of God in their favour. From this the prophet proceeds in the latter part of the chapter, 10-14, to describe the spiritual mercies of God in converting his people; and gives a very pathetic and affecting account of the deep sorrow of that people, when brought to a sense of their great sin in crucifying the Messiah, comparing it to the sorrow of a parent for his first-born and only son, or to the lamentations made for Josiah in the valley of Megiddon, 2 Chron. xxxv. 24, 25. A deep, retired sorrow, which will render the mourners for a season insensible to all the comforts and enjoyments of the most endearing society.

A. M. cir. 3417.

B. C. cir. 587.

Ol. XLVIII. 2.

Tarquinius Prisci,

R. Roman.,

cir. annum 30.

THE burden of the word of the LORD for Israel, saith the LORD, ^a which stretcheth forth the heavens, and layeth the foundation of the earth, and ^b formeth the spirit of man within him.

2 Behold, I will make Jerusalem ^c a cup of ^d trembling unto all the people round about, ^e when they shall be in the siege both against Judah and against Jerusalem.

3 ^f And in that day will I make Jerusalem ^g a burdensome stone for all people: all that burden themselves with it shall be cut in pieces, though all the people of the earth be gathered together against it.

4 In that day, saith the LORD, ^h I will smite every horse with astonishment, and his rider with madness: and I will open mine eyes upon the house of Judah, and will smite every

horse of the people with blindness.

5 And the governors of Judah shall say in their heart, ⁱ The inhabitants of Jerusalem shall be my strength in the LORD of hosts their God.

6 In that day will I make the governors of Judah ^k like a hearth of fire among the wood, and like a torch of fire in a sheaf; and they shall devour all the people round about, on the right hand and on the left: and Jerusalem shall be inhabited again in her own place, even in Jerusalem.

7 The LORD also shall save the tents of Judah first, that the glory of the house of David and the glory of the inhabitants of Jerusalem do not magnify themselves against Judah.

8 In that day shall the LORD defend the

A. M. cir. 3417

B. C. cir. 587.

Ol. XLVIII. 2.

Tarquinius Prisci,

R. Roman.,

cir. annum 30.

^a Isa. xlii. 5; xlv. 24; xlv. 12, 18; xlviii. 13. — ^b Num. xvi. 22; Eccles. xii. 7; Isa. lvii. 16; Heb. xii. 9. — ^c Isa. li. 17, 22, 23. — ^d Or, *slumber, or poison.* — ^e Or, and also against Judah shall he be which shall be in siege against Jerusalem. — ^f Ver. 4,

6, 8, 9, 11; chap. xiii. 1; xiv. 4, 6, 8, 9, 13. — ^g Matt. xxi. 44. — ^h Psa. lxxvi. 6; Ezek. xxxviii. 4. — ⁱ Or, There is strength to me and to the inhabitants, &c.; Joel iii. 16 ^k Olad. 18.

NOTES ON CHAP. XII.

Verse 1. *The burden of the word of the Lord*] This is a new prophecy. It is directed both to *Israel* and *Judah*, though *Israel* alone is mentioned in this verse.

Which stretcheth forth the heavens] See on Isa. xlii. 5.

Formeth the spirit of man within him.] Then it is not the same substance with his body. It is a SPIRIT within HIM.

Verse 2. *Jerusalem a cup of trembling*] The Babylonians, who captivated and ruined the Jews, shall in their turn be ruined.

I incline to think that what is spoken in this chapter about the *Jews* and *Jerusalem*, belongs to the "glory of the latter times."

Shall be in the siege]. This may refer to some war against the Church of Christ, such as that mentioned Rev. xx. 9.

Verse 3. *A burdensome stone*] Probably referring to that stone which was thrown on the breast of a culprit adjudged to lose his life by stoning, by which the whole region of the thorax, heart, lungs, liver, &c., was broken to pieces.

Verse 4. *I will smite every horse*] Some apply this to the wars of the Maccabees with the Syrians; but it is more likely to be a prophecy not yet accomplished. The terms are too strong for such petty and evanescent victories as those of the Maccabees.

Verse 5. *The governors of Judah*] This supposes a union between the two kingdoms of Israel and Judah.

Verse 6. *Jerusalem shall be inhabited again*] This seems to refer to the future conversion of the Jews, and their "return to their own land."

Verse 7. *The Lord also shall save the tents of Judah first*] This, I suppose, refers to the same thing. The Gospel of Christ shall go from the least to the greatest. *Eminent men* are not the first that are called; the *poor* have the Gospel preached to them. And this is done in the wise providence of God, that the "glory of the house of David," &c., that secular influence may appear to have no hand in the matter; and that God does not send his Gospel to a *great man*, because *he is such*.

Verse 8. *He that is feeble among them—shall be as David*] Here is a marked difference between *Judaism*

A. M. cir. 3417. inhabitants of Jerusalem; and
B. C. cir. 587. ¹ he that is "feeble" among
Ol. XLVIII. 2. Tarquini Prisci, them at that day shall be as
R. Roman., David; and the house of David
cir. annum 30. shall be as God, as the angel of the Lord be-
fore them.

9 And it shall come to pass in that day, that I will seek to °destroy all the nations that come against Jerusalem.

10 ^p And I will pour upon the house of David, and upon the inhabitants of Jerusalem, the spirit of grace and supplications: and they shall ^a look upon me whom they have pierced, and they shall mourn for him, ^r as one mourneth for his only son, and shall be

¹ Joel ii. 10. — ^m Or, *abject* — ⁿ Heb. *fallen*. — ^o Hag. ii. 22; ver. 3. — ^p Jer. xxvi. 9; i. 4; Ezek. xxxv. 29; Joel ii. 28. — ^q John xix. 34, 37; Rev. i. 7. — ^r Jer. vi. 26; Amos viii. 10.

and Christianity. So clear, full, and efficient shall be the salvation of believers under the Gospel, that the feeblest among them shall be as strong, as full of courage, and as successful as David when he went against Goliath. The least in the kingdom of heaven was greater than John the Baptist.

And the house of David—as the angel of the Lord] The family, the Church of the true David, the Lord Jesus, shall be as the angel of the Lord; shall stand in the Divine presence like Gabriel; for Christ hath said, "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." So "we all, with open face beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord, are changed from glory into glory, as by the Spirit of the Lord." Thus the house of David, the true Christians, shall here walk with, after, and before God.

Verse 9. I will seek to destroy all the nations] When this time shall arrive, all nations that "will not receive the faith of our Lord Jesus" shall be destroyed, when the longsuffering of God shall no longer wait upon them. This seems to belong to a period yet very remote.

Verse 10. I will pour upon the house of David] This is the way in which the Jews themselves shall be brought into the Christian Church. 1. "They shall have the spirit of grace;" God will show them that

in bitterness for him, as one that is in bitterness for his first-born. 11 In that day shall there be a great ^a mourning in Jerusalem, ^t as the mourning of Hadadrimmon in the valley of Megiddon.

12 ^v And the land shall mourn, ^v every family apart; the family of the house of David apart, and their wives apart; the family of the house of ^w Nathan apart, and their wives apart;

13 The family of the house of Levi apart, and their wives apart; the family ^x of Shimei apart, and their wives apart;

14 All the families that remain, every family apart, and their wives apart.

^s Acts ii. 37. — ^t 2 Kings xxiii. 29; 2 Chron. xxxv. 24. — ^u Matthew xxiv. 30; Revelation i. 7. — ^v Hebrew, *families, families*. — ^w 2 Sam. v. 14; Luke iii. 31. — ^x Or, *of Simeon*, as LXX.

he yet bears favour to them. 2. They shall be excited to fervent and continual prayer for the restoration of the Divine favour. 3. Christ shall be preached unto them; and they shall look upon and believe in him whom they pierced, whom they crucified at Jerusalem. 4. This shall produce deep and sincere repentance; they shall mourn, and be in bitterness of soul, to think that they had crucified the Lord of life and glory, and so long continued to contradict and blaspheme, since that time.

Verse 11. A great mourning] A universal repentance.

As the mourning of Hadadrimmon] They shall mourn as deeply for the crucified Christ as their forefathers did for the death of Josiah, who was slain at Hadadrimmon in the valley of Megiddon. See 2 Chron. xxxv. 24, 25.

Verse 12. Every family apart] The meaning of the word *apart*, which recurs here so often, may be this: Their sorrow shall be so deep and distressing, that every one will endeavour to avoid another, and vent his grief and distress of soul in private. And even husbands and wives shall separate from each other in this general mourning, as they were obliged to do by law in certain circumstances. See 1 Cor. vii. 5, and the note there.

CHAPTER XIII.

After the humiliation and conversion of the Jews, foretold in the preceding chapter, they are here promised the full pardon of their sins, and a deliverance from idolatry and false prophets, 1-6. Prophecy concerning the death of the Messiah, and the persecution of his disciples, 7. The remaining verses may refer to those Jewish converts to Christianity who survived the calamities which their country suffered from the Romans, 8, 9.

A. M. cir. 3417.
B. C. cir. 597.
Ol. XLVIII. 2.
Tarquinius Prisci,
R. Roman,
cir. annum 30.

IN ^a that day there shall be ^b a fountain opened to the house of David and to the inhabitants of Jerusalem for sin and for ^c uncleanness.

2 And it shall come to pass in that day, saith the LORD of hosts, *that* I will ^d cut off the names of the idols out of the land, and they shall no more be remembered: and also I will cause ^e the prophets and the unclean spirit to pass out of the land.

3 And it shall come to pass, *that* when any shall yet prophesy, then his father and his mother that begat him shall say unto him, Thou shalt not live; for thou speakest lies in the name of the LORD: and his father and his mo-

ther that begat him ^f shall thrust him through when he prophesieth.

4 And it shall come to pass in that day, *that* ^g the prophets shall be ashamed every one of his vision, when he hath prophesied; neither shall they wear ^h a rough garment ^k to deceive:

5 ⁱ But he shall say, I am no prophet, I am a husbandman; for man taught me to keep cattle from my youth.

6 And *one* shall say unto him, What are these wounds in thine hands? Then he shall answer, *Those* with which I was wounded in the house of my friends.

7 Awake, O sword, against ^m my Shepherd, and against the man ⁿ *that is* my Fellow,

^a Chap. xii. 3.—^b Heb. ix. 14; 1 Pet. i. 19; Rev. i. 5.
^c Heb. separation for uncleanness.—^d Exod. xxiii. 13; Josh. xxiii. 7; Psa. xvi. 4; Ezek. xxx. 13; Hos. ii. 17; Mic. v. 12, 13.—^e 2 Pet. ii. 1.

^f Deut. xiii. 6, 8; xviii. 20.—^g Mic. iii. 6, 7.—^h 2 Kings i. 8; Isa. xx. 2; Matt. iii. 4.—ⁱ Heb. a garment of hair
^k Heb. to lie.—^j Amos vii. 14.—^m Isa. xl. 11; Ezek. xxxiv. 23.—ⁿ John x. 30; xiv. 10, 11; Phil. ii. 6.

NOTES ON CHAP. XIII.

Verse 1. *In that day there shall be a fountain opened*] This chapter is a continuation of the preceding, and should not have been separated from it.

A fountain] The source of mercy in Christ Jesus; perhaps referring to the death he should die, and the piercing of his side, when blood and water issued out.

To the house of David] To David's family, and such like persons as it included. See the history of David and his sons, and then learn for whom Christ shed his blood.

Inhabitants of Jerusalem] Such like persons as the Jews were in every part of their history, and in their last times, when they clamoured for the blood of Christ, and pursued him unto death! Learn from this also for whom Christ died! These were the worst of the human race; and if he died for them, none need despair. They rejected, betrayed, crucified, slew, and blasphemed Christ, and afterwards persecuted his followers. For these he died! Yes: and he tasted death for EVERY MAN.

For sin and for uncleanness.] For the removal of the guilt of sin, and for the purification of the soul from the uncleanness or pollution of sin.

Verse 2. *I will cut off the names of the idols*] There shall not only be no idolatry, but the very names of the idols shall be forgotten, or be held in such abhorrence that no person shall mention them. This prophecy seems to be ancient, and to have been delivered while idolatry had prevalence in Israel and Judah.

I will cause the prophets] All false teachers.

And the unclean spirit] That which leads to impurity, the spirit of divination; the lust of the flesh, and of the eye, and the pride of life. Satan shall have neither a being in, nor power over, the hearts of sincere believers in Christ.

Verse 3. *When any shall yet prophesy*] Falsely; such shall be the horror of such an evil, that there

shall be no toleration of it. Itself, and they who practise it, shall be everywhere destroyed.

Verse 4. *Neither shall they wear a rough garment*] A rough garment made of goats' hair, coarse wool, or the coarse pile of the camel, was the ordinary garb of God's prophets. And the false prophets wore the same; for they pretended to the same gifts, and the same spirit, and therefore they wore the same kind of garments. John Baptist had a garment of this kind.

Verse 5. *But he shall say, I am no prophet*] This must be the case of a false prophet or diviner, who had been obliged to give up his infamous practice, and become even a labourer in the land. But having been known to be such, he is questioned by the people to see if he still were addicted in heart to the same practices. He declares he is no prophet, neither true nor false; that he is now a husbandman, and was brought up a herdsman.

Verse 6. *What are these wounds in thine hands?*] Marks which he had received in honour of his idols. But he shall excuse himself by stating that he had received these marks in his own family; when, most probably, they had been dedicated to some of those idols. See the note on Isa. xlv. 5. I do not think that these words are spoken at all concerning Jesus Christ. I have heard them quoted in this way; but I cannot hear such an application of them without horror. In quoting from the Old Testament in reference to the New, we cannot be too cautious. We may wound the truth instead of honouring it.

Verse 7. *Awake, O sword, against my Shepherd*] This is generally understood of Jesus Christ. The sword is that of Divine justice, which seemed to have been long asleep, and should long ago have struck either man, or his SUBSTITUTE, the Messiah. Jesus is here called God's Shepherd, because he had appointed him to feed and govern, as well as to save, the whole lost world. This is a prosopopœia, and the address

A. M. cir. 3417.
B. C. cir. 587.
Ol. XLVIII. 2.
Tarquini Prisci,
R. Roman.
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saith the LORD of hosts : ° smite the Shepherd, and the sheep shall be scattered : and I will turn mine hand upon ° the little ones.

8 And it shall come to pass, *that* in all the land, saith the LORD, two parts therein shall be cut off and die ; ° but the third shall be left therein.

° Matt. xxvi. 31 ; Mark xiv. 27. — ° Matt. xviii. 10, 14 ; Luke xii. 32. — † Rom. xi. 5. — † Isa. xlviii. 10. — † 1 Pet. i. 6, 7.

to the sword is very poetic. There is a fine passage in *Æschylus* to the same effect :—

Ξενος δε κληρις επιωμια,
Χολητος Σκεπθων αποικος,
Κτεανων χρηματοδοτας
Πικρος, ωμοδωρων σιδαρως,
Χθονα ναιεν διαπληας
’Οποσαν αν και φθιμενοις κατεχειν,
Των μεγαλων πεδιων αμοιροις,

ÆSCHYL. Sept. cont. Theb. 733.

“The rude barbarian, from the mines
Of Scythia, o’er the lots presides ;
Ruthless to each his share assigns,
And the contested realm divides :
To each allots no wider a domain
Than, on the cold earth as they lie,
Their breathless bodies occupy,
Regardless of an ampler reign :
Such narrow compass does the sword—
A cruel umpire—their high claims afford.”

POTTER.

The man that is my Fellow] ועל גבר עמיתי *veal geber amithi*, “upon the strong man,” or, “the hero that is with me ;” my neighbour. “The WORD was God, and the WORD was with God ;” John i. 1. “I and my Father are ONE ;” John x. 30.

Smite the Shepherd, and the sheep shall be scattered]

9 And I will bring the third part ° through the fire, and will ° refine them as silver is refined, and will try them as gold is tried : ° they shall call on my name, and I will hear them : ° I will say, It is my people ; and they shall say, The LORD is my God.

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† Psa. l. 15 ; xci. 15 ; chap. x. 6. — ° Psa. cxliv. 15 ; Jer. xxx. 22 ; Ezek. xi. 20 ; Hos. ii. 23 ; chap. viii. 3.

This is quoted by our Lord, Matt. xxvi. 31, in relation to his disciples, who should be scattered on his crucifixion : and they were so ; for every one, giving up all for lost, *went to his own house.*

And I will turn mine hand upon the little ones.] I will take care of the *little flock*, and preserve them from Jewish malice and Gentile persecution. And so this little flock was most wondrously preserved, and has been increasing from year to year from that time to the present day.

Verse 8. *Two parts therein shall be cut off*] In the war with the Romans.

But the third shall be left] Those who believe on the Lord Jesus Christ shall be preserved alive ; and not one of these perished in the siege, or afterwards, by those wars.

Verse 9. *I will bring the third part through the fire*] The Christian Church shall endure a great fight of afflictions, by which they shall be refined—not consumed.

They shall call on my name] In this way shall they offer all their prayers and supplications to God.

I will say, It is my people] The Church that I have chosen in the place of the Jews who have filled up the measure of their iniquity.

And they shall say, The Lord is my God] And thus communion shall be established between me and them for ever. Thus there shall be a general restoration.

CHAPTER XIV.

The commencement of this chapter relates to the destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans, and to the calamities consequent on that event. From this great Jewish tragedy the prophet immediately passes to the utter extermination of the enemies of Christianity in the latter days. God will display his power in behalf of his people in a manner so astonishing and miraculous, that even they themselves, and much more their enemies, shall be struck with terror, 4, 5. The national prosperity of the Jews shall then be permanent and unmixed, 6, 7 : and these people shall be made the instruments of converting many to the faith of the Messiah, 8, 9. The great increase and prosperity of the Christian Church, the New Jerusalem, is then described in terms accommodated to Jewish ideas ; and the most signal vengeance denounced against all her enemies, 10–19. From that happy period God’s name will be honoured in every thing, and his worship everywhere most reverently observed, 20, 21.

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BEHOLD, ^athe day of the
LORD cometh, and thy spoil
shall be divided in the midst of
thee.

2 For ^bI will gather all nations against
Jerusalem to battle; and the city shall be
taken, and ^cthe houses rifled, and the women
ravished; and half of the city shall go forth
into captivity, and the residue of the people
shall not be cut off from the city.

3 Then shall the LORD go forth, and fight
against those nations, as when he fought in
the day of battle.

4 And his feet shall stand in that day ^dupon
the mount of Olives, which is before Jerusa-
lem on the east, and the mount of Olives shall
cleave in the midst thereof toward the east and
toward the west, ^eand there shall be a very

^a Isa. xiii. 9.; Joel ii. 31.; Acts ii. 20.—^b Joel iii. 2.—^c Isa. xiii. 16.—^d See Ezek. xi. 23.—^e Joel iii. 12, 14.—^f Or, *my mountains*.—^g Or, *when he shall touch the valley of the mountains to the place he separated*.—^h Amos i. 1.—ⁱ Matt. xvi. 27; xxiv. 30, 31.; xxv. 31.; Jude 14.

NOTES ON CHAP. XIV.

Verse 1. *Behold, the day of the Lord cometh*] This appears to be a prediction of that war in which Jerusalem was finally destroyed, and the Jews scattered all over the face of the earth; and of the effects produced by it.

Verse 2. *I will gather all nations*] The Romans, whose armies were composed of all the nations of the world. In this verse there is a pitiful account given of the horrible outrages which should be committed during the siege of Jerusalem, and at its capture.

The residue of the people shall not be cut off] Many were preserved for slaves, and for exhibition in the provincial theatres.

Verse 3. *Then shall the Lord go forth, and fight against those nations*] Against the Romans, by means of the northern nations; who shall destroy the whole empire of this once mistress of the world. But this is an obscure place.

Verse 4. *And his feet shall stand*] He shall appear in full possession of the place, as a mighty conqueror.

And the mount of Olives shall cleave] God shall display his miraculous power as fully in the final restoration of the Jews, as he did when he divided the Red Sea that their forefathers might pass through dry-shod. Some refer this to the destruction of the city by the Romans. It was on the mount of Olives that Titus posted his army to batter Jerusalem. Here the tenth legion that came to him from Jericho was placed. JOSEPH. *De Bello*, lib. vi. c. 3. It was from this mountain that our Lord beheld Jerusalem, and predicted its future destruction, Luke xix. 41, with Matt. xxiv. 23; and it was from this mountain that he ascended to heaven, (Acts i. 12,) utterly leaving an ungrateful and condemned city.

And half of the mountain shall remove] I really

great valley; and half of the mountain shall remove toward the north, and half of it toward the south.

5 And ye shall flee to the valley of ^fthe mountains; ^gfor the valley of the mountains shall reach unto Azal: yea, ye shall flee like as ye fled from before the ^hearthquake in the days of Uzziah king of Judah: ⁱand the LORD my God shall come, and ^kall the saints with thee.

6 And it shall come to pass in that day, ^lthat the light shall not be ^mclear, nor ⁿdark:

7 But ^oit shall be ^pone day ^qwhich shall be known to the LORD, not day, nor night: but it shall come to pass, that at ^revening time it shall be light.

8 And it shall be in that day, that living ^swaters shall go out from Jerusalem: half of

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^k Joel iii. 11.—^l That is, it shall not be clear in some places, and dark in other places of the world.—^m Heb. *precious*.
ⁿ Heb. *thickness*.—^o Or, *the day shall be one*.—^p Rev. xxi. 5.
^q Matt. xxiv. 35.—^r Isa. xxx. 26; lx. 19, 20; Rev. xxi. 23.
^s Ezek. xlviii. 1; Joel iii. 18; Rev. xxii. 1.

think that these words refer to the lines of circumvallation, to intrenchments, redoubts, &c., which the Romans made while carrying on the siege of this city; and particularly the lines or trenches which the army made on Mount Olivet itself.

Verse 5. *Ye shall flee to the valley*] Some think this refers to the valley through which Zedekiah and others endeavoured to escape when Nebuchadnezzar pressed the siege of Jerusalem: but it appears to speak only of the Jewish wars of the Romans.

Azal] This, as a place, is not known. If a place, it was most probably near to Jerusalem; and had its name from that circumstance.

Verse 6. *The light shall not be clear, nor dark*] Metaphorically, there will be a mixture of justice and mercy in all this; or a bright light and darkness. Mercy shall triumph over judgment. There shall be darkness—distress, &c.; but there shall be more light—joy and prosperity—than darkness.

Verse 7. *At evening time it shall be light.*] At the close of this awful visitation, there shall be light. The light of the glorious Gospel shall go forth from Jerusalem; and next, from the Roman empire to every part of the earth.

Verse 8. *Living waters shall go out*] There shall be a wide diffusion of Divine knowledge, and of the plan of human salvation, which shall go out by apostles and preachers, first from Jerusalem, then to Syria, Asia Minor, Greece, Italy, the isles of the sea, Britain, &c.

The former sea, and—the hinder sea] The Dead Sea and the Mediterranean; see on Joel ii. 20. These are metaphors.

In summer] In time of drought; or in the countries where there was no knowledge of God, there shall these waters flow. The stream shall never

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them toward the ^t former sea, and half of them toward the hinder sea : in summer and in winter shall it be.

9 And the LORD shall be ^u King over all the earth : in that day shall there be ^v one LORD, and his name one.

10 All the land shall be ^w turned ^x as a plain from Geba to Rimmon south of Jerusalem ; and it shall be lifted up, and ^y inhabited ^z in her place, from Benjamin's gate unto the place of the first gate, unto the corner gate, ^a and from the tower of Hananeel, unto the king's wine-presses.

11 And men shall dwell in it, and there shall be ^b no more utter destruction ; ^c but Jerusalem ^d shall be safely inhabited.

12 And this shall be the plague wherewith the LORD will smite all the people that have fought against Jerusalem ; Their flesh shall consume away while they stand upon their feet,

and their eyes shall consume away in their holes, and their tongue shall consume away in their mouth.

13 And it shall come to pass in that day, that ^e a great tumult from the LORD shall be among them ; and they shall lay hold every one on the hand of his neighbour, and ^f his hand shall rise up against the hand of his neighbour.

14 And ^g Judah also shall fight ^h at Jerusalem ; ⁱ and the wealth of all the heathen round about shall be gathered together, gold, and silver, and apparel, in great abundance.

15 And ^k so shall be the plague of the horse, of the mule, of the camel, and of the ass, and of all the beasts that shall be in these tents, as this plague.

16 And it shall come to pass, that every one that is left of all the nations which came against Jerusalem shall even ^l go up from year to year

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¹ Or, eastern, Joel ii. 20. — ² Dan. ii. 41 ; Rev. xi. 15. ³ Eph. iv. 5, 6. — ⁴ Or, compassed. — ⁵ Isa. xl. 4. — ⁶ Chap. xii. 6. — ⁷ Or, shall abide. — ⁸ Neh. iii. 1 ; xii. 30 ; Jer. xxxi. 38. — ⁹ Jer. xxxi. 40. — ¹⁰ Jer. xxiii. 6.

¹¹ Or, shall abide. — ¹² 1 Sam. xiv. 15, 20. — ¹³ Judg. vii. 22 ; 2 Chron. xx. 23 ; Ezek. xxxviii. 21. — ¹⁴ Or, thou also, O Judah, shalt. — ¹⁵ Or, against. — ¹⁶ Ezek. xxxix. 10, 17, &c. — ¹⁷ Ver. 12. — ¹⁸ Isa. lx. 6, 7, 9 ; lvi. 23.

cease ; it shall run in summer as well as winter. These are living waters—perennial, incessant ; and waters that shall preserve life. See John vii. 37.

Verse 9. *And the Lord shall be King*] When this universal diffusion of Divine knowledge shall take place. Wherever it goes, the laws of God shall be acknowledged ; and, consequently, he shall be King over the whole earth.

One Lord, and his name one.] There shall be in those blessed days only one religion, and one form of religion. There shall not be gods many, and lords many. All mankind shall be of one religion, the essence of which is, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, soul, mind, and strength ; and thy neighbour as thyself."

Verse 10. *All the land shall be turned as a plain*] Or rather, "He shall encompass the whole land as a plain." He shall cast his defence all around it ; from Geba, in Benjamin, north of Jerusalem, (Josh. xxi. 17,) to Rimmon in Judah, to the south of Jerusalem, Josh. xv. 32.

It shall be lifted up] The city shall be exalted.

And inhabited in her place] Jerusalem shall be rebuilt in the very place in which it originally stood. From Benjamin's gate, which was probably on the north side of Jerusalem, unto the place of the first gate, supposed to be that called the old gate, Neh. iii. 6, xii. 39, placed by Lightfoot towards the southwest.

Unto the corner gate] See 2 Kings xiv. 13.

The tower of Hananeel] This tower and the corner gate seem to be placed as two extremities of the city.

Unto the king's wine-presses] Near to the king's gardens, southward.—See Newcome.

Verse 11. *There shall be no more utter destruction*] After this final restoration of Jerusalem it shall never more be destroyed ; but as this was the first city of the living God upon earth, so shall it be the last ; it shall be safely inhabited. It shall see war no more.

Verse 12. *And this shall be the plague*] All her enemies shall be destroyed.

Their flesh shall consume away] These are the effects of famine which are described in this verse.

Verse 13. *A great tumult from the Lord*] Among those enemies of his Church, who shall engage and destroy each other.

Verse 14. *And Judah also shall fight*] They shall have little else to do than take the spoil, the wealth of all the heathen round about ; gold, silver, and apparel.

Verse 15. *So shall be the plague of the horse, and the mule*] There shall be plagues on the substance of the enemies of the Church, as there were on the cattle and goods of the Egyptians.

Verse 16. *Shall even go up from year to year*] The Jews had three grand original festivals, which characterized different epochs in their history, viz. :—

1. The feast of the passover, in commemoration of their departure from Egypt.

2. The feast of pentecost, in commemoration of the giving of the law upon Mount Sinai.

3. The feast of tabernacles, in commemoration of their wandering forty years in the wilderness.

This last feast is very properly brought in here to

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to worship the King, the LORD of hosts, and to keep ^a the feast of tabernacles.

17 ^a And it shall be, that who so will not come up of *all* the families of the earth unto Jerusalem to worship the King, the LORD of hosts, even upon them shall be no rain.

18 And if the family of Egypt go not up, and come not, ^o that ^p have no rain, there shall be the plague wherewith the LORD will smite the heathen that come not up to keep the feast of tabernacles.

19 This shall be the ^a punishment of Egypt,

^a Lev. xxiii. 34, 43; Deut. xvi. 13, 16; Neh. viii. 14; Hos. xii. 9; John vii. 2. — ^b Isa. lx. 12. — ^c Heb. upon whom there is not.

point out the final restoration of the Jews, and their *establishment* in the light and liberty of the Gospel of Christ, after their *long wandering* in vice and error.

Verse 17. *Upon them shall be no rain.*] Those who do not worship God shall not have his blessing; and those who do not attend *Divine ordinances* cannot have the graces and blessings which God usually dispenses by them. On such slothful, idle Christians, *there shall be no rain!*

Verse 18. *If the family of Egypt*] This may allude to those Jews who, flying from the persecution of Antiochus Epiphanes, settled in Egypt, and built a temple at Heliopolis, under the direction of Onias, son of the high priest. Joseph. Antiq. lib. xiii., c. 6, and WAR, lib. vii., c. 36. If these do not rejoin their brethren, *they shall have no rain*, no interest in the favour of God.

Verse 19. *This shall be the punishment—of all nations that come not up*] God will have his public worship *established* everywhere, and those who do not worship him shall lie under his curse.

Verse 20. *Upon the bells of the horses*] They appear, formerly, to have had bells on horses, camels, &c., as we have now, to amuse the animals, and encourage them in their work. In some very fine Asiatic paintings now before me, I see bells both on horses, mules, and camels; little bells tied to their legs, and larger ones about their necks, particularly in the representation of a caravan passing through the valley of ser-

and the punishment of all nations that come not up to keep the feast of tabernacles.

20 In that day shall there be upon the ^r bells of the horses, ^s HOLINESS UNTO THE LORD; and the pots in the LORD's house shall be like the bowls before the altar.

21 Yea, every pot in Jerusalem and in Judah shall be holiness unto the LORD of hosts. and all they that sacrifice shall come and take of them, and see the therein: and in that day there shall be no more the ^t Canaanite in ^u the house of the LORD of hosts.

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^p Deut. xi. 10. — ^q Or, sin. — ^r Or, bridles. — ^s Isa. xxiii. 18. — ^t Isa. xxxv. 8; Job iii. 17; Rev. xxi. 27; xxii. 15. — ^u Eph. ii. 19, 20, 21, 22.

pents, in the island of *Serendib*, now *Ceylon*. The margin reads *bridles*.

HOLINESS UNTO THE LORD] As the Gospel is a *holy* system, preaching *holiness* and producing *holiness* in those who believe, so all *without*, as well as *within*, shall bear this *impress*; and even a man's *labour* shall be begun and continued, and ended in the Lord; yea, and the *animals* he uses, and the *instruments* he works with, shall be all consecrated to God through Christ.

The pots] "The meanest utensil in the house of God, Neh. x. 29, shall be as the vessels of silver, and gold used in solemn sacrifice; they shall be like the bowls before the altar."—See *Newcome*.

Verse 21. *Yea, every pot in Jerusalem*] "The utensils of the Jews shall be treated as *holy*, and the worshippers shall use them reverently. The idea of preparing food in them (*they that—see the therein*) is taken from the custom of feasting after sacrifice. And no trafficker (see Ezek. xviii. 4) shall pollute the house of God, as was the custom when our blessed Lord cleansed the temple."—See *Newcome*. This is what is called the *Canaanite in the house of God*. The *Canaanite* is the *merchant*; and where such are tolerated in a place dedicated to Divine worship, *that* is not the house of the Lord of hosts. In churches and chapels, collections may be made for the simple purpose of supporting and extending the worship of Jehovah; but for no other purpose, especially on the Lord's day. Amen.

THE BOOK

OF THE

PROPHET MALACHI.

Chronological Notes relative to this Book.

Year from the Creation, according to Archbishop Usher, 3607.—Year from the vocation of Abram, 1524.—Year since the destruction of Troy, 787.—Year since the commencement of the kingdom of Israel by the Divine appointment of Saul to the regal dignity, 698.—Year from the division of Solomon's monarchy into the kingdoms of Israel and Judah, 578.—Fourth year of the *ninety-fifth* Olympiad.—Year from the building of Rome, according to the Varronian computation, 356.—Year before the vulgar era of Christ's nativity, 397.—Cycle of the Sun, 5.—Cycle of the Moon, 4.

CHAPTER I.

This chapter begins with showing the great and free favour which God had manifested to the Israelites, above what he had done to the Edomites, who are threatened with farther marks of the Divine displeasure; alluding, perhaps, to the calamities which they suffered from Judas Maccabeus and John Hyrcanus, (see 1 Macc. v. 65, and Joseph. Antiq. xiii. 9.) 1-5. God then reproaches his people, and especially their priests, for their ungrateful returns to his distinguished goodness, 6. They are particularly charged with sacrificing the refuse of beasts, 7-9, for which God threatens to reject them, 10, and choose other nations who will show more reverence to his name and worship, 11-14.

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THE burden of the word of the
LORD to Israel ^a by Malachi.

2 ^b I have loved you, saith the

LORD. Yet ye say, Wherein
hast thou loved us? Was not Esau Jacob's

brother? saith the LORD: yet

^c I loved Jacob,

3 And I hated Esau, and ^d laid

his mountains and his heritage

waste for the dragons of the wilderness.

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^a Heb. *by the hand of Malachi*.—^b Deut. vii. 8; ^x. 15.
^c Rom. ix. 13.

^d Jer. xlix. 18; Ezek. xxxv. 3, 4, 7, 9, 14, 15; Obadiah 10, &c.

NOTES ON CHAP. I.

Verse 1. *The burden of the word of the Lord to Israel by Malachi.*] This prophet is undoubtedly the last of the Jewish prophets. He lived after Zechariah and Haggai; for we find that the temple, which was begun in their time, was standing complete in his. See chap. iii. 10. Some have thought that he was contemporary with Nehemiah; indeed, several have supposed that *Malachi* is no other than *Ezra* under the feigned name of *angel of the Lord*, or *my angel*. John the Baptist was the link that connected Malachi with Christ. According to Abp. Usher he flourished B. C. 416; but the authorized version, which we have followed in the margin, states this event to have happened *nineteen* years later. Both the Hebrew language and poetry had declined in his days.

Israel.—Here means the Jewish people in general.

I not shown a greater *partiality* to the Israelites than I have to the Edomites?

I loved Jacob] My love to Jacob has been proved by giving him greater privileges and a better inheritance than what I have given to Esau.

Verse 3. *And I hated Esau*] I have shown him less love; Gen. xxix. 30, 31. I comparatively hated him by giving him an inferior lot. And now, I have not only laid waste the dwelling-place of the Edomites, by the incursions of their enemies; but (ver. 4) they shall remain the perpetual monuments of my vengeance. On the subject of *loving Jacob* and *hating Esau*, see the notes on Gen. xxvii., and Rom. ix. 13. Let it be remembered, 1. That there is not a word spoken here concerning the *eternal state* of either Jacob or Esau. 2. That what is spoken concerns merely their *earthly possessions*. And, 3. That it does not concern the *two brothers* at all, but the *posterity* of each.

Verse 2. *Was not Esau Jacob's brother?*] Have

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4 Whereas Edom saith, We are impoverished, but we will return and build the desolate places; thus saith the LORD of hosts, They shall build, but I will throw down; and they shall call them, The border of wickedness, and, The people against whom the LORD hath indignation for ever.

5 And your eyes shall see, and ye shall say, ^a The LORD will be magnified ^f from ^e the border of Israel.

6 A son ^b honoureth his father, and a servant his master: ⁱ if then I be a father, where is mine honour? and if I be a master, where is my fear? saith the LORD of hosts unto you, O priests, that despise my name. ^k And ye say, Wherein have we despised thy name?

7 ^l Ye offer ^m polluted bread upon mine altar; and ye say, Wherein have we polluted thee? In that ye say, ⁿ The table of the LORD is contemptible.

8 And ^o if ye offer the blind ^p for sacrifice, is it not evil? and if ye offer the lame and sick, is it not evil? offer it now unto thy governor; will he be pleased with thee, or ^q accept thy person? saith the LORD of hosts.

9 And now, I pray you, beseech ^r God that he will be gracious unto us: ^s this hath been

by your means: will he regard your persons? saith the LORD of hosts.

10 Who is there even among you that would shut the doors for naught? ^t neither do ye kindle fire on mine altar for naught. I have no pleasure in you, saith the LORD of hosts, ^v neither will I accept an offering at your hand.

11 For ^w from the rising of the sun even unto the going down of the same my name shall be great ^x among the Gentiles; ^y and in every place ^z incense shall be offered unto my name, and a pure offering; ^a for my name shall be great among the heathen, saith the LORD of hosts.

12 But ye have profaned it, in that ye say, ^b The table of the LORD is polluted; and the fruit thereof, even his meat, is contemptible.

13 Ye said also, Behold, what a weariness is it! ^c and ye have snuffed at it, saith the LORD of hosts; and ye brought that which was torn, and the lame, and the sick; thus ye brought an offering: ^d should I accept this of your hand? saith the LORD.

14 But cursed be ^e the deceiver, ^f which hath in his flock a male, and voweth, and sacrificeth unto the LORD a corrupt thing: for ^g I am a great King, saith the LORD of hosts, and my name is dreadful among the heathen.

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^a Psa. xxxv. 27.—^f Or, upon.—^g Heb. from upon.—^b Exod. xx. 12.—^c Luke vi. 46.—^d Chap. ii. 14, 17; iii. 7, 8, 13. ^e Or, Bring unto, &c.—^f Deut. xv. 21.—^g Ezek. xli. 22; ver. 12.—^h Lev. xxii. 22; Deut. xv. 21; ver. 14.—ⁱ Heb. to sacrifice.—^j Job xli. 8.—^k Heb. the face of God.—^l Hos. xiii. 9.—^m Heb. from your hand.

ⁿ 1 Cor. ix. 13.—^o Isa. i. 11; Jer. vi. 20; Amos v. 21. ^p Psa. cxiii. 3; Isa. lix. 19.—^q Isa. ix. 3, 5.—^r John iv. 21, 23; 1 Tim. ii. 8.—^s Rev. viii. 3.—^t Isaiah lxvi. 19, 20. ^u Ver. 7.—^v Or, whereas ye might have blown it away.—^w Lev. xxii. 20, &c.—^x Ver. 8.—^y Or, in whose flock is.—^z Psa. xlvii. 2; 1 Tim. vi. 15.

Verse 4. *They shall build, but I will throw down*] We have already seen enough of the wickedness of the Edomites to justify the utmost severity of Divine justice against them. The pulling down predicted here was by Judas Maccabeus; see 1 Mac. v. 65; and by John Hyrcanus; see Joseph. Antiq., lib. xiii. c. 9; s. 1.

They shall call them, The border of wickedness] A wicked land. Among this people scarcely any trace of good could ever be noted.

Verse 5. *Your eyes*] Ye Israelites shall see, in your succeeding generations, that—

The Lord will be magnified] By his kindness in Israel, and his judgments beyond.

Verse 6. *A son honoureth his father*] I am your Father—where, then, is my honour? Where your filial obedience?

If I be a master, where is my fear?] The respect due to me.

Verse 7. *Ye offer polluted bread*] The priests, probably to ingratiate themselves with the people, took

the refuse beasts, &c., and offered them to God; and thus the sacrificial ordinances were rendered contemptible.

Verse 8. *Offer it now unto thy governor*] פֶּחַת pechath, a word signifying a lieutenant, or viceroy, among the Chaldeans, Syrians, and Persians; for neither at this time, nor ever after, was there a king in Israel.

Verse 9. *Beseech God*] There were evident marks of God's displeasure in the land, and it was occasioned by these pollutions through the priests. And now he exhorts them to pray to God that they may be pardoned: for, if this practice be persisted in, God will not accept any offering made by them.

Verse 10. *Who is—among you*] From this we learn that there was not one sincere or honest priest among them. They were selfish and worldly; and so basely so, that not one of them would even kindle a fire on the hearth of the altar unless he were paid for it.

Verse 11. *From the rising of the sun*] The total

abolition of the Mosaic sacrifices, and the establishment of a *spiritual* worship over the whole earth, is here foretold. The *incense* of praise, and the *pure offering* of the *Lamb without spot*, and through him a holy, loving heart, shall be presented everywhere among the *Gentiles*; and the Jews and their mock offerings shall be rejected.

Verse 12. *Ye have profaned it*] Ye have desecrated God's worship; is it any wonder that God should cast you off, and follow you with his judgments?

Verse 13. *Ye have snuffed at it*] A metaphor taken from cattle which do not like their fodder. They blow strongly through their nose upon it; and after this neither they nor any other cattle will eat it.

Ye brought that which was torn, and the lame, and

the sick] There had never been such abominations in the Divine worship before. What was of no worth in itself, and what could not be used by its owner, was brought to God's altar, and offered for sacrifice! Was not the punishment of these wretches less than their crimes!

Verse 14. *Cursed be the deceiver*] Those who act thus, as they cannot elude God's notice, so neither shall they escape his curse.

And voweth, and sacrificeth—a corrupt thing] The history of Ananias and Sapphira, Acts v. 1, &c., is a complete comment on this. It was high time to break up this corrupt service; and after this time God does not appear to have paid any regard to it, for he sent them no other prophet.

CHAPTER II.

The priests reprov'd for their unfaithfulness in their office, for which they are threatened to be deprived of their share of the sacrifice, (the shoulder,) and rewarded only with ignominy and ordure, 1-3. The degeneracy of the order is then complained of, and they are again threatened, 4-9. The rest of the chapter reprov's the people for marrying strange and idolatrous women; and multiplying divorcers, with all their consequent distress, in order to make way for such illicit alliances, 10-17. See Neh. x. 30, and xiii. 33, &c.

A. M. cir. 3607.
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AND now, O ye priests, this commandment is for you.

2 If ye will not hear, and if ye will not lay it to heart, to give glory unto my name, saith the LORD of hosts, I will even send a curse upon you, and I will curse your blessings: yea, I have cursed them already, because ye do not lay it to heart.

¹ Lev. xxvi. 14, &c. Deut. xxviii. 15, &c.—² Pet. ii. 11.
^c Or, reprove — Heb. scatter.

NOTES ON CHAP. II.

Verse 2. *If ye will not hear*] What I have spoken, lay it to heart, and let it sink down into your souls.

Give glory unto my name] That honour that is due to me as a Father, and that fear that belongs to me as a Master, chap. i. 6.

I will even send a curse upon you] I will dispense no more good.

I will curse your blessings] Even that which ye have already shall not profit you. When temporal blessings are not the means of leading us to God and heaven, they will infallibly lead us to hell. In speaking of the abuse of temporal blessings, one of our old poets, in his homely phrase, expresses himself thus,—

Thus God's best gifts, usurped by wicked ones,
To poison turn by their con-ta-gi-ons.

Yea, I have cursed them already] This may refer, generally, to *unfruitful seasons*; or, particularly, to a *dearth* that appears to have happened about this time. See Haggai i. 6-11.

Verse 3. *Behold, I will corrupt your seed*] So as to render it unfruitful. *Neueme* translates,—“I will take away from you the shoulder.” This was the

3 Behold, I will ^c corrupt your seed, and ^d spread dung upon your faces, even the dung of your solemn feasts; and ^e one shall ^f take you away with it.

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4 And ye shall know that I have sent this commandment unto you, that my covenant might be with Levi, saith the LORD of hosts.

5 ^g My covenant was with him of life and

^e Or, it shall take you away to it.—^f 1 Kings xiv. 10.—^g Num. xxv. 12, Ezek. xxiv. 25; xxxvii. 26.

part that belonged to the priest, Lev. vii. 32; Deut. xviii. 3.

Spread dung upon your faces] Instead of receiving a sacrifice at your hands, I will throw your offerings back into your faces. Here God shows his contempt for them and their offerings.

Verse 4. *This commandment*] That in the first verse; to drive such priests from his presence and his service.

That my covenant might be with Levi] I gave the priesthood and the service of my altar to that tribe.

Verse 5. *My covenant was with him of life and peace*] These are the two grand blessings given to men by the New Covenant, which was shadowed by the Old. To man, excluded from the favour of God, and sentenced to death because of sin, God gave *נתינת* *berith*, a covenant sacrifice, and this secured life—exemption from the death deserved by transgressors; communication of that inward spiritual life given by Christ, and issuing in that eternal life promised to all his faithful disciples. And, as it secured life, so it gave peace, prosperity, and happiness; peace between God and man, between man and man, and between man and his own conscience.

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peace; and I gave them to him
for the fear wherewith he feared
me, and was afraid before my
name.

6 The law of truth was in his mouth, and iniquity was not found in his lips: he walked with me in peace and equity, and did turn many away from iniquity.

7 For the priest's lips should keep knowledge, and they should seek the law at his mouth: for he is the messenger of the Lord of hosts.

8 But ye are departed out of the way; ye have caused many to stumble at the law; ye have corrupted the covenant of Levi, saith the Lord of hosts.

9 Therefore have I also made you contemptible and base before all the people, according as ye have not kept my ways, but have been partial in the law.

10 Have we not all one Father? hath not

^h Deut. xxxiii. 8, 9. — ⁱ Deut. xxxiii. 10. — ^k Jer. xxiii. 22; James v. 20. — ^l Deut. xvii. 9, 10; xxiv. 8; Lev. x. 11; Ezra vii. 10; Jer. xviii. 18; Hag. ii. 11, 12. — ^m Gal. iv. 14. — ⁿ 1 Sam. ii. 17; Jer. xviii. 15. — ^o Or, fall in the law. — ^p Neh. xiii. 29. — ^q 1 Sam. ii. 30.

Verse 6. *The law of truth was in his mouth*] See the qualifications of Levi: 1. "He feared me;" he was my sincere worshipper. 2. "He was afraid;" he acted as in the presence of a just and holy God, and acted conscientiously in all that he did. 3. "My law of truth was ever in his mouth;" by this he directed his own conduct and that of others. 4. "No iniquity;" nothing contrary to justice and equity ever proceeded "from his lips." 5. "He walked with me in peace;" he lived in such a way as to keep up union with me. 6. "He did turn many away from iniquity;" by his upright administration, faithful exhortations, and pious walk, he became the instrument of converting many sinners. This character suits every genuine minister of God. And as the priest's lips should preserve knowledge, so the people should seek "the law at his mouth;" for he is the messenger of the Lord of hosts, ver. 7.

Verse 8. *But ye are departed out of the way*] Ye are become impure yourselves, and ye have led others into iniquity.

Verse 9. *Therefore have I also made you contemptible*] The people despised you because they saw that you acted contrary to your functions. This has happened repeatedly since, to several classes of priests. Not maintaining, by purity of life and soundness of doctrine, the dignity of the ministerial function, they became contemptible before the people; their meager preaching was disregarded, and their persons at last cast out as a general loathing to the universe! See what happened to the truly abominable priesthood of France and Rome, 1796–8. They

one God created us? why do we deal treacherously every man against his brother, by profaning the covenant of our fathers?

11 Judah hath dealt treacherously, and an abomination is committed in Israel and in Jerusalem; for Judah hath profaned the holiness of the Lord which he loved, and hath married the daughter of a strange god.

12 The Lord will cut off the man that doeth this, the master and the scholar, out of the tabernacles of Jacob, and him that offereth an offering unto the Lord of hosts.

13 And this have ye done again, covering the altar of the Lord with tears, with weeping, and with crying out, insomuch that he regardeth not the offering any more, or receiveth it with good will at your hand.

14 Yet ye say, Wherefore? Because the Lord hath been witness between thee and the wife of thy youth, against whom thou hast

^r Or, lifted up the face against. — ^s Heb. accepted faces. — ^t 1 Cor. vii. 6; Eph. iv. 6. — ^u Gen. i. 27; Deut. iv. 32; Job xxxi. 15. — ^v Or, ought to love. — ^w Ezra iv. i. x. 2; Neh. xiii. 23. — ^x Or, him that weareth and him that answereth. — ^y Neh. xiii. 28, 29. — ^z Prov. v. 18.

were the sole cause of that infidelity that brought about the revolution. They are now partially restored; and are endeavouring to supply by grimace, paltry superstition, and jesuitical cunning, what they want in purity of morals, soundness of doctrine, and unction from God. They must mend, or look for another revolution. Mankind will no longer put up with the chaff of puerile and fanatical ceremonies in place of the wheat of God's word and worship.

Verse 10. *Have we not all one Father?*] From this to ver. 16 the prophet censures the marriages of Israelites with strange women, which the law had forbidden, Deut. vii. 3. And also divorces, which seem to have been multiplied for the purpose of contracting these prohibited marriages.—*Newcome*.

Why do we deal treacherously?] Gain the affections of the daughter of a brother Jew, and then profane the covenant of marriage, held sacred among our fathers, by putting away this same wife and daughter! How wicked, cruel, and inhuman!

Verse 11. *Daughter of a strange god.*] Of a man who worships an idol.

Verse 12. *The master and the scholar*] He who teaches such doctrine, and he who follows this teaching, the Lord will cut off both the one and the other.

Verse 13. *Covering the altar of the Lord with tears*] Of the poor women who, being divorced by cruel husbands, come to the priests, and make an appeal to God at the altar; and ye do not speak against this glaring injustice.

Verse 14. *Ye say, Wherefore?*] Is the Lord angry with us? Because ye have been witnesses of the

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dealt treacherously : ^a yet is she
thy companion, and the wife of
thy covenant.

15 And ^b did not he make one ?

Yet had he the ^c residue of the Spirit. And
wherefore one ? That he might seek ^d a ^e godly
seed. Therefore take heed to your spirit, and
let none deal ^f treacherously against the wife of
his youth.

16 For ^g the LORD, the God of Israel, saith
^h that he hateth ⁱ putting away : for one cover-

^a Prov. ii. 17.—^b Matt. xix. 4. 5.—^c Or, *excellency*.
^d Heb. *a seed of God*.—^e Ezra ix. 2 ; 1 Cor. vii. 14.—^f Or,
unfaithfully.

contract made between the parties ; and when the
lawless husband divorced *his wife, the wife of his
youth, his companion, and the wife of his covenant*,
ye did not execute on him the discipline of the law.
They kept their wives till they had *passed their youth*,
and then put them away, that they might get *young
ones* in their place.

Verse 15. *And did not he make one ?* ONE of each
kind, Adam and Eve. *Yet had he the residue of the
Spirit* ; he could have made millions of pairs, and
inspired them all with *living souls*. Then *wherefore
one ?* He made one pair from whom all the rest
might proceed, that he might have a *holy offspring* ;
that children being a marked property of *one man
and one woman*, proper care might be taken that they
should be brought up in the discipline of the Lord.
Perhaps the *holy or godly seed*, זרע אלהים *zera Elo-*
him, a seed of God, may refer to the MESSIAH. God
would have the *whole human race* to spring from *one
pair*, that Christ, springing from the *same family*,
might in his sufferings taste death for every man ; be-
cause he had that nature that was common to the
whole human race. Had there been *several heads of
families* in the beginning, Jesus must have been in-
carnated from *each of those heads*, else his death
could have availed for those only who belonged to the
family of which he was incarnated.

eth violence with his garment,
saith the LORD of hosts : there-
fore take heed to your spirit,
that ye deal not treacher-
ously.

17 ^k Ye have wearied the LORD with your
words. Yet ye say, Wherein have we wearied
him ? When ye say, Every one that doeth
evil is good in the sight of the LORD, and he
delighteth in them ; or, Where is the God of
judgment ?

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^g Deut. xxiv. 1 ; Matt. v. 32 ; xix. 8.—^h Or, *if he hate her, put
her away*.—ⁱ Heb. *to put away*.—^k Isa. xlii. 24 ; Amos ii. 13 ;
chap. iii. 13, 14, 15.

Take heed to your spirit] Scrutinize the motives
which induce you to put away your wives.

Verse 16. *For the Lord—hateth putting away*] He
abominates all such divorces, and *him* that makes
them.

Covereth violence with his garment] And he also
notes those who frame idle excuses to *cover* the *vio-*
lence they have done to the wives of their youth, by
putting them away, and taking others in their place,
whom they *now* happen to like better, when their
own wives have been worn down in domestic ser-
vices.

Verse 17. *Ye have wearied the Lord*] He has
borne with you so long, and has been provoked so
often, that he will bear it no longer. It is not fit that
he should.

Every one that doeth evil] Ye say that it is *right*
in the sight of the Lord to put away a wife, because
she has no longer found favour in the sight of her
husband. And because it has not been signally pun-
ished hitherto, ye blaspheme and cry out, “Where
is the God of judgment ?” Were he such as he is
represented, would he not speak out ? All these
things show that this people were horribly corrupt.
The priests were bad ; the prophets were bad ; the
Levites were bad ; and no wonder that the people
were irreligious, profane, profligate, and cruel.

CHAPTER III.

*In allusion to the custom of sending pioneers to prepare the way for the march of an eastern monarch, the
coming of Christ's forerunner is described, and then the coming of Christ himself, 1 ; with the terrible judg-
ments which were to accompany that event, in order to refine and purify his people and his priests, 2-6.
The following verses reprehend them for withholding the legal tithes and offerings, with large promises in
case of their repentance and amendment, 7-12. The prophet expostulates with the people for their hard
and profane speeches against the conduct of Providence, and declares God will one day make a fearful and
final distinction between the righteous and the wicked, whose different characters are in the mean time care-
fully recorded, 13-18.*

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BEHOLD, ^a I will send my messenger, and he shall ^b prepare the way before me: and the LORD, whom ye seek, shall

suddenly come to his temple, ^c even the Messenger of the covenant, whom ye delight in: behold, ^d he shall come, saith the LORD of hosts.

2 But who may abide ^e the day of his coming? and ^f who shall stand when he appeareth? for ^g he is like a refiner's fire, and like fuller's soap.

3 And ^h he shall sit as a refiner and purifier of silver; and he shall purify the sons of Levi, and purge them as gold and silver, that they may ⁱ offer unto the LORD an offering in righteousness.

4 Then ^k shall the offering of Judah and Jerusalem be pleasant unto the LORD, as in the days of old, and as in ^l former years.

5 And I will come near to you to judgment;

^a Matt. xi. 10; Mark i. 2; Luke i. 76; vii. 27.—^b Isa. xl. 3.
^c Isa. lxi. 9.—^d Hag. ii. 7.—^e Chap. iv. 1.—^f Rev. vi. 17.
^g See Isa. iv. 4; Matt. iii. 10, 11, 12.—^h Isa. i. 25; Zech. xiii. 9.—ⁱ 1 Pet. ii. 5.

NOTES ON CHAP. III.

Verse 1. Behold, I will send my messenger] מלאכי *Malachi*, the very name of the prophet. But this speaks of John the Baptist. I, the Messiah, the Seed of God, mentioned above, will send my messenger, John the Baptist.

He shall prepare the way] Be as a pioneer before me; a corrector of civil abuses, and a preacher of righteousness.

And the Lord, whom ye seek] The Messiah, whom ye expect, from the account given by the prophet Daniel, in his seventy weeks, chap. ix. 24.

Shall suddenly come to his temple] Shall soon be presented before the Lord in this temple; cleanse it from its defilement, and fill it with his teaching and his glory.

The Messenger of the covenant] He that comes to fulfil the great design, in reference to the covenant made with Abram, that in his seed all the families of the earth should be blessed. See the parallel texts in the margin, and the notes on them.

Verse 2. But who may abide the day of his coming?] Only they who shall believe on his name; for they that will not, shall be blinded, and the unbelieving nations shall be destroyed by the Romans.

Like fuller's soap] כבירית *keborith*, from בור *barar*, to cleanse, any thing that deterges. Kali, or fern ashes, or such things. I doubt whether the composition which we call soap, was known in ancient times.

Verse 3. He shall sit as a refiner] Alluding to the case of a refiner of metals, sitting at his fire; increasing it when he sees necessary, and watching the process of his work.

The sons of Levi] Those who minister in their stead under the New covenant, for the Old Levitical institutions shall be abolished; yet, under the preach-

and I will be a swift witness against the sorcerers, and against the adulterers, ^m and against false swearers, and against those that

ⁿ oppress the hireling in his wages, the widow, and the fatherless, and that turn aside the stranger from his right, and fear not me, saith the LORD of hosts.

6 For I am the LORD, ^o I change not; ^p there fore ye sons of Jacob are not consumed.

7 Even from the days of ^q your fathers ye are gone away from mine ordinances, and have not kept them. ^r Return unto me, and I will return unto you, saith the LORD of hosts. ^s But ye said, Wherein shall we return?

8 Will a man rob God? Yet ye have robbed me. But ye say, Wherein have we robbed thee? ^t In tithes and offerings.

9 Ye are cursed with a curse: for ye have robbed me, even this whole nation.

^k Chap. i. 11.—^l Or, ancient.—^m Zech. v. 4; James v. 4, 12.—ⁿ Or, defraud.—^o Num. xxiii. 19; Rom. xi. 29; James i. 17.—^p Lam. iii. 22.—^q Acts vii. 51.—^r Zech. i. 3.
^s Chap. i. 6.—^t Neh. xiii. 10, 12.

ing of our Lord, a great number of the priests became obedient to the faith, Acts vi. 7; and, as to the others that did not believe, this great Refiner threw them as dross into the Roman fire, that consumed both Jerusalem and the temple.

Verse 5. I will come near to you to judgment] And what fearful cases does he get to judge! Sorcerers, adulterers, false swearers, defrauders of the wages of the hireling, oppressors of widows and orphans, and perverters of the stranger and such as do not fear the Lord: a horrible crew; and the land at that time was full of them. Several were converted under the preaching of Christ and his apostles, and the rest the Romans destroyed or carried into captivity.

Verse 6. I am the Lord, I change not] The new dispensation of grace and goodness, which is now about to be introduced, is not the effect of any change in my counsels; it is, on the contrary, the fulfilment of my everlasting purposes; as is also the throwing aside of the Mosaic ritual, which was only intended to introduce the great and glorious Gospel of my Son.

And because of this ancient covenant, ye Jews are not totally consumed; but ye are now, and shall be still, preserved as a distinct people—monuments both of my justice and mercy.

Verse 7. Gone away from mine ordinances] Never acting according to their spirit and design.

Return unto me] There is still space to repent.

Wherein shall we return?] Their consciences were seared, and they knew not that they were sinners.

Verse 8. Will a man rob God?] Here is one point on which ye are guilty; ye withhold the tithes and offerings from the temple of God, so that the Divine worship is neglected.

Verse 9. Ye are cursed with a curse] The whole

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10 ^u Bring ye all the tithes into
^v the storehouse, that there may
be meat in mine house, and prove
me now herewith, saith the LORD

of hosts, if I will not open you the ^w windows
of heaven, and ^x pour ^y you out a blessing, that
there shall not be room enough to receive it.

11 And I will rebuke ^z the devourer for your
sakes, and he shall not ^a destroy the fruits of your
ground; neither shall your vine cast her fruit be-
fore the time in the field, saith the LORD of hosts.

12 And all nations shall call you blessed:
for ye shall be ^b a delightful land, saith the
LORD of hosts.

13 ^c Your words have been stout against me,
saith the LORD. Yet ye say, What have we
spoken *so much* against thee?

14 ^d Ye have said, *It is vain to serve God:*
and what profit *is it* that we have kept ^e his

^a Prov. ix. 9, 10. — ^v 1 Chron. xxxvi. 20; 2 Chron. xxxi. 11;
Neh. x. 38; xvi. 12. — ^w Gen. vii. 11; 2 Kings vii. 2. — ^x Heb.
empty out. — ^y 2 Chron. xxxi. 10. — ^z Amos iv. 9. — ^a Heb.
corrupt. — ^b Dan. viii. 9. — ^c Chap. ii. 17. — ^d Job xxi. 11,
15; xxii. 17; Psa. lxxiii. 12; Zeph. i. 12. — ^e Heb. his obser-
vation. — ^f Heb. in black

nation is under my displeasure. The curse of God is
upon you.

Verse 10. *Bring ye all the tithes*] They had so
withheld these that the priests had not food enough to
support life, and the sacred service was interrupted.
See Neh. xiii. 10.

And prove me now herewith] What ye give to God
shall never lessen your store. Give as ye *should*, and
see whether I will not so increase your store by *opening*
the windows of heaven—giving you *rain and fruitful*
seasons—that your *barns and granaries* shall not be
able to contain the abundance of your *harvests and*
vintage.

Verse 11. *I will rebuke the devourer*] The locusts,
&c., shall not come on your crops; and those that
are in the country I will disperse and destroy.

Neither shall your vine cast her fruit] Every
blossom shall bear *fruit*, and every *bunch of grapes*
come to *maturity*.

Verse 12. *All nations shall call you blessed*] They
shall see that a peculiar blessing of God rests upon
you, and your *land shall be delightful*; like *Para-*
dise, the garden of the Lord.

Verse 13. *Your words have been stout against me*] He
speaks here to open *infidels and revilers*.

What have we spoken] They are ready either to
deny the whole, or impudently to maintain and defend
what they had spoken!

Verse 14. *Ye have said, It is vain to serve God*] They
strove to destroy the Divine worship; they
asserted that it was *vainity*; that, if they performed
acts of worship, they should be nothing the better;
and if they abstained, they should be nothing the
worse. This was their teaching to the people.

Walked mournfully] Even *repentance* they have

ordinance, and that we have walk-
ed ^f mournfully before the LORD
of hosts?

15 And now ^g we call the proud
happy; yea, they that work wickedness ^h are
set up; yea, *they that* ⁱ tempt God are even
delivered.

16 Then they ^k that feared the LORD ^l spake
often one to another: and the LORD hearken-
ed, and heard *it*, and ^m a book of remembrance
was written before him for them that feared
the LORD, and that thought upon his name.

17 And ⁿ they shall be mine, saith the
LORD of hosts, in that day when I make up
my ^o jewels; ^p and ^q I will spare them, as a
man spareth his own son that serveth him.

18 ^r Then shall ye return, and discern between
the righteous and the wicked, between him that
serveth God and him that serveth him not.

^g Psa. lxxiii. 12; chap. ii. 17. — ^h Heb. are built. — Psa.
xcv. 9. — ^k Psa. lxxvi. 16; chap. iv. 2. — ^l Hebrews iii. 13.
^m Psa. lvi. 8; Isa. lxxv. 6; Rev. xx. 12. — ⁿ Exodus xix. 5;
Deut. vi. 6; Psa. cxxxv. 4; Tit. ii. 11; 1 Peter ii. 9.
^o Or, special treasure. — ^p Isa. lxiii. 3. — ^q Psalm ciii. 13.
^r Psa. lxxiii. 11.

declared to be useless. This was a high pitch of un-
godliness; but see what follows; behold the general
conclusions of these reprobates—

Verse 15. *And now we call the proud happy*] Proud
and insolent men are the only happy people, for they
domineer everywhere, and none dares to resist them.

They that work wickedness are set up] The *hum-*
ble and holy are depressed and miserable; the *proud*
and *wicked* are in places of *trust and profit*. Too
often it is so.

They that tempt God are even delivered.] Even
those who *despise* God, and *insult* his justice and
providence, are preserved in and from dangers; while
the *righteous* fall by them.

Verse 16. *They that feared the Lord*] There
were a few godly in the land, who, hearing the lan-
guage and seeing the profligacy of the rebels above,
concluded that some signal mark of God's vengeance
must fall upon them; they, therefore, as the corruption
increased, cleaved the closer to their Maker. There
are *three characteristics* given of this people, viz.:—

1. *They feared the Lord.* They had that reverence
for Jehovah that caused them to depart from evil, and
to keep his ordinances.

2. *They spake often one to another.* They kept
up the communion of saints. By mutual exhortation
they strengthened each other's hands in the Lord.

3. *They thought on his name.* His name was
sacred to them; it was a fruitful source of profound
and edifying meditation. The name of God is God
himself in the plenitude of his power, omniscience,
justice, goodness, mercy, and truth. What a source
for thinking and contemplation! See how God treats
such persons: *The Lord hearkened to their conversa-*
tion, heard the meditations of their hearts; and so

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approved of the whole that a book of remembrance was written before the Lord—all their names were carefully registered in heaven. Here is an allusion to records kept by kings, Esth. vi. 1, of such as had performed signal services, and who should be the first to be rewarded.

Verse 17. *They shall be mine*] I will acknowledge them as my subjects and followers; in the days, especially, when I come to punish the wicked and reward the righteous.

When I make up my jewels] כְּנִלָּה *segullah*, my peculium, my proper treasure; that which is a man's own, and most prized by him. Not jewels; for in no part of the Bible does the word mean a gem or precious stone of any kind. The interpretations frequently given of the word in this verse, comparing saints to jewels, are forced and false.

I will spare them] When I come to visit the wicked, I will take care of them. I will act towards them as

a tender father would act towards his most loving and obedient son.

Verse 18. *Then shall ye return*] To your senses when perhaps too late; and discern—see the difference which God makes, between the righteous and the wicked, which will be most marked and awful.

Between him that serveth God] Your obedience to whom, ye said, would be unprofitable to you.

And him that serveth him not.] Of whom ye said his disobedience would be no prejudice to him. You will find the former received into the kingdom of glory; and the latter, with yourselves, thrust down into the bitter pains of an eternal death. Reader, ponder these things.

In the great day of the Lord, at least, if not long before, it will be fully discovered who have been the truly wise people; those who took up their cross and followed Christ; or those who satisfied the flesh, with its affections and desires, following a multitude to do evil.

CHAPTER IV.

God's awful judgments on the wicked, 1. Great blessedness of the righteous, 2, 3. The prophet then, with a solemnity becoming the last of the prophets, closes the Sacred Canon with enjoining the strict observance of the law till the forerunner already promised should appear, in the spirit of Elijah, to introduce the Messiah, and begin a new and everlasting dispensation, 4-6.

A. M. cir. 3607.
B. C. cir. 397.
Ol. cir. XCV. 4.
Urbis Condita:
cir. annum
356.
FOR behold, ^a the day cometh,
that shall burn as an oven;
and all ^b the proud, yea, and all
that do wickedly, shall be ^c stub-
ble: and the day that cometh shall burn them
up, saith the LORD of hosts, that it shall ^d leave
them neither root nor branch.

^a Joel ii. 31; chap. iii. 2; 2 Pet. iii. 7.—^b Chap. iii. 18.
^c Obad. 18.—^d Amos ii. 9.—^e Chap. iii. 16.

NOTES ON CHAP. IV.

Verse 1. *Behold, the day cometh, that shall burn as an oven*] The destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans.

And all the proud] This is in reference to ver. 15 of the preceding chapter.

The day that cometh shall burn them up] Either by famine, by sword, or by captivity. All those rebels shall be destroyed,

It shall leave them neither root nor branch.] A proverbial expression for total destruction. Neither man nor child shall escape.

Verse 2. *You that fear my name*] The persons mentioned in the sixteenth verse of the preceding chapter; ye that look for redemption through the Messiah.

The Sun of righteousness] The Lord Jesus, the promised Messiah; the Hope of Israel.

With healing in his wings] As the sun, by the rays of light and heat, revives, cheers, and fructifies the whole creation, giving, through God, light and life everywhere; so Jesus Christ, by the influences of his grace and Spirit, shall quicken, awaken, enlighten, warm, invigorate, heal, purify, and refine every soul that believes in him; and, by his wings or rays, diffuse these blessings from one end of heaven to another;

2 But unto you that ^e fear my
name shall the ^f Sun of right-
eousness arise with healing in his
wings; ^g and ye shall go forth, and
grow up as calves of the stall.

3 ^h And ye shall tread down the wicked; for
they shall be ashes under the soles of your

^f Luke i. 78; Eph. v. 14; 2 Pet. i. 19; Rev. ii. 28.—^g 2 Sam. xxiii. 13; Mic. vii. 10; Zech. x. 5.

everywhere invigorating the seeds of righteousness, and withering and drying up the seeds of sin. The rays of this Sun are the truths of his Gospel, and the influences of his Spirit. And at present these are universally diffused.

And ye shall go forth] Ye who believe on his name shall go forth out of Jerusalem when the Romans shall come up against it. After Cestius Gallus had blockaded the city for some days, he suddenly raised the siege. The Christians who were then in it, knowing, by seeing Jerusalem encompassed with armies, that the day of its destruction was come, when their Lord commanded them to flee into the mountains, took this opportunity to escape from Jerusalem, and go to Pella, in Cœlesyria; so that no Christian life fell in the siege and destruction of this city.

But these words are of more general application and meaning; "ye shall go forth" in all the occupations of life, but particularly in the means of grace; and—
Grow up as calves of the stall] Full of health, of life, and spirits; satisfied and happy.

Verse 3. *Ye shall tread down*] This may be the commission given to the Romans: Tread down the wicked people, tread down the wicked place; set it on fire, and let the ashes be trodden down under your feet.

A. M. cir. 3607.
B. C. cir. 397.
Ol. cir. XCV. 4.
Urbis Conditiæ
cir. annum
356.

fect in the day that I shall do
this, saith the LORD of hosts.

4 Remember ye the ^h law of
Moses my servant, which I com-
manded unto him ⁱ in Horeb for all Israel, with
^k the statutes and judgments.

5 Behold, I will send you ^l Elijah the pro-

^b Exod. xx. 3, &c.—ⁱ Deut. iv. 10.—^k Psa. cxlviii. 19.
^l Matt. xi. 14; xvii. 11; Mark ix. 11; Luke i. 17.

Verse 4. *Remember ye the law of Moses*] Where
all these things are predicted. The *Septuagint*, *Ara-
bic*, and *Coptic*, place this verse the last.

Verse 5. *Behold, I will send you Elijah the prophet*] This is meant alone of John the Baptist, as we learn
from Luke i. 17, (where see the note,) in whose spirit
and power he came.

Verse 6. *And he shall turn (convert) the heart of
the fathers (γὰρ αὐτῶν) the children*] Or, together
with the children; both old and young. *Lest I come,
and, finding them unconverted, smite the land with a
curse, חרם cherem, utter extinction.* So we find
that, had the Jews turned to God, and received the
Messiah at the preaching of John the Baptist and that
of Christ and his apostles, the awful *cherem* of
final excision and execration would not have been exe-
cuted upon them. However, they filled up the cup
of their iniquity, and were *reprobated*, and the Gentiles
elected in their stead. Thus, the last was first, and
the first was last. Glory to God for his unspeakable gift!

There are *three* remarkable *predictions* in this
chapter:—1. The advent of John Baptist, in the spirit
and authority of Elijah. 2. The manifestation of Christ
in the flesh, under the emblem of the Sun of right-
eousness. 3. The final destruction of Jerusalem,
represented under the emblem of a burning oven, con-
suming every thing cast into it. These three pro-
phesies, relating to the most important facts that have
ever taken place in the history of the world, announced
here nearly *four thousand* years before their occur-
rence, have been most circumstantially fulfilled.

In most of the Masoretic Bibles the *fifth* verse is
repeated after the *sixth*—"Behold, I send unto you
Elijah the prophet, before the great and terrible day
of Jehovah come;" for the Jews do not like to let their
sacred book end with a *curse*; and hence, in reading,
they immediately subjoin the above verse, or else the
fourth—"Remember ye the law of Moses my servant."

In one of my oldest MSS. the *fifth* verse is repeated,
and written at full length: "Behold, I send you Eli-
jah the prophet, before the coming of the great and
dreadful day of the Lord." In another, only these
words are added: "Behold, I will send you Elijah."
It is on this ground that the Jews expect the re-
appearance of Elijah the prophet; and at their marriage-
feasts always set a chair and knife and fork for this
prophet, whom they suppose to be invisibly present.
But we have already seen that John the Baptist, the
forerunner of our Lord, was the person designed; for
he came in the spirit and power of Elijah, (see on chap.
iii. 1,) and has fulfilled this prophetic promise. John
is come, and the Lord Jesus has come also; he has
shed his blood for the salvation of a lost world; he

phet ^m before the coming of the
great and dreadful day of the
LORD:

A. M. cir. 3607
B. C. cir. 397.
Ol. cir. XCV. 4.
Urbis Conditiæ
cir. annum
356.

6 And ⁿ he shall turn the heart
of the fathers to the children, and the heart of
the children to their fathers, lest I come and
^o smite the earth with ^p a curse.

^m Joel ii. 31.—ⁿ Ecclus. xlviii. 10.—^o Zech. xiv. 12.
^p Zech. v. 3.

has ascended on high; he has sent forth his Holy Spirit;
he has commissioned his ministers to proclaim to all man-
kind redemption in his blood; and he is ever present with
them, and is filling the earth with righteousness and true
holiness. Hallelujah! The kingdoms of this world
are about to become the kingdoms of God and our Lord
Jesus! And now, having just arrived at the end of my
race in this work, and seeing the wonderful extension of
the work of God in the earth, my heart prays:—

O Jesus, ride on, till all are subdued,
Thy mercy make known, and sprinkle thy blood;
Display thy salvation, and teach the new song,
To every nation, and people, and tongue!

In most MSS. and printed *Masoretic Bibles* there
are only *three* chapters in this prophet, the *fourth*
being joined to the *third*, making it *twenty-four* verses.

In the Jewish reckonings the *Twelve Minor Pro-
phets* make but one book; hence there is no Masoretic
note found at the end of any of the preceding prophets,
with accounts of its *verses*, *sections*, &c.; but, at the
end of *Malachi* we find the following table, which,
though it gives the number of verses in each prophet,
yet gives the *total sum*, *middle verse*, and *sections*, at
the end of *Malachi*, thereby showing that they consider
the whole *twelve* as constituting but *one book*.

MASORETIC NOTES

On the Twelve Minor Prophets.

| | | |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| Hosea has | - - - - - | 197 verses. |
| Amos | - - - - - | 73 |
| Joel | - - - - - | 146 |
| Obadiah | - - - - - | 21 |
| Jonah | - - - - - | 48 |
| Micah | - - - - - | 105 |
| Nahum | - - - - - | 57 |
| Zephaniah | - - - - - | 53 |
| Habakkuk | - - - - - | 56 |
| Haggai | - - - - - | 38 |
| Zechariah | - - - - - | 211 |
| Malachi | - - - - - | 55 |

The sum of all the verses of the Twelve Minor Pro-
phets is 1060.

The middle verse is Micah, chap. iii. ver. 12.

Number of Sections, 21.

TO GOD THE FATHER, SON, AND HOLY GHOST, BE
ETERNAL PRAISES. AMEN.

I have this day completed this Commentary, on
which I have laboured *above thirty* years; and which,
when I began, I never expected to live long enough
to finish. May it be a means of securing glory to
God in the highest, and peace and good will among
men upon earth! Amen, Amen. ADAM CLARKE.

Heydon Hall, Middlesex,

Monday, March 28, A. D. 1825.

EPITOME OF THE JEWISH HISTORY

FROM THE

TIME OF NEHEMIAH AND MALACHI TO THE BIRTH OF CHRIST,

FILLING UP THE CHASM BETWEEN

THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS.

As many have wished to see an epitome of the Jewish history, from the days of the prophet Malachi to the advent of Christ, in order to connect the history of the Old and New Testaments, I have prepared the following, which, in such a work as this, is as much as should be expected.

On all hands *Malachi* is allowed to have been the last prophet under the Old Testament; and he flourished about *four hundred and nine* years before the coming of Christ, according to the commonly received chronology; and *Nehemiah*, who was contemporary with him, was the last of those civil governors appointed by God himself. His last act of reformation is fixed by Prideaux, B. C. 409; soon after which it is supposed that he died, as at this time he could not be less than *seventy* years of age. For the administration of affairs in his times and in those of Ezra, whom he succeeded in the government of Judea, the reader is referred to the notes on Ezra, Nehemiah, and Daniel.

We have seen, in the book of Nehemiah, that, on the return of the Jews from the Chaldean captivity, many of them brought strange wives and a spurious offspring with them, and refusing to put them away, were banished by Nehemiah, and went and settled in Samaria. Among those exiles there was a son of Jehoiada, the high priest, named *Manasseh*, who had married the daughter of Sanballat the Horonite, and put himself under the protection of his father-in-law, who was governor of the place. After the death of Nehemiah, Sanballat obtained a grant from Darius to build a temple on Mount *Gerizim*, near Samaria, of which he made *Manasseh*, his son-in-law, high priest. This temple was begun to be built B. C. 408.

From the building of this temple, Samaria became the refuge of all refractory Jews: and though by this means the old superstition of the land was reformed to the worship of the God of Israel, they of Jerusalem would never consider the Samaritan Jews otherwise than *apostates*. On the other hand, the Samaritans maintained that Mount *Gerizim* was the only proper place for the worship of God. This people rejected all traditions, and adhered only to the written word contained in the five books of *Moses*.

Nehemiah's death was also attended with a change of the Jewish government at Jerusalem. Judea had no longer a governor of its own. It was united to the *prefecture* of Syria; the rulers of which committed the administration of both civil and ecclesiastical affairs to the high priest for the time being.

By this means the high priesthood became an office under the heathen; and towards the latter end of *Artaxerxes Mnemon's* reign, B. C. 405, who succeeded his father *Darius Nothus*, B. C. 423, the office was conferred by the governor of Syria and Phœnicia. For *Bagoas*, the governor, took upon himself to displace *Johanan* the high priest, in favour of the said priest's brother *Joshua*; which nomination, though it did not take place, (for *Johanan* slew his brother *Joshua* in the inner court of the temple, as he endeavoured by force to

usurp the high-priest's office by virtue of the governor's commission, B. C. 366,) was attended with this bad consequence—that *Bagoas*, hearing of the murder, came in great wrath to Jerusalem, and laid a heavy fine upon the nation, which lasted seven years, or during the whole of his government.

Artaxerxes Mnemon died B. C. 359, with grief at the brutality of his son *Ochus*, who had so terrified his eldest brother *Ariaspes*, that he poisoned himself, and had his younger brother *Harpates* assassinated. So that *Ochus* succeeded to the dignity and empire of his father.

In the third year of *Ochus*, about 356 before Christ, *Alexander the Great* was born at Pella in Macedonia. *Ochus*, having reigned twenty-one years, was poisoned by his favourite *Bagoas*, in hopes of getting the whole government into his own hands, and to put the crown on the head of *Arses*, his youngest son, whom he also poisoned soon after, and raised *Codomannus*, a distant relation of the late king, to the throne. This new king took the name of *Darius*; and when *Bagoas* had also prepared a poisonous draught for him, he obliged *Bagoas* to drink it himself; by which means he saved his own life, and punished the traitor.

It was about the year B. C. 336 that *Alexander the Great* succeeded to the kingdom of Macedonia, on the death of his father *Philip*, who was slain by the noble Macedonian *Pausanias*, as he celebrated the marriage of his daughter with *Alexander*, king of Epirus, before he set out upon the Grecian expedition against Persia, being chosen captain-general of the united forces of Greece.

Alexander also succeeded to that command by a new election. In one campaign he overran all Asia Minor; vanquished *Darius* in two battles; took his mother, wife, and children prisoners; and subdued all Syria as far as Tyre, B. C. 332.

During the siege of Tyre, he demanded the submission of the neighbouring provinces of Galilee, Samaria, and Judea. The two former submitted to him; but Judea would not renounce their allegiance to *Darius* so long as he lived. This brought upon them the wrath of the conqueror; who, having taken Tyre, by carrying a bank from the continent through the sea to the island on which the city stood, and burned it down to the ground, destroyed and slew all the inhabitants in a barbarous manner, both in the sackage of the town, and afterwards in cold blood; and then marched to Jerusalem to wreak his vengeance upon the Jews. Upon his approach, and the report of his having crucified two thousand of the Tyrian prisoners, the high priest *Jaddua* and all the city were under dreadful apprehensions. They had nothing but God's protection to depend upon. They fasted and prayed: and God in a vision directed the high priest to go in his pontifical robes, attended by the priests in their proper habits, and all the people in white garments, and meet *Alexander* out of the city.

As soon as *Alexander* saw this procession moving towards

Eptome of the Jewish History from the time of

him, and the high priest in the front, he was overawed, drew near, bowed down, and saluted him in a religious manner; alleging that he did so in regard to that God whose priest he was; adding, moreover, that the high priest so habited had appeared to him in a dream at *Deo in Macedonia*, assuring him of success against the *Persians*.

Jaddus conducted him into the city; and, having offered sacrifices in the temple, showed him the prophecies of *Daniel*, concerning the overthrow of the *Persian* empire by a *Grecian* king.

Alexander was well satisfied with his reception at *Jerusalem*; and at his departure granted the *Jews* a toleration of their religion, and an exemption from tribute every seventh year. And the *Jews* were so well pleased with the conqueror's behaviour, that, upon his signifying that he would receive as many of them as would enlist into his service, great multitudes entered under his banner, and followed him in his other expeditions.

The *Samaritans* met him with great pomp and parade, as he left *Jerusalem*, and invited him to their city. But *Alexander* deferred both the invitation, and petition for certain privileges, till his return from *Egypt*; and left his favourite *Andromachus* governor of *Syria* and *Palestine*.

Andromachus, coming some time after to *Samaria* upon business, was burned to death in his house, as it was thought on purpose, by the *Samaritans*, in revenge of the slight which they apprehended *Alexander* had shown them. But as soon as *Alexander* heard it, he caused those to be put to death who had acted any part in the murder, banished all the other inhabitants from *Samaria*, planted therein a colony of *Macedonians*, and gave the residue to the *Jews*.

Upon the ruin of the *Persians*, *Alexander* had erected the *Grecian* or *Macedonian* monarchy. But coming to *Babylon*, after the conquest of the most part of the then known world, he gave himself up so much to drunkenness and gluttony, that he soon put an end to his life, B. C. 323.

Here it cannot be amiss to observe, that *Alexander* was of a bold and enterprising spirit; but more full of fire than discretion. His actions, though successful, were furious and extravagantly rash. His few virtues were obscured with more and greater vices. *Vain glory* was his predominant passion; and the fables of the ancient *Greek* heroes were the only *charts* by which he steered his conduct. His dragging *Balis* round *Gaza*, his expedition into *India*, his drunken procession through *Caramania*, and taking to himself the name of the son of *Jupiter*, are so many vouchers of this assertion. And, were all his actions duly considered and estimated, he would be properly characterized the great cut-throat of the age in which he lived; as all they are who delight in bloodshed, and will forfeit ALL to obtain universal monarchy; whereas those only are the true heroes who most benefit the world, by promoting the peace and welfare of mankind. In a righteous cause, or a just defence of a man's country, all actions of valour are worthy of praise; but in all other cases victory and conquest are no more than murder and robbery. Therefore *Alexander's* heroism is to be avoided, and not to be followed, as the surest way to honour and glory.

Alexander was no sooner dead, than *Ptolemy Soter* seized upon *Egypt*; and having in vain endeavoured to gain *Syria*, *Phœnicia*, and *Judea* from *Laomedon*, whom *Alexander* had appointed governor instead of *Andromachus*, who was burnt, invaded them by sea and land, took *Laomedon* prisoner, and got possession of those provinces also, except *Judea*; which, upon the account of their allegiance to the surviving governor, refusing to yield, felt the severity of the conqueror; for, understanding that the *Jews* would not so much as defend themselves on the *Sabbath* day, he stormed *Jerusalem*, took it without resistance on that day, and carried above one hundred thousand of them captives into *Egypt*.

From this time we may date the *Jews'* subjection to the kings of *Egypt*. And it was in the fifth year of this *Ptolemy's* reign that *Onias* the Jewish high priest died, and was succeeded by his son *Simon the Just*, upon whom an eulogium may be found in *Ecclus.* l. 1, &c., B. C. 292.

Simon the Just was high priest nine years, and is supposed to have completed the canon of the Old Testament by adding the books of *Ezra*, *Nehemiah*, *Esther*, *Malachi*, and the two books of *Chronicles*, with the aid and assistance of the great synagogue. He was succeeded by his brother *Eleazar*, his son *Onias* being a minor, B. C. 291.

Ptolemy Soter was succeeded by his son *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, B. C. 285, who completed the college or museum of learned men, and the famous library at *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, which was begun by his father, and contained seven hundred thousand volumes, and placed in that library an authentic translation of the book of the law. This translation was finished under the inspection of *Eleazar* the high priest, and is called the *Septuagint*, on account of the joint labour of seventy-two translators employed in it, B. C. 254.

Ptolemy Philadelphus died in the thirty-ninth year of his reign, and in the sixty-third of his age, B. C. 247. He was a learned prince, and a great patron of learning; so that men of learning flocked to his court from all parts, and partook of his favour and bounty. Among these were the poets *Theocritus*, *Callimachus*, *Lycophron*, and *Aratus*, and *Manetho*, the *Egyptian* historian.

B. C. 247, *Ptolemy Euergetes* succeeded his father *Ptolemy* in *Egypt*. He found *Onias*, the son of *Simon the Just*, in the pontificate at *Jerusalem*, who was very old, weak, inconsiderate, and covetous. And *Euergetes*, perceiving that the high priest had for many years kept back the annual tribute, sent one *Athenion*, an officer at court, to *Jerusalem*, to demand it, being a very large sum, with threats of sending an army to dispossess them of the country upon refusal.

This demand and threatening threw the whole nation into great confusion; and one *Joseph*, the high priest's nephew by his sister's side, rebuked his uncle sharply for his injustice and ill management of the public interest, proposed *Onias's* journey to *Alexandria*, as the best expedient, and, upon his uncle's refusal, offered to go in person to pacify the king's wrath, which was accepted by the high priest, and approved by the people, B. C. 226.

Joseph all this time had entertained *Athenion* in a most elegant manner at his own house, and at his departure loaded him with such valuable gifts, that when he arrived at *Alexandria*, he found the king prepared much in his favour to receive him, and made himself more acceptable by informing him concerning the revenues of *Cœlesyria* and *Phœnicia*, whose value he had inquired more perfectly from their farmers, with whom he had travelled to court part of the way; and was thereupon admitted the king's receiver general of *Cœlesyria*, *Phœnicia*, *Judea*, and *Samaria*. He immediately satisfied the king for his uncle's arrears with five hundred talents he borrowed at *Alexandria* on the credit of his new office, which he enjoyed twenty-two years, though he met with great opposition at his first collecting, till he had brought some of the ringleaders to exemplary punishment.

B. C. 221. All things were again composed at *Jerusalem*; and *Philopater* having succeeded his father *Ptolemy Euergetes* in *Egypt*, and defeated the army of *Antiochus the Great*, he in the fifth year of his reign took the tour of *Jerusalem* while he visited his conquests. But this was very unfortunate for the *Jews*. For *Philopater* being led by a vain curiosity to enter into the sanctuary and the holy of holies on the great day of expiation, B. C. 217, where no one but the high priest was allowed to enter, he was opposed by the deprecations and lamentations of the people; and when he would still advance beyond the inner court, he was seized with such a terror and consternation, that he was obliged to be carried back in a manner half dead. He recovered; but when he left the city, he vowed revenge. And accordingly, he was no sooner returned to *Alexandria* than he deprived the *Jews* of all their rights and privileges; ordered them to be stigmatized with a burn representing an ivy leaf, under pain of death, in honour of his god *Bacchus*; and excluded all persons from his presence that would not sacrifice to the god he worshipped. Then he commanded as many *Jews* as he could seize in *Egypt* to be brought and shut up in the *Hippodrome*, or place for horse-races, at *Alexandria*, to be destroyed by elephants. But God turned the wild beasts upon those that came to see the dreadful massacre, by which numbers of the spectators were slain; and so terrified the king and his subjects with other tokens of his displeasure and power, that *Philopater* immediately not only released the *Jews* from the *Hippodrome*, but restored the whole nation to their privileges, reversed every decree against them, and put those *Jews* to death who for fear of persecution had apostatized from their religion.

Ptolemy Philopater was succeeded, B. C. 204, by his son *Ptolemy Epiphanes*, then only five years old. This minority

Nehemiah and Malachi to the Birth of Christ.

gave *Antiochus the Great* an opportunity to regain *Calesyria* and *Palestine*: in which expedition the *Jews* had shown so much favour to *Antiochus*, that he granted them many favours, a liberty to live according to their own laws and religion, a prohibition to strangers to enter within the *sept* of the temple, &c. But as soon as *Ptolemy* was marriageable, he made peace with him, and gave him his daughter, with *Calesyria* and *Palestine* for her portion. On this occasion *Joseph*, who had been *Ptolemy's* receiver general in those provinces, and displaced by *Antiochus*, was restored.

Ptolemy in a short time had a son; and it being customary on such occasions for all the great officers of state to congratulate the king and queen, and to carry them presents, *Joseph*, whose age would not permit him to take so long a journey, sent his son *Hyrceanus*, B. C. 187, who, upon an unlimited credit given him by his father, when he was arrived at *Alexandria*, borrowed a thousand talents, or two hundred thousand pounds sterling, with which, buying a hundred beautiful boys for the king, and as many beautiful young maids for the queen, at the price of a talent per head, and presenting them each with a talent in their hands, and disposing of the remaining sum among the courtiers and great officers, he so obliged the king and queen, and all the court, that he found it easy to supplant his father, and obtained the king's commission for collecting the royal revenues in all the country beyond *Jordan*.

Hyrceanus, having thus abused his trust, went with a strong guard to execute his office; and being met by his brothers, killed two of them. He came to *Jerusalem*; but his father would not admit him to his presence, and he was shunned by every body. Upon the death of his father, which happened soon after, he endeavoured by force of arms to oust his brethren from the paternal estate. This disturbed the peace of *Jerusalem* for a while; till at last his brothers, being assisted by the high priest and the generality of the people, drove him over *Jordan*, where he lived in a strong castle, till he fell upon his own sword and killed himself to avoid the punishment with which *Antiochus Epiphanes*, upon his succeeding to the throne of *Syria*, threatened him. B. C. 175.

Antiochus the Great being slain by the inhabitants of *Elymais*, as he attempted by night to plunder the temple of *Jupiter Belus*, thereby to pay the *Romans* according to his agreement, his son *Seleucus Philopater* succeeded him in the provinces of *Syria*, *Judea*, &c., and resided at *Antioch*.

Seleucus, at his first advancement to the dominion of these provinces, continued his father's favours to the *Jews*; but being afterwards informed by one *Simon a Benjamite* that there was great treasure in the temple, he sent one *Heliodorus* to seize it, and to bring all the riches he could find therein to *Antioch*. *Heliodorus* attempted to execute this commission; but he was so terrified at the sight of an armed host of angels that appeared to defend the entrance of the sacred treasury, that he fell speechless to the ground; nor did he recover till the high priest interceded to God for him.

This same *Heliodorus* poisoned his sovereign *Seleucus*, hoping to obtain the kingdom; but his design was frustrated by *Eumenes*, king of *Pergamus*, and his brother *Attalus*, who set *Antiochus Epiphanes*, another son of *Antiochus the Great*, on the throne of *Syria*.

Epiphanes, at his accession to the throne, finding himself hard pressed by the *Romans*, endeavoured to raise their heavy tribute by all manner of exactions. Amongst other means he deposed the good and pious high priest, *Onias*, and sold the pontificate to his brother *Jason* for the yearly sum of three hundred and sixty talents; and afterwards he deposed *Jason*, and sold it to his brother *Menelaus* for three hundred talents more, B. C. 174.

Menelaus, having invaded the pontificate by these unjust means, and finding himself straitened to raise the annual payment according to contract, by the means of *Lysimachus*, another of his brothers, he robbed the temple of many gold vessels, which, being turned into money, he paid to the king; and bribed *Andronicus*, the governor of *Antioch*, to murder his brother *Onias*, lest at any time he should stand in his way. It is true that at the instance of the people *Andronicus* was seized and executed for his villany and murder, and *Lysimachus* was put to death by the mob at *Jerusalem*; yet *Menelaus* found means by bribery, not only to acquit himself, but to obtain sentence against, and even the execution of, the three

delegates that went from *Jerusalem* to prosecute him in the name of the *sanhedrin*.

But while *Antiochus* was engaged in the *Egyptian* war, *Jason*, on a false report that the king was dead, marched with a thousand men, surprised the city of *Jerusalem*, drove *Menelaus* into the castle, and cruelly put to the sword and to other kinds of death all those that he thought were his adversaries.

Immediately the news of this revolution and massacre reached *Antiochus*, he hastened to reduce the *Jews* to their obedience; and in his way, being informed that the inhabitants of *Jerusalem* had made great rejoicings at the report of his death, he was so provoked, that, taking the city by storm, B. C. 170, he slew forty thousand persons; and sold as many more for slaves to the neighbouring nations. He entered the *holy of holies*, sacrificed a sow upon the altar of burnt-offerings, and caused the broth or liquor thereof to be sprinkled all over the temple. He plundered the temple of as much gold and furniture as amounted to eight hundred talents of gold. Then, returning to *Antioch*, he made one *Philip*, a most barbarous and cruel man, governor of *Judea*; *Andronicus*, as bad a man, governor of *Samaria*; and continued *Menelaus*, the worst of all, in the pontificate. And, as if this was not sufficient to satisfy his rage, he not long after sent an army of two and twenty thousand men, under *Apollonius* his general, with commission to put all the men of *Jerusalem* to the sword, and to make slaves of the women and children; which was rigorously executed on a Sabbath day, so that none escaped but such as could hide themselves in caves, or reach the mountains by flight.

This cruelty soon after pursued the *Jews*, wherever dispersed: for by a general decree to oblige all people in his dominions to conform to the religion of the king, one *Athenaus*, a *Grecian* idolater, was pitched upon to receive and instruct all the *Jews* that would turn idolaters, and to punish with the most cruel deaths those who refused. It was at this time that the temple was dedicated to *Jupiter Olympius*; the books of the law were burned; and women, accused of having their children circumcised, were led about the streets with these children tied about their necks, and then both together cast headlong over the steepest part of the wall, B. C. 167; for many of them chose rather to die than to renounce their God; as the holy zeal and religious fortitude of the very aged and pious *Eleazar*, a chief doctor of the law, and of the heroine *Salomona* and her seven sons, do testify; whom neither the instruments of death could terrify, nor the allurements of the tyrant could persuade, to forfeit their interest with the Almighty, either by idolatry or dissimulation.

Matthias, great grandson of *Asmonaus*, and a priest of the first course, retired with his five sons, *John*, *Simon*, *Judas*, *Eleazar*, and *Jonathan*, from the persecution at *Jerusalem*, to a little place called *Modin*, in the tribe of *Dan*. But as soon as they were discovered, *Antiochus* sent one *Appelles* to that place, to oblige all the inhabitants, on pain of death, to turn idolaters. This officer delivered his commission by endeavouring to persuade *Matthias* to embrace idolatry, tendering to him the king's favour, and promising him great riches; which the good priest not only scornfully rejected, but slew the first *Jew* that dared to approach the idolatrous altar; and then, turning upon the king's commissioner, he despatched him and all his attendants, with the assistance of his sons and those that were with them. After this he put himself at the head of as many *Jews* as he could collect; and, having broken down the idols and the altars of the heathens, retired with them into the mountains. Here, as he took measures for their defence, he was joined by a numerous party of *Assideans*; a valiant people, who practised great hardships and mortifications, and were resolved to lay down their lives for the recovery of the temple. By these, and the accession of great numbers of other *Jews*, *Matthias* found himself in a capacity to take the field; but as their mistaken notion about resting on the Sabbath day had been one great cause of their being surprised by their enemies, and brought many great misfortunes upon them, because they would not defend themselves on that day from their enemies, he caused it to be unanimously agreed and decreed, that it was lawful, and that they might defend themselves, and repel force by force, on the Sabbath day, should they be attacked.

After this decree had passed, with the approbation of the priests and elders, *Matthias* left his lurking-places, marched

Epitome of the Jewish History from the time of

round the cities of *Judah*, pulled down the heathen altars, restored the true worship and circumcision, and cut off both the apostates and persecutors that fell in his way, till death summoned him to immortality, in the hundred and forty-seventh year of his age.

When he found death approaching, he exhorted his five sons to persevere in the cause of God, as he had begun; and he appointed his son *Judas* his successor in the command of the army; and *Simon* to be their counsellor, B. C. 166. He was buried at *Modin* with great lamentation of all *Israel*.

Judas, who had signalized himself on former occasions for his great valour, was distinguished by the title *Maccabeus*; and having taken the command of his people upon him, he prosecuted the good work of reformation begun by his father, and took all the measures he was able, by fortifying towns, building castles, and placing strong garrisons, to maintain the liberty and religion of his country against all opposition.

Apollonius was sent by *Antiochus* to march an army of *Samaritans* against him; but he was killed, and his troops defeated and entirely routed, after a great slaughter, by our young general, who, finding *Apollonius's* sword among the spoils, took it for his own use, and generally fought with it ever after.

This news having reached *Calosyria*, *Seron*, deputy-governor of that province, marched with all the forces he could collect to revenge the death of *Apollonius*; but he met with the same fate.

Antiochus was so enraged at these defeats, that he immediately ordered forty thousand foot, seven thousand horse, and a great number of auxiliaries, made up of the neighbouring nations and apostate *Jews*, to march against *Judea*, under the command of *Ptolemy Macron*, *Nicanor*, and *Gorgias*, three eminent commanders, B. C. 162.

Upon their advancing as far as *Emmaus*, about seven miles from *Jerusalem*, *Judas*, who may be supposed at that time besieging or at least blocking up *Jerusalem*, then in the hands of the heathen, retired to *Mizpeh*. Here the whole army addressed themselves to God. *Judas* exhorted them most pathetically to fight for their religion, laws, and liberties; but at last, giving those leave to withdraw from his army that had built houses, or betrothed wives within the year, or that were in any degree fearful, he presently found himself at the head of no more than three thousand men.

However, he was resolved to give the enemy battle. In the mean time God ordained him an easy victory; for while *Gorgias* was detached with five thousand foot and one thousand horse to surprise his little army by night, *Judas*, being informed of the design, marched by another way, fell upon the camp in the absence of *Gorgias*, killed three thousand men, put the rest to flight, and seized the camp. *Gorgias*, not finding the *Jews* in their camp, proceeded to the mountains, supposing they were fled thither for safety. But not meeting with them there, he was much surprised in his return at what had happened in his absence; and his army, hearing that *Judas* waited to give them a warm reception in the plains, flung down their arms and fled. *Judas* in the pursuit killed six thousand more, and wounded and maimed most of the rest. This victory opened to him the gates of *Jerusalem*, where he and his army celebrated the next day, which was a *Sabbath*, with great devotion and thanksgiving.

Timotheus and *Bacchides*, governors or lieutenants under *Antiochus*, marched immediately to the assistance of *Gorgias*; but they fell a sacrifice to the valour and conduct of *Judas*, who, by the spoils taken from the enemy, was enabled the better to carry on the war.

This defeat was succeeded by another of *Lysias*, the governor of all the country beyond the *Euphrates*. He had penetrated as far as *Bethzura*, a strong fortress about twenty miles from *Jerusalem*, threatening to destroy the country with an army of sixty thousand foot and five thousand horse. But he was defeated also by *Judas* with ten thousand men only.

This victory gave him some respite; and accordingly he restored the temple to the true worship of God, removed all the profanations, built an altar of *unheaven stones*, and replaced the furniture that *Antiochus* had carried away, out of the gold and other rich spoils taken in this war. Thus he dedicated the temple again, and ordained that a feast of dedication should be kept annually, in commemoration thereof for ever, about the 20th of November.

His next care was to subdue the fortress on Mount *Ara*, which *Apollonius* had erected to command the temple; and being yet in the power of the heathens, gave them great opportunities to annoy the *Jews* that went to worship in the temple. But not having men enough to spare to form a blockade, he silenced it by another fortification, which he erected on the mountain of the temple.

When this revolt and success of the *Jews* reached *Antiochus*, in his expedition into *Persia*, he threatened utterly to destroy the whole nation, and to make *Jerusalem* the common place of burial to all the *Jews*. But God visited him with a sudden and sore disease. He at first was afflicted with grievous torments in his bowels; his *privy parts* were ulcerated and filled with an innumerable quantity of vermin; and the smell was so offensive that he became nauseous to himself and all about him. Then his mind was so tormented with direful spectres and apparitions of evil spirits, and the remorse of his wicked life and profanations gnawed him so grievously, that he at last acknowledged the justice of God in his punishment, and offered up many vows and promises of a full reparation in case he recovered. But God would not hear him; therefore, when his body was almost half consumed with abominable ulcers, he died under the most horrid torments of body and mind, in the twelfth year of his reign.

Judas Maccabeus began now to consider how the government should be fixed, and therefore, in a general assembly held at *Maspha*, he revived the ancient order, and appointed rulers over thousands, hundreds, fifties, and tens. And it is also probable that he constituted the high court of *sanhedrin*, in which was a settled *Nasi*, president or prince, who was the high priest for the time being; an *Abbethdin*, or father of the house of judgment, who was the president's deputy; and a *Chacan*, or the wise man, who was sub-deputy. The other members were called *elders* or *senators*, men of untainted birth, good learning, and profound knowledge in the law, both priests and laymen. And they in particular were empowered to decide all private difficult controversies, all religious affairs, and all important matters of state.

This was properly the senate or great council of the nation, which grew into great power under the administration of the *Asmonean* princes, and was in great authority in the days of our Saviour's ministry.

Lysias, who had been so shamefully routed by *Judas*, having the care of *Antiochus's* son, who was called *Antiochus Eupator*, and only nine years old, set him on the throne, and seized the government and tuition of the young king into his own hands, and immediately combined with the neighbouring *Idumeans* and other nations, enemies to *Judah*, to unite in an attempt utterly to destroy and extirpate the whole race of *Israel*.

When *Judas* was informed of this confederacy, he resolved to prevent their intentions, and to carry the war into *Idumea*. Thus he entered their country by *Acrabaten*, a canton of *Judea*, near the southern extremity of the *Dead Sea*, and slew there twenty thousand of them. Then falling upon the children of *Bea*, another tribe of the *Idumeans*, he killed twenty thousand more, routed their army, and took their strong holds. Hence passing over *Jordan* into the land of the *Ammonites*, he defeated them in several engagements, slew great numbers of them, and took the city *Jahazah*, at the foot of Mount *Gilead*, near the brook *Jazah*; and so returned home.

After his return into *Judea*, one *Timotheus*, a governor in those parts, pretended to follow him with a numerous army. But *Judas* fell upon him; and having overthrown him with a very great slaughter, pursued him to the city *Gazara*, in the tribe of *Ephraim*, which he took; and he slew both *Timotheus* and his brother *Chereas*, governor of that city, and *Apollonaphes*, another great captain of the *Syrian* forces.

This success stirred up the jealousy of the heathen nations about *Gilead*, who fell upon the *Jews* in the land of *Tob*; and, having slain one thousand, took their goods, carried their wives and children captives, and drove the residue to seek for refuge and security in the strong fortress *Dathema*, in *Gilead*. But *Timotheus*, the son of him slain at *Gazara*, shut them up with a great army, and besieged them, while the inhabitants of *Tyre*, *Sidon*, and *Ptolemais*, were contriving to cut off all the *Jews* that lived in *Galilee*.

Judas, in this critical juncture, by the advice of the *sanhedrin*, dividing his army into three parts, he and his brothers

Nehemiah and Malachi to the Birth of Christ.

Jonathan marched with *eight thousand* men to the relief of the *Gileadites*; his brother marched with *three thousand* into *Galilee*; and his brother *Joseph* was left with the command of the remainder to protect *Jerusalem* and the country round, and to remain wholly on the *defensive*, till *Judas* and *Simon* should return.

In their march to *Gilead*, *Judas* and *Jonathan* attacked *Bossora*, a town of the *Edomites*, slew all the males, plundered it, released a great number of *Jews* reserved to be put to death as soon as *Dathema* should be taken, and burned the city. When they arrived before *Dathema*, which was by a forced march in the night, the brothers gave *Timotheus* so sudden and violent an assault, that they put his army to flight, and slew *eight thousand* in the pursuit. And wherever he came and found any *Jews* oppressed or imprisoned, he released them in the same manner as he did at *Bossora*.

At the same time *Simon* defeated the enemy several times in *Galilee*, drove them out of the country, and pursued them with very great slaughter to the gates of *Ptolemais*. But *Joseph*, contrary to his orders, leaving *Jerusalem*, was put to flight by *Gorgias*, governor of *Syria*, and lost *two thousand* men in that ill-projected expedition, against *Jamnia*, a seaport on the *Mediterranean*.

Lysias by this time had assembled an army of *eight hundred thousand* men, *eighty elephants*, and all the horse of the kingdom, and marched in person against the *Hebrew* conqueror. *Judas* met him at the siege of *Bethzura*, gave him battle, slew *eleven thousand* foot, *one thousand six hundred* horse, and put the rest to flight.

This victory was happily attended with a peace between *Judas* and *Lysias*, in the name of the young king; by which the heathen decree of uniformity made by *Epiphanes* was rescinded, and the *Jews* permitted to live according to their own laws.

However, this peace was soon broke by the people of *Joppa* and *Jamnia*; but *Judas* was no sooner informed that they had cruelly treated and murdered the *Jews* that lived amongst them, but he fell upon *Joppa* by night, burned their shipping, and put all to the sword that had escaped the fire; and he set fire to the haven of *Jamnia*, and burned all the ships in it.

Timotheus also, who had fled before this conqueror, was discontented with the peace, and gathered an army of *one hundred and twenty thousand* foot, and *two thousand five hundred* horse, in order to oppress the *Jews* in *Gilead*. But when the news of this armament reached *Judas*, he marched against him; and after he had defeated a strong party of wandering *Arabs*, and made peace with them; taken the city *Caspia*, which was *Heshbon* in the tribe of *Reuben*; slain the inhabitants; destroyed the place; taken *Caraca* also, and put its garrison of *ten thousand* men to the sword, he came up with *Timotheus* near *Raphon* on the river *Jabbok*, gave him battle, slew *thirty thousand* of his men, took him prisoner, pursued the remainder of his army to *Carnion* in *Arabia*; took that city also, and slew *twenty-five thousand* more of *Timotheus's* forces; but gave him his life and liberty, on the promise that he would release all the *Jeirish* captives throughout his dominions.

As he returned to *Jerusalem* he stormed the strong city of *Ephron*, well garrisoned by *Lysias*, put *twenty-five thousand* people to the sword; plundered it, and razed it to the ground; because the people refused to grant him a passage through it. This campaign was concluded with a day of thanksgiving in the temple at *Jerusalem*.

Thus *Judas*, finding himself disengaged from the treaty of peace by these hostilities, carried the war into the south of *Idumea*; dismantled *Hebron*, the metropolis thereof; passed into the land of the *Philistines*, took *Azotus* or *Ashdod*, destroyed their idols, plundered their country, and returned to *Judea*, to reduce the fortress of *Acra*, which was still in the hands of the king of *Syria*, and was very troublesome in time of war to those that resorted to the temple.

Judas prepared for a regular siege: but *Antiochus*, being informed of its distress, marched to its relief with an army of *one hundred and ten thousand* foot, *twenty thousand* horse, *thirty-two elephants* with castles on their backs full of archers, and *three hundred* armed chariots of war. In his way through *Idumea*, he laid siege to *Bethzura*, which at last was forced to surrender, after *Judas*, who had marched to its relief, had killed *four thousand* of the enemy by surprise in the night; lost his brother *Eleazar* in battle, crushed to death by an

elephant that he had stabbed; and was forced to retreat and shut himself and his friends up in the temple.

The king and *Lysias* were both present in this army of the *Syrians*; and would have compelled *Judas* to surrender, had not *Philip*, whom *Epiphanes* had upon his death-bed appointed guardian of his son, taken this opportunity of their absence to seize upon *Antioch*, and to take upon him the government of the *Syrian* empire.

Upon this news *Lysias* struck up a peace immediately with *Judas*, upon honourable and advantageous terms to the *Jeirish* nation. But though it was ratified by oath, *Eupater* ordered the fortifications of the temple to be demolished.

It was in this war that *Menelaus*, the wicked high priest, fell into disgrace with *Lysias*, while he was prompting the heathen barbarity to destroy his own people: for being accused and convicted of being the author and fomentor of this *Jeirish* expedition, *Lysias* ordered him to be carried to *Berthæa*, a town in *Syria*; and there to be cast into a high tower of *ashes*, in which there was a wheel which continually stirred up and raised the *ashes* about the criminal, till he was suffocated, and died. This was a punishment among the *Persians* for criminals in high life. This wicked high priest was succeeded at the promotion of *Antiochus Eupater*, by one *Alcimus*, a man altogether as wicked as his immediate predecessor.

Eupater returned home, and by an easy battle killed the usurper *Philip*, and quelled the insurrection in his favour. But it was not so with *Demetrius*, the son of *Seleucus Philopater*, who, being now come to maturity, claimed the kingdom in right of his father, elder brother to *Epiphanes*.

Demetrius had been sent to *Rome* as a hostage, in exchange for his uncle *Antiochus Epiphanes*, in the very year that his father died. *Antiochus*, returning in the very nick of time, was declared king, in prejudice to the right of *Demetrius*. And though *Demetrius* had often solicited the assistance of the *Roman* senate, under whom he was educated, to restore him to his kingdom, reasons of state swayed with them rather to confirm *Eupater*, a *minor*, in the government, than to assert the right of one of a mature understanding. Yet, though he failed in this application, *Demetrius* resolved to throw himself upon Providence. To which end, leaving *Rome incog.*, *Demetrius* got safe to *Tripolis*, in *Syria*; where he gave out that he was sent, and would be supported by the *Romans*, to take possession of his father's kingdom. This stratagem had its desired effect; every one deserted from *Eupater* to *Demetrius*; and the very soldiers seized on *Eupater* and *Lysias*, and would have delivered them into his hands. But *Demetrius* thought it more politic not to see them; and having ordered them to be put to death, was presently settled in the possession of the whole kingdom.

During this interval the *Jews* enjoyed a profound peace, but having refused to acknowledge *Alcimus* their high priest, because he had *apostatized* in the time of the persecution, *Alcimus* addressed the new king, *Demetrius*, implored his protection against *Judas Maccabeus*, and so exasperated him against the whole body of his party by false representations, that *Demetrius* ordered *Bacchides* to march an army into *Judea*, and to confirm *Alcimus* in the pontificate.

Alcimus was also commissioned with *Bacchides* to carry on the war in *Judea*, who upon the promise of a safe conduct, having got the scribes and doctors of the law into their power, put *sixty* of them to death in one day. *Bacchides* left him in possession with some forces for his support; with which he committed many murders, and did much mischief; and at last obtained another army from *Demetrius*, under the command of *Nicanor*, to destroy *Judas*; to disperse his followers, and the more effectually to support the said *Alcimus* in his post of high priest.

Nicanor, who had experienced the valour of *Judas*, proposed a compromise: but *Alcimus*, expecting more advantage to himself by a war, beat the king off it; so that *Nicanor* was obliged to execute the first order. The war was carried on with various success, till *Nicanor* was slain in a pitched battle near a village called *Bethoron*; and his whole army of *thirty-five thousand* men, casting down their arms, were to a man cut off in the flight.

This victory was followed with a day of thanksgiving, which was established to be continued every year under the name of the anniversary day of solemn thanksgiving.

Judas, observing that the *Syrians* paid no regard to any

treaties, thought that, by making a league with the *Romans*, his nation would be much better secured against such a perfidious people. Therefore he sent *Jason* and *Eupolemus* to *Rome*, who soon obtained the ratification of a league of mutual defence between them, and a letter to *Demetrius*, requiring him, upon the peril of having war denounced against him, to desist from giving the Jews any more uneasiness and trouble.

This, however, proved of no service. For while this league was negotiating, *Demetrius* sent *Bacchides* and *Alcimus* a second time into *Judea* with a numerous army to revenge the defeat and death of *Nicanor*. At this time *Judas* had no more than three thousand men to oppose them; and of these all but eight hundred deserted their general, at the report of the number and strength of their enemies. Yet *Judas* refused to yield up the cause of God; and being followed by that handful of brave men, he charged and broke the right wing, where *Bacchides* commanded in person, and pursued them as far as the mountains of *Azotus*; and must have gained a complete victory, had not his little army been followed and encompassed by the left wing. But being surrounded with an exceeding great force, the *Jews* sold their lives at a dear rate: *Judas* was killed, and then such as survived him were forced to flee away.

His body was carried off by his brothers *Simon* and *Jonathan*, and buried in the sepulchres of his ancestors, at *Modin*, with great funeral honour, as he deserved.

Bacchides, after his success, seized on the whole country, and used the adherents of the *Maccabees* so inhumanly, that *Jonathan* was necessitated to retire at the head of his distressed countrymen to the wilderness of *Tekoa*. This little army encamped with a morass on one side, and the river *Jordan* on the other. *Bacchides* pursued them; secured the pass of their encampment; and though he attacked them on the Sabbath day, he lost a thousand men in the assault, before the *Maccabees* broke; and then, being overpowered by numbers, they threw themselves into the river, and escaped by swimming to the other side, without being pursued.

About this time (B. C. 160) *Alcimus*, the wicked pontiff, died suddenly of a palsy; and *Demetrius*, having received the senatorial letter from *Rome*, commanding him to desist from vexing the *Jews*, recalled *Bacchides*; so that *Jonathan* found himself in a condition to bring his affairs into better order. But this state of rest lasted only for two years; for the malcontents invited *Bacchides* to return with his army, under a promise to support his enterprise, and to seize *Jonathan*. But before this association could take place, *Jonathan* had information of it, took fifty of the principal conspirators, and put them to death. And when *Bacchides* arrived with his great army, *Jonathan* and his brother *Simon* gave him such uneasiness, and so artfully distressed and harassed his army, without giving him any pitched battle, that *Bacchides* grew weary of his undertaking, put several of those that invited him to that expedition to death, and at last made peace with the *Maccabees*, restored all his prisoners, and swore never more to molest the *Jews*, B. C. 158.

When *Jonathan* found himself in quiet possession of *Judea*, and that there was no more to fear from *Bacchides*, he punished the apostate *Jews* with death, reformed the Church and state, and rebuilt the walls about the temple and city of *Jerusalem*. And soon after, the high priesthood having been vacant seven years, he put on the pontifical robe, at the nomination of *Alexander*, who, by the assistance of the *Roman* senate, and the management of one *Heracleides*, claimed the crown of *Syria* in right of his pretended father *Antiochus Epiphanes*.

Jonathan, though *Demetrius* made him more advantageous offers, suspected that these promises were not real, but only to serve the present purpose, and accepted *Alexander's* proposals; which was so acceptable to the new king, that when he had beaten and slain *Demetrius*, and made himself master of the whole *Syrian* monarchy, he invited *Jonathan* to his marriage with *Cleopatra*, daughter of *Ptolemy*, king of *Egypt*; and, besides great personal honours, conferred on him the post of general of all his forces in *Judea*, and chief sewer of his household, B. C. 153.

However, this prosperity was soon disturbed by *Apollonius*, governor of *Coelosyria*, who, taking part with *Demetrius*, the son of *Antiochus* the late king, who had concealed himself with his brother *Antiochus* in *Crete*, during the late troubles, was now landed in *Celena* with an army of mercenaries, and

had marched with an army as far as *Tamnia*, challenging *Jonathan* to give him battle. *Jonathan* marched out with a body of ten thousand men; took *Joppa* in sight of the enemy; gave *Apollonius's* battle, beat him, and pursued his broken forces to *Azotus*, where he destroyed eight thousand men, the temple of *Dagon*, and the city, with fire and sword, which engaged *Alexander's* affections so much, that he gave him the golden buckle, (a distinguished mark of the royal family of *Persia*), and the city and territories of *Ecron*.

After this succeeded a surprising revolution in *Syria*. *Alexander* had called to his assistance his father-in-law *Ptolemy Philometer*, who, suspecting that his son *Alexander* had conspired his death, carried off his daughter *Cleopatra*; gave her to *Demetrius*, *Alexander's* competitor; then, turning his arms upon *Alexander*, settled *Demetrius* upon the throne of his ancestors; and, after gaining a complete victory, forced him to flee into *Arabia*, where *Zabdiel*, the king of the country, cut off his head, and sent it to *Ptolemy*, B. C. 146.

This *Demetrius* took the style of *Nicanor*, or Conqueror; and though he summoned *Jonathan* to appear before him to answer certain accusations, the high priest found means to gain his favour; and not only a confirmation of former, but a grant of additional privileges; which, with the promise to withdraw the heathen garrison from *Acra*, so recommended him to *Jonathan*, that, when *Demetrius* was in danger of being murdered by the inhabitants of *Antioch*, he marched three thousand men to the king's assistance, burned a great part of the city, slew one hundred thousand of the inhabitants with fire and sword, and obliged the rest to throw themselves upon the king's mercy. Yet this service, and his promise also, was presently forgot by *Demetrius*, when he thought the storm was blown over; and, he would, on the contrary, have certainly obliged him, under pain of military execution, to pay the usual taxes and tribute paid by his predecessors, had he not been prevented by the treason of a discontented courtier, whose name was *Tryphon*.

Tryphon (B. C. 144) at first declared for, and set *Antiochus Theos*, the son of the late *Alexander*, on the throne of *Syria*, after he had vanquished *Demetrius*, and forced him to retire into *Seleucia*. *Jonathan*, for his own interest, declared for the new king; by which he obtained a confirmation of the pontificate, &c., and his brother *Simon* was made commander of all his forces from *Tyre* to *Egypt*.

As soon as *Demetrius* heard of *Jonathan's* revolt, he marched to chastise him for it; but it turned to his loss; for he was repulsed twice, and lost *Gaza*, with all the country as far as *Damascus*, and *Joppa* in the land of the *Philistines*.

Tryphon intended now to pull off the mask; but not daring to attempt so foul a crime till *Jonathan* could be removed, prevailed with him to disband his army, and to accompany him with one thousand men only to *Ptolemais*; where he was no sooner entered, but his men were put to the sword, and *Jonathan* put under an arrest. Then, marching his army into *Judea*, he proposed to restore him, on condition of one hundred talents; and that his two sons should be given for hostages of their father's fidelity. *Jonathan* was persuaded to comply with this demand: but the villain not only caused them and their father to be put to death, but having also murdered *Antiochus* privately, he assumed the title of king of *Syria*.

Simon, (B. C. 143,) hearing that his brother was murdered, and buried at *Bascama*, in *Gilead*, sent and brought him thence, and buried him under a curious monument of white wrought and polished marble, at *Modin*. And after he was admitted governor in his stead, he offered his service to *Demetrius*, then at *Laodicea*; who, on condition that the *Jews* would assist him in the recovery of his crown, conceded to him the high priesthood and principality, and granted the people many privileges.

But *Demetrius* being about this time persuaded to head the *Elymaean*, *Parthian*, and *Bactrian* revolvers against *Mithridates*, king of *Parthia*, *Simon* applied himself to fortifying his cities; and reduced the fortress of *Acra*; which he not only took, but even levelled the mount on which it was built.

Mithridates (B. C. 141) vanquished *Demetrius*; and after he had taken him prisoner, gave him his daughter *Rhodagrina* in marriage; which so exasperated his wife *Cleopatra*, then shut up in *Seleucia*, that she offered herself and the kingdom to *Antiochus*, his brother, B. C. 139, then in *Crete*. *Antiochus*

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accepted the proposal : and upon his landing in *Syria* with an army of mercenaries, he was so strengthened with deserters from *Tryphon's* forces, that he drove him into *Apamea*, near the mouth of the *Orontes*, and took him and put him to death.

Thus *Antiochus* became possessed of his father's throne ; though not without the assistance of *Simon*, whom he had promised to reward with many new privileges. But he no sooner found himself delivered from all opposition, than he forgot his promises ; and, on the contrary, demanded the restoring of *Joppa* and *Gazara*, &c., or a thousand talents in lieu of them.

Simon refused to comply ; and *Antiochus* sent *Cendebeus* with an army to force him. *Simon*, now very old, attended by his sons *Judas* and *John Hyrcanus*, put him to flight at the first onset, and killed a great number of the enemy in the pursuit. After this, *Simon*, and his sons *Judas* and *Mattathias*, B. C. 135, being peridiously murdered by *Ptolemy*, *Simon's* son-in law, whom he had made governor of the plains of *Jericho*, at an entertainment prepared for them in the castle of *Jericho*, with a design to usurp the government of *Judea* to himself, sent a party to *Gazara* to seize *John Hyrcanus* also. But he was informed, and so prepared to receive them, that he despatched the intended murderers ; and hastening to *Jerusalem*, secured both the city and the temple, where he was declared his father's successor in the pontificate and principality of the *Jews*.

Antiochus thought to serve himself of these distractions, and accordingly marched a large army into *Judea* ; and after he had driven *Hyrcanus* into *Jerusalem*, obliged him to accept of a peace upon the hard terms of delivering up their arms, dismantling *Jerusalem*, paying a tribute for *Joppa*, &c., held by the *Jews* out of *Judea*, and five hundred talents to buy off the rebuilding of *Acra*.

Hyrcanus accompanied *Antiochus* to the *Parthian* war, in which he signalized himself with great renown. He returned home at the end of the year. But *Antiochus*, who chose to winter in the *East*, was with his whole army destroyed in one night by the natives, who, taking the advantage of their separate quarters all over the country, rose on them, and cut their throats in cold blood : so that *Antiochus* himself was slain, and out of four hundred thousand persons, of which his army consisted, scarce a man escaped to carry home the news of this massacre.

Phraortes, the king of *Parthia*, having suffered much by this invasion of *Antiochus*, endeavoured to get quit of him by sending his prisoner *Demetrius Nicanor* into *Syria*, to recover his own kingdom ; so that when the news came of *Antiochus's* death, he was without more delay reinstated on the throne. But his tyrannical proceedings presently raised him up a new pretender to the crown, (B. C. 127,) one *Alexander Zabina*, the pretended son of *Alexander Balas*, who, by the assistance of *Ptolemy Physcon*, king of *Egypt*, defeated him in the field ; and, taking him prisoner in *Tyre*, put him to death.

Zabina being raised to the throne of *Syria* by the king of *Egypt*, *Ptolemy* expected that he should hold it in homage from him ; and, upon his refusal, gave his daughter *Tryphæna* to *Antiochus Gryphus*, the son of *Nicanor*, whom he made king of *Syria*, and pursued *Zabina* till he got him into his hands, and put him to death.

Hyrcanus, in the midst of these revolutions, shook off the *Syrian* yoke. He built the famous tower of *Baris* upon a steep rock. He took several cities on the borders of *Judea*, amongst which was *Shechem*, the chief seat of the *Samaritans*, (B. C. 130,) and destroyed the temple on Mount *Gerizim*. He extended his conquests over the *Idumeans*, (B. C. 129,) who were prevailed on to embrace the *Jewish* religion ; so that from this time they exchanged the name of *Idumeans* or *Edomites* for that of *Jews*. He renewed the alliance with the senate of *Rome*, and obtained greater privileges and advantages than his nation ever had before ; and concluded his military operations with the siege and utter destruction of *Samaria*, under the conduct of his sons *Aristobulus* and *Antigonus*.

After these great actions, *Hyrcanus* enjoyed full quiet from all foreign wars ; and had nothing to trouble him at home, but the false insinuations of the Pharisee *Eleazar*, who declared that his mother was a captive taken in the wars, and that, therefore, he was incapable of holding the high priesthood. *Hyrcanus* had been educated in this sect : but one *Jonathan*,

an intimate friend of his, and a *Sadducee*, took this opportunity to draw him over to his own sect ; which he effected so sincerely, that *Hyrcanus* renounced the Pharisees for ever, abrogated their traditional constitutions, and made it penal for any one to observe them. Yet he was an excellent governor ; and, dying in the thirtieth year of his administration, left five sons : but the high priesthood and sovereignty he left to *Judas Aristobulus*, his eldest son, B. C. 107.

Aristobulus (B. C. 107) was the first since the captivity that put on the diadem, and assumed the title of king : but he was of that suspicious and cruel disposition, that he cast his own mother into prison, and starved her to death, imprisoned all his brethren except *Antigonus*, whom at last he ordered to be murdered in a fit of jealousy, B. C. 106 : of which, however, he repented, and gave up the ghost in great anxiety of mind, after a reign of no more than one year ; though in that time *Antigonus* had reduced the *Idumeans* to his obedience, and forced them to conform to the religion of the *Jews*. At this time *Pompey* and *Cicero* were born.

Alexander Jannæus, his third brother, was released from his confinement by *Salome*, *Aristobulus's* widow. The like favour was also extended to his two other brothers. But as soon as *Jannæus* was settled on the throne, he put one of them to death under a suspicion of treason, and he took *Absalom* the younger into his favour.

This *Alexander* (B. C. 105) attempted to extend his dominions by new conquests. But in his attempts against *Ptolemais* and *Ptolemy Lathyrus*, who came to the assistance of *Zoius* and the *Gazæans*, he lost a fine army, and was reduced to sue for protection from *Cleopatra*, who had seized upon *Egypt*, and obliged her son *Lathyrus* to be contented with the island of *Crete*.

Cleopatra, at first, was inclined to take advantage of *Alexander's* misfortunes, and to seize upon him and his dominions ; but *Ananias*, one of her generals, by birth a *Jew*, and a relation to *Alexander*, dissuaded her from so unjust a design, and obtained her protection for him.

Nevertheless *Alexander's* martial spirit sought out new employments. His country being clear of foreign forces, he attacked and took *Gadara* and *Amathus* in *Syria*. But being followed by *Theodorus*, prince of *Philadelphia*, who had laid up his treasure at *Amathus*, he lost his plunder, ten thousand men, and all his baggage, B. C. 101.

This did not deter him from attempting the reduction of *Gaza* ; which, however, he could not have taken, had it not been treacherously surrendered to him by *Lysimachus*, the governor's brother. Here *Alexander*, ordering his soldiers to kill, plunder, and destroy, was the author of a sad scene of barbarity, and reduced that ancient and famous city to ruin and desolation.

After his return from this carnage, he was grossly insulted by a mob at home, while he was offering the usual sacrifices on the feast of tabernacles. But he made the people pay dearly for it ; for he fell upon them with his soldiers, and slew six thousand. And from this time he took into his pay six thousand mercenaries from *Psidia* and *Cilicia*, who always attended his person, and kept off the people while he officiated.

B. C. 101. All being again quieted at home, *Alexander* marched against the *Moabites* and *Ammonites*, and made them tributaries. In his return he took possession of *Amathus*, which *Theodorus* had evacuated ; but he lost most of his army, and was very near losing his own life in an ambuscade which *Thedus*, an *Arabian* king, had laid for him near *Gadara*. This raised fresh discontents among his subjects, and new troubles at home, which were attended with the most unheard-of barbarities. They were not able to overpower him ; but his wickedness had so provoked them that nothing but his blood could satisfy them ; and at length, being assisted by *Demetrius Eucharus*, king of *Damascus*, they entirely routed him, so that he was forced to consult his own safety by fleeing to the mountains.

His misfortune was the cause of six thousand of his rebel subjects deserting him ; which, when *Demetrius* perceived, he withdrew, and left the revolvers to fight their own battle. After this separation *Alexander* gained several advantages ; and at last, having cut the major part off in a decisive battle, he took eight hundred of the rebels in *Bethome*, whom he carried to *Jerusalem* ; and having first killed their wives and

Epitome of the Jewish History from the time of

children before their faces, he ordered them all to be crucified in one day, before him and his wives and concubines, whom he had invited to a feast at the place of execution. Then, resolving to revenge himself on the king of *Damascus*, he made war on him for three years successively, and took several places; when, returning home, he was received with great respect by his subjects.

His next expedition was against the castle of *Ragaba*, in the country of the *Gerasens*, where he was seized with a quartan ague, which proved his death, B. C. 79. His queen *Alexandra*, by his own advice, concealed it till the castle was taken; and then, carrying him to *Jerusalem*, she gave his body to the leaders of the Pharisees, to be disposed of as they should think proper; and told them, as her husband had appointed her regent during the minority of her children, she would do nothing in the administration without their advice and help.

This address to the Pharisees so much gained their esteem that they not only settled the queen dowager in the government, but were very lavish in their encomiums on her deceased husband, whom they honoured with more than ordinary pomp and solemnity at his funeral.

The Pharisees having now the management of the queen regent, and of *Hyrcanus* and *Aristobulus*, her sons by *Alexander*, had all the laws against Pharisaism repealed and abolished, recalled all the exiles, and demanded justice against those that had advised the crucifixion of the eight hundred rebels.

The queen made her eldest son, *Hyrcanus*, high priest. But *Aristobulus* was not contented to live a private life; and therefore, as soon as his mother seemed to decline, he meditated in what manner he might usurp the sovereignty from his brother, at her decease; and he had taken such measures beforehand, that upon the death of his mother he found himself strong enough to attempt the crown, though *Alexandra* had declared *Hyrcanus* her successor. The two armies met in the plains of *Jericho*; but *Hyrcanus*, being deserted by most of his forces, was obliged to resign his crown and pontificate to *Aristobulus*, and promise to live peaceably upon his private fortune.

This resignation was a subject of great discontent to some of *Hyrcanus's* courtiers, among whom was *Antipater*, father to *Herod the Great*, who persuaded *Hyrcanus* to fly to *Aretas*, king of *Arabia*, who, on certain conditions, supplied him with fifty thousand men, with which *Hyrcanus* entered *Judea*, and gained a complete victory over *Aristobulus*. But while he besieged him in the temple, *Aristobulus*, with the promise of a large sum of money, engaged *Pompey*, the general of the *Roman* army, then before *Damascus*, to oblige *Aretas* to withdraw his forces; but *Aristobulus*, though he was for the present delivered from his brother's rage, prevaricated so with *Pompey*, that he at last confined *Aristobulus* in chains, took *Jerusalem* sword in hand, retrenched the dignity and power of the principality, destroyed the fortifications, ordered an annual tribute to be paid to the *Romans*, and restored *Hyrcanus* to the pontificate, and made him prince of the country, but would not permit him to wear the diadem.

Pompey, having thus settled the government of *Judea*, returned in his way to *Rome* with *Aristobulus*, his sons *Alexander* and *Antigonus*, and two of his daughters, to adorn his triumph.

Alexander found means to escape, by the way, and about three years after arrived in *Judea*, and raised some disturbance; but he was defeated in all his attempts by *Gabinus*, the *Roman* governor in *Syria*, who, after this, coming to *Jerusalem*, confirmed *Hyrcanus* in the high priesthood, but removed the civil administration from the *sanhedrin* into five courts of justice of his own erecting, according to the number of five provinces, into which he had divided the whole land.

When *Aristobulus* had lain five years prisoner at *Rome*, he with his son escaped into *Judea*, and endeavoured to raise fresh trouble; but *Gabinus* soon took them again; and being remanded to *Rome*, the father was kept close confined, but the children were released.

It was about this time, B. C. 48, that the civil war between *Pompey* and *Cæsar* broke out; and when *Aristobulus* was on the point of setting out, by *Cæsar's* interest, to take the command of an army in order to secure *Judea* from *Pompey's* attempts, he was poisoned by some of *Pompey's* party.

When *Cæsar* was returned from the *Alexandrian* war, he was much solicited to depose *Hyrcanus* in favour of *Antigonus*, the surviving son of *Aristobulus*; but *Cæsar* not only confirmed *Hyrcanus* in the high priesthood and principality of *Judea*, and to his family in a perpetual succession, but he abolished the form of government lately set up by *Gabinus*, restored it to its ancient form, and appointed *Antipater* procurator of *Judea* under him.

Antipater, who was a man of great penetration, made his son *Phasaël* governor of the country about *Jerusalem*, and his son *Herod* governor of *Galilee*.

Soon after this appointment, *Herod*, who was of a very boisterous temper, having seized upon one *Hezekiah*, a ring-leader of a gang of thieves, and some of his men that infested his territories, he put them to death. This was presently looked upon as a breach of duty to the *sanhedrin*, before whom he was summoned to appear. But lest the sentence of that court should pass upon him, he fled to *Seftus Cæsar*, the *Roman* prefect of *Syria* at *Damascus*; and, with a large sum of money, obtained of him the government of *Calesyria*. He afterwards raised an army, marched into *Judea*, and would have revenged the indignity which he said the *sanhedrin* and high priest had cast upon him, had not his father and brother prevailed with him to retire for the present.

While *Julius Cæsar* lived, the *Jews* enjoyed great privileges; but his untimely death, B. C. 44, by the villanous and ungrateful hand of *Brutus*, *Cassius*, &c., in the senate house, as he was preparing for an expedition against the *Parthians* to revenge his country's wrong, delivered them up as a prey to every hungry general of *Rome*. *Cassius* immediately seized upon *Syria*, and exacted above seven hundred talents of silver from the *Jews*; and the envy and villany of *Malicus*, who was a natural *Jew*, and the next in office under *Antipater*, an *Idumean*, rent the state into horrid factions. *Malicus* bribed the high priest's butler to poison his friend *Antipater*, to make way for himself to be the next in person to *Hyrcanus*. *Herod*, making sure of *Cassius*, by obtaining his leave and assistance to revenge his father's death, took the first opportunity to have him murdered by the *Roman* garrison at *Tyre*.

The friends of *Malicus*, having engaged the high priest and *Felix the Roman* general at *Jerusalem* on their side, resolved to revenge his death on the sons of *Antipater*. All *Jerusalem* was in an uproar; *Herod* was sick at *Damascus*; so that the whole power and fury of the assailants fell upon *Phasaël*, who defended himself very strenuously, and drove the tumultuous party out of the city. As soon as *Herod* was able, the two brothers presently quelled the faction; and had not *Hyrcanus* made his peace by giving *Herod* his granddaughter *Mariamne* in marriage, they certainly would have shown their resentment of the priest's behaviour with more severity.

Again, this faction was not so totally extinguished but that several principal persons of the Jewish nation, upon the defeat of *Brutus* and *Cassius*, accused *Phasaël* and *Herod* to the conqueror, *Mark Anthony*, of usurping the government from *Hyrcanus*. But the brothers had so much interest with the conqueror that he rejected the complaints of the deputies, made them both tetrarchs, and committed all the affairs of *Judea* to their administration; and to oblige the *Jews* to obey his decision in this affair, he retained fifteen of the deputies as hostages for the people's fidelity, and would have put them to death had not *Herod* begged their lives.

The *Jews*, however, when *Anthony* arrived at *Tyre*, sent one thousand deputies with the like accusations, which he, looking upon as a daring insult, ordered his soldiers to fall upon them, so that some were killed and many wounded. But upon *Herod's* going to *Jerusalem* the citizens revenged this affront in the same manner upon his retinue; the news whereof so enraged *Anthony*, that he ordered the fifteen hostages to be immediately put to death, and threatened severe revenge against the whole faction. But after that *Mark Anthony* was returned to *Rome*, the *Parthians*, at the solicitation of *Antigonus*, the son of *Aristobulus*, who had promised them a reward of a thousand talents and eight hundred of the most beautiful women in the country, to set him on the throne of *Judea*, entered that country, and being joined by the factious and discontented *Jews*, (B. C. 37,) took *Jerusalem* without resistance, took *Phasaël* and *Hyrcanus*, and put them in chains; but *Herod* escaped under the cover of night.

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and deposited his mother, sister, wife, and his wife's mother, with several other relations and friends, in the impregnable fortress *Massada*, near the lake *Asphaltites*, under the care of his brother *Joseph*, who was obliged to go to *Rome* to seek protection and relief.

In the mean time *Antigonus* remained in possession of all the country, and was declared king of *Judea*. The *Parthians* delivered *Hyrcanus* and *Phasaël* to *Antigonus*; upon which *Phasaël*, being so closely handcuffed and ironed that he foresaw his ignominious death approaching, dashed his own brains out against the wall of the prison. *Antigonus* cut off the ears of *Hyrcanus*, to incapacitate him from the high priesthood, and returned him again to the *Parthians*, who left him at *Seleucia*, in their return to the East.

Herod on this occasion served himself so well on the friendship which had been between his father and himself with the *Roman* general, *Mark Anthony*, and the promise of a round sum of money, that he in seven days' time obtained a senatorial decree, constituting him king of *Judea*, and declaring *Antigonus* an enemy to the *Roman* state. He immediately left *Rome*, landed at *Ptolemais*, raised forces, and being aided with *Roman* auxiliaries, by order of the senate, he reduced the greater part of the country, took *Joppa*, relieved *Massada*, stormed the castle of *Ressa*, and must have taken *Jerusalem* also, had not the *Roman* commanders who were directed to assist him been bribed by *Antigonus*, and treacherously obstructed his success. But when *Herod* perceived their collusion, he, for the present, satisfied himself with the reduction of *Galilee*; and hearing of *Anthony's* besieging *Samosata* on the *Euphrates*, went in person to him to represent the ill treatment he had met with from the generals, *Ventidius* and *Silo*, whom he had commanded to serve him.

Upon his departure, *Herod* left the command of his forces to his brother *Joseph*, with charge to remain upon the defensive. But *Joseph*, contrary to orders, attempting to reduce *Jericho*, was slain, and most of his men were cut to pieces. And thus *Herod* again lost *Galilee* and *Idumea*.

Mark Anthony granted all he requested; and though at first the army which *Anthony* had spared him was roughly handled, and he himself wounded as he approached *Jerusalem* to revenge his brother's death, he afterwards slew *Pappus*, *Antigonus's* general, and entirely defeated his army; and in the next campaign, after a siege of several months, *Herod*, assisted by *Socius*, the *Roman* general, took it by storm. The soldiers expecting the spoils of the city as their due, and being exasperated by the long resistance of the citizens, spared neither men, women, nor children, and would certainly have utterly destroyed every thing and person with rapine and devastation, death and slaughter, had not *Herod* redeemed them with a large sum of money.

Antigonus surrendered himself to *Socius*, who carried him in chains to *Anthony*; and he for a good sum of money was bribed to put him to death, that in him the *Asmonean* family, which had lasted one hundred and twenty-nine years, might be extinct.

By this event *Herod* found himself once more in full power, and at liberty to revenge himself upon his enemies. He began his reign with the execution of all the members of the great *Sanhedrin* except *Pollio* and *Sameas*, who are also called *Hillel* and *Shammai*. Then he raised one *Ananel*, born of the pontifical family at *Babylon*, to the place of high priest; but *Mark Anthony*, at the intercession of *Cleopatra*, queen of *Egypt*, who was solicited thereto by *Alexandra*, *Mariamne's* mother, and the entreaties of his own beloved *Mariamne* in behalf of her young brother, prevailed with him to annul this nomination, and to prefer *Aristobolus* to the pontificate. But as *Hyrcanus* was yet alive, and the *Jews*, in the place of his exile, paid him all the honours and reverence due to their king and high priest, *Herod*, under a pretence of gratitude and friendship to that author of all his fortunes, prevailed with the old prince to desire it, and with *Phraortes*, king of *Parthia*, to permit his return to *Jerusalem*, with an intention to cut him off at a proper opportunity; which he soon after did on a pretence of his holding treasonable correspondence with *Malchus*, king of *Arabia*. But in the mean time *Alexandra*, valuing herself upon the interest she had with *Cleopatra*, laid a scheme to obtain the regal dignity for her son *Aristobolus*, by the same means that she had got him the pontificate. But this intrigue ended in the death of *Aristo-*

bulus, and her own close confinement at first, and afterwards in her own and her daughter *Mariamne's* death; though this tragic scene was at several times acted under disguise. *Aristobolus* was drowned at *Jericho*, as it were accidentally, B. C. 29, in a fit of jealousy; *Mariamne* was adjudged to die, and *Alexandra* was ordered for execution, B. C. 28, on a supposition that she wished his death; which unjust sentence pursued his very innocent children *Alexander* and *Aristobolus*, for expressing their dislike of their father's cruelty to their mother *Mariamne*. But it is very probable that he himself had fallen a sacrifice to *Octavius* after the battle, and the total loss of *Mark Anthony* at *Actium*, (fought B. C. 31,) had he not hastened to the conqueror at *Rhodes*, and in an artful speech appeased him, and with a promise to support his faction in those parts, obtained from him a confirmation of his royal dignity.

The cruelties, however, which he exercised to his own flesh and blood filled his mind with agonies of remorse, which brought him into a languishing condition; and what helped to increase his disorder was the conspiracy of *Antipater*, his eldest son by *Doris*, born to him whilst he was a private man. But *Herod* having discovered the plot, accused him thereof before *Quintilius Varus*, the *Roman* governor of *Syria*, and put him to death also; which occasioned that remarkable exclamation of the Emperor *Octavius*, that "it was better to be *Herod's* hog than his son."

The great pleasure that *Herod* took (B. C. 25) in obliging his protector *Octavianus*, and the dread he had of being dethroned for his cruelties, prompted him to compliment him with the names of two new cities, the one to be built on the spot where *Samaria* stood before *Hyrcanus* destroyed it, (B. C. 22,) which he called *Sebaste*, the Greek word for *Augustus*; the other was *Cæsarea*, once called the *Tower of Straton*, on the sea-coast of *Phœnicia*. After this he built a theatre and amphitheatre in the very city of *Jerusalem*, to celebrate games and exhibit shows in honour of *Augustus*; set up an image of an eagle, the *Roman* ensign, over one of the gates of the temple; and at last carried his flattery so far as idolatrously to build a temple of white marble in memory of the favours he had received from *Octavianus Augustus*.

These advances to idolatry were the foundation of a conspiracy of ten men, who bound themselves with an oath to assassinate him in the very theatre. But being informed thereof in time, *Herod* seized the conspirators, and put them to death with the most exquisite torments; and to ingratiate himself with the *Jews*, he formed a design to rebuild the temple, (B. C. 17,) which now, after it had stood five hundred years, and suffered much from its enemies, was fallen much into decay. He was two years in providing materials; and it was so far advanced that Divine service was performed in it nine years and a half more, though a great number of labourers and artificers were continued to finish the outworks till several years after our Saviour's ascension; for when *Gessius Florus* was appointed governor of *Judea*, he discharged eighteen thousand workmen from the temple at one time. And here it should be observed that these, for want of employment, began those mutinies and seditions which at last drew on the destruction both of the temple and *Jerusalem*, in A. D. 70.

Thus I have finished that brief connection of the affairs of the *Jews* from the death of *Nehemiah* and conclusion of the Old Testament, to the coming of *Christ*, where the New Testament begins, which from the creation of the world, according to the most exact computation, is the year 4000.

The general state of the heathen world was in profound peace under the *Roman* emperor, *Augustus*, to whom all the known parts of the earth were in subjection when *Christ* was born. This glorious event took place in the year of the Julian Period 4709, and the fifth before the vulgar era of *Christ* commonly noted A. D., Anno Domini, or the year of our Lord. See the learned *Dr. Prideaux's* connected History of the Old and New Testaments.

I need not add here the years from the birth of *Christ* to the end of the New Testament History, as these are regularly brought down in a *Table of Remarkable Eras*, immediately succeeding the Acts of the Apostles, and terminating at A. D. 100.

For the desolation that took place when the temple was taken and destroyed, see the notes on Matt. xxiv. 31.

Conclusion.

The general history of the Jews, especially from the destruction of their temple, A. D. 70, to the end of the *sixteenth* century, has been written by Mr. *Basnoge*, entitled, "*Histoire des Juifs, depuis Jesus Christ, jusqu'à present; pour servir de continuation à l'Histoire de Joseph*;" the best edition of which was printed at the Hague, 1716, 12mo., in fifteen vols. The first edition was translated into English by T. Taylor, A. M., Lond. 1708, fol.; but the author has greatly enlarged and corrected his work in the Hague edition above mentioned. The *learning* and *research* manifested in this work are amazing; and on the subject nothing better, nothing more accurate and satisfactory, can be well expected. This work I heartily recommend to all my readers.

For the *state* of the Jews in different nations of the earth, the Itinerary of *Rabbi Benjamin*, a native of Tudela, in the kingdom of Navarre, has been referred to; first translated from Hebrew into Latin by B. A. Montanus, and printed at Antwerp in 1575, and much better by *Constantine L'Empeur*, and printed at Leyden, 12mo., with the Hebrew text and notes, 1633. This work has gone through many editions among the Jews, in Hebrew and in German. It has also been translated into French by *Baratier*, with many learned notes, Amsterdam, 1734.

But all the preceding translations have been totally eclipsed by that of the Rev. B. *Gerrans*, lecturer of St. Catherine Coleman, and second master of Queen Elizabeth's free grammar school, St. Olave, Southwark, with a Dissertation and Notes, 12mo., Lond. 1784. If we can believe *Rab. Benjamin*, (who it appears flourished in A. D. 1160,) he travelled over the whole world, and found the Jews in general in a most flourishing state, and living under their own laws in many places. But the work is a wretched imposition, too hastily

credited by some learned men; written with a view of keeping up the credit of the Jewish people, and with the tacit design to show that the *Messiah is not yet come*, and that the *sceptre has not departed from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet*; but he is at such variance with himself, and with the whole geography of the globe, that, as Mr. *Gerrans* properly observes, no map could possibly be made of his travels. "Reduce," says he, "the universe to its primeval chaos; confound Asia with Africa; north with south, and heat with cold; make cities provinces, and provinces cities; people uncultivated deserts with free and independent Jews, and depopulate the most flourishing kingdoms; make rivers run when and where you please, and call them by any names but the right one; take Arabia upon your back, and carry it to the north of Babylon; turn the north pole south, or any other way you please; make a new ecliptic line, and place it in the most whimsical and eccentric position which the most hobby-horsical imagination can possibly conceive or describe; and such a map will best suit such an author." What therefore this author says of his travels and discoveries is worthy of no regard; and it is a doubt with me (if this person ever existed) whether he ever travelled beyond the limits of the kingdom of Navarre, or passed the boundaries of the city of Tudela. I mention these works, the first in the way of strong recommendation; the second, to put the reader on his guard against imposition; at the same time recommending these *outcasts of Israel* to his most earnest commiseration and prayers, that the God of all grace may speedily call them to eternal glory by Christ Jesus, that all Israel may be saved; and that through all their dispersions they may be soon found singing the song of Moses and the Lamb! Amen, Amen.

CONCLUSION.

In my general preface prefixed to the book of *Genesis*, I gave a succinct account of the plan I pursued in preparing this work for the press; but as this plan became necessarily extended, and led to much farther reading, examination, and discussion, I judge it necessary, now that the work is concluded, to give my readers a general summary of the whole, that they may be in possession of my mode of proceeding, and be enabled more fully to comprehend the reasons why the work has been so long in passing through the press. [This refers only to the first edition.]

My education and habits from early youth led me to read and study the Bible, not as a text-book to confirm the articles of a preconceived creed, but as a revelation from God to man, (of his will and purposes in reference to the origin and designation of his human offspring,) which it was the duty of all the inhabitants of the earth deeply to study, and earnestly to endeavour to understand, as it concerned their peace and happiness, and the perfection of their being in reference to both worlds.

Conscious that translators in general must have had a particular creed, in reference to which they would naturally consider every text, and this reference, however honestly intended, might lead them to glosses not always fairly deducible from the original words, I sat down with a heart as free from bias and sectarian feeling as possible, and carefully read over, cautiously weighed, and literally translated every word, Hebrew and Chaldee, in the Old Testament. And as I saw that it was possible, even while assisted by the best translations and best lexicographers, to mistake the import of a Hebrew term, and considering that the cognate Asiatic languages would be helps of great importance in such an inquiry, I collated every verse where I was apprehensive of any difficulty with the Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, and Persian, and the Ethiopic in the Polyglot translation, as far as the sacred writings are extant in these languages; and I did this with a constant reference to the various readings collected by *Houbigant*, *H. Michaelis*, *Kennicott*, and *De Rossi*, and to the best editions of the *Septuagint* and *Vulgate*, which are the earliest translations of the Hebrew text that have reached our times.

Nor have I been satisfied with these collections of various readings; I have examined and collated several ancient Hebrew MSS., which preceding scholars had never seen, with many ancient MSS. of the *Vulgate* equally unknown to Biblical critics. This work required much time and great pains, and necessarily occasioned much delay; and no wonder, when I have often, on my plan, been obliged to employ as much time in visiting many sources and sailing down their streams, in order to ascertain a genuine reading, or fix the sense of a disputed verse, as would have been sufficient for some of my contemporaries to pass whole sheets of their work through the press. Had I not followed this method, which to me appeared absolutely necessary, I should have completed my work, such as it would have been, in less than one half of the time.

These previous readings, collations, and translations, produced an immense number of notes and observations on all parts of the Old Testament, which, by the advice and entreaty of several learned and judicious friends, I was induced to extend in the form of a perpetual comment on every book in the Bible. This being ultimately revised and completed as far as the book of *Judges*, which formed, in my purpose, the boundary of my proceedings on the Hebrew Scriptures, I was induced to commit it to press.

Though my friends in general wished me to go forward with the *Old Testament*, yet, as several of them were apprehensive, from the infirm state of my health at that time, that I might not live long enough to finish the whole, they advised me strongly to omit for the present the *Old Testament*, and begin with the *New*. This was in conformity with my own feelings on the subject; having wished simply to add the *four Gospels* and *Acts of the Apostles* to the five books of *Moses* and the books of *Joshua* and *Judges*; as these two parcels of Divine revelation, carefully illustrated, would give a full view of the origin and final settlement of the Church of the *Old Covenant*, and the commencement and completion of that of the *New*. And thus I proceeded:—

After having literally translated every word of the *New Testament*, that last best gift of God to man; comparing the whole with all the ancient versions, and the most important

Conclusion.

of the *modern*; collating all with the *various readings* collected by *Stephens, Courcel, Fell, Gherard of Maestricht, Bengel, Mill, Wetstein, and Griesbach*; actually examining many MSS., either cursorily or not at all examined by them; illustrating the whole by quotations from ancient authors, *rabbinal, Grecian, Roman, and Asiatic*; I exceeded my previous design, and brought down the work to the end of the *Apocalypse*; and passed the whole through the press.

I should mention here a *previous* work, (without which any man must be ill qualified to undertake the illustration of the New Testament,) viz., a careful examination of the *Septuagint*. In this the phraseology of the New Testament is contained, and from this the import of that phraseology is alone to be derived. This I read carefully over to the end of the book of Psalms, in the edition of *Dr. Grabe*, from the *Codex Alexandrinus*; collating it occasionally with editions taken from the *Vatican MS.*, and particularly that printed by *Field*, at Cambridge, 1665, 18mo., with the *Parænetic preface* of the learned Bishop Pearson. Without this previous work, who did ever yet properly comprehend the *idiom and phraseology* of the Greek Testament? Now, all these are parts of my labour which common readers cannot conceive; and which none can properly appreciate, as to the pains, difficulty, and time which must be expended, who have not themselves trodden this almost unfrequented path.

When the New Testament was thus prepared and finished at press, I was induced, though with great reluctance, to recommence the Old. I was already nearly worn down by my previous work, connected with other works and duties which I could not omit; and though I had gone through the most important parts of the sacred records, yet I could easily foresee that I had an ocean of difficulties to wade through in those parts that remained. The *Historical Books* alone, in their *chronology, arrangement of facts, concise and often obscure phraseology*, presented not a few; the books of *Solomon*, and those of the *major and minor prophets, a multitude*. Notwithstanding all these, I hope I may say that, having obtained help of God, I am come with some success to the conclusion; having aimed at nothing, throughout the whole, but the *glory of God and the good of men*.

But still something remains to be said concerning the *modus operandi*, or particular plan of proceeding. In prosecuting this work I was led to attend, in the first instance, more to *words* than to *things*, in order to find their true ideal meaning; together with those different shades of *acceptation* to which they became subject, either in the circumstances of the speakers and those who were addressed, or in their application to matters which use, peculiarity of place and situation, and the lapse of time, had produced. It was my invariable plan to ascertain first, the *literal meaning* of every word and phrase; and where there was a *spiritual meaning*, or reference, to see how it was founded on the literal sense. He who assumes his spiritual meanings first, is never likely to interpret the words of God either to his own credit or to the profit of his readers; but in this track commentator has followed commentator, so that, in many cases, instead of a careful display of *God's words and the objects* of his providence and mercy, we have tissues of *strange doctrines, human creeds, and confessions of faith*. As I have said in another place, I speak not against *compilations* of this kind; but let them be founded on the words of God, first properly understood.

As I proceeded in my work I met with other difficulties. I soon perceived an almost continual reference to the *literature, arts, and sciences of the Ancient World*, and of the *Asiatic nations* in particular; and was therefore obliged to make these my particular study, having found a thousand passages which I could neither illustrate nor explain, without some general knowledge at least of their *jurisprudence, astronomy, architecture, chemistry, chirurgery, medicine, metallurgy, pneumatics, &c.*, with their *military tactics*, and

the *arts and trades* (as well *ornamental as necessary*); which are carried on in common life.

In the course of all this labour I have also paid particular attention to those *facts* mentioned in the sacred writings which have been the subjects of *animadversion or ridicule by free-thinkers and infidels* of all classes and in all times: and I hope I may say that no such passage is either designedly *passed by or superficially* considered; that the strongest objections are fairly produced and met; that all such parts of these Divine writings are, in consequence, exhibited in their own lustre; and that the truth of the doctrine of our salvation has had as many *triumphs* as it has had *attacks* from the rudest and most formidable of its antagonists; and on all such disputed points I humbly hope that the reader will never consult these volumes in vain. And if those grand doctrines which constitute what by some is called *orthodoxy*; that prove that God is loving to every man; that from his innate, infinite, and eternal goodness, he *will* and has made *provision* for the salvation of *every human soul*; be found to be those which alone have stood the rigid test of all the above sifting and examination; it was not because these were sought for beyond all others, and the Scriptures *bent* in that way in order to favour them; but because these doctrines are essentially contained in, and established by, the *ORACLES of God*.

I may add, that these doctrines and all those connected with them, (such as the defection and sinfulness of man; the incarnation and sacrificial death of Christ; his infinite, unoriginated, and eternal Deity; justification by faith in his blood; and the complete sanctification of the soul by the inspiration of the Holy Spirit,) have not only been shown to be the *doctrines* of the sacred records, but have also been subjected to the strongest test of logical examination; and, in the notes, are supported by arguments, many of them new, applied in such a way as has not been done before in any similar or theological work.

In this arduous labour I have had no assistants; not even a single week's help from an *amanuensis*; no person to look for common-places, or refer to an ancient author; to find out the place and transcribe a passage of Greek, Latin, or any other language, which my memory had generally recalled, or to verify a quotation; the help excepted which I received in the *chronological* department from my nephew. I have laboured *alone* for nearly *twenty-five years* previously to the work being sent to press; and *fifteen* years have been employed in bringing it through the press to the public; and thus about *forty years* of my life have been consumed; and from this the reader will at once perceive that the work, *well or ill* executed, has not been done in a *careless or precipitate* manner; nor have any means within my reach been neglected to make it in every respect, as far as possible, what the titlepage promises.—A HELP TO A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE SACRED WRITINGS.

Thus, through the merciful help of God, my labour in this field terminates; a labour, which were it yet to commence, with the knowledge I now have of its difficulty, and my, in many respects, *inadequate means*, millions, even of the gold of Ophir, and all the honours that can come from man, could not induce me to undertake. Now that it is finished, I regret not the labour; I have had the testimony of many learned, pious, and judicious friends relative to the execution and usefulness of the work. It has been admitted into the very *highest ranks* of society, and has lodged in the cottages of the poor. It has been the means of doing good to the *simple of heart*; and the *wise man and the scribe, the learned and the philosopher*, according to their own generous acknowledgments, have not consulted its pages in vain.

For these, and all his other mercies to the writer and reader, may God, the Fountain of all good, be eternally praised!

ADAM CLARKE.

Eastcott, April 17, 1826.

A TABLE

Of the several places of the OLD TESTAMENT cited in the NEW, which are taken from the Hebrew or Septuagint, from both, or from neither.

In this Table, O stands for the *Old Testament*; H, for *Hebrew*; G, for the *Greek* version or *Septuagint*; and N, for *neither*, or *doubtful*.

Chap. Ver. MATTHEW.

| | | | |
|--------|---------|----------------------------------|---------|
| i. | 23. | from Isa. vii. 14. | O |
| ii. | 6. | from Mic. v. 2. | N |
| | 15. | from Hos. xi. 1. | H |
| | 18. | from Jer. xxxi. 15. | H |
| | 23. | from Judg. xiii. 5. | N |
| iii. | 3. | from Isa. xl. 3. | G |
| iv. | 4. | from Deut. viii. 3. | G |
| | 6. | from Psa. xci. 11, 12. | N |
| | 7. | from Deut. vi. 16. | G |
| | 10. | from Deut. vi. 13. | N |
| | 15, 16. | from Isa. ix. 1, 2. | N |
| v. | 21. | from Exod. xx. 13; Lev. xxiv. 21 | N |
| | 31. | from Deut. xxiv. 1. | O |
| | 33. | from Num. xxx. 2. | N |
| | 38. | from Exod. xxi. 24. | O |
| | 43. | from Lev. xix. 18. | N |
| viii. | 17. | from Isa. liii. 4. | H |
| ix. | 13. | from Hos. vi. 6. | H |
| xi. | 10. | from Mal. iii. 1. | H and N |
| | 14. | from Mal. iv. 5. | H |
| xii. | 4. | from 1 Sam. xxi. 6. | O |
| | 5. | from Num. xxviii. 9. | O |
| | 18, &c. | from Isa. xlii. 1. | G and N |
| xiii. | 14. | from Isa. vi. 9, 20. | G |
| | 35. | from Psa. lxxviii. 2. | G and N |
| xv. | 4. | from Exod. xx. 12, xxi. 17. | O |
| | 8, 9. | from Isa. xxix. 13. | G |
| xix. | 4. | from Gen. i. 27. | O |
| | 5. | from Gen. ii. 24. | O |
| | 7. | from Deut. xxiv. 1. | O |
| xxi. | 5. | from Zech. ix. 9. | N |
| | 9. | from Psa. cxviii. 25, 26. | O |
| | 13. | from Isa. lvi. 7, partim. } | N |
| | | from Jer. vii. 11, partim. } | |
| | 16. | from Psa. viii. 2. | O |
| | 42. | from Psa. cxviii. 22, 23. | O |
| xxii. | 24. | from Deut. xxv. 5. | O |
| | 32. | from Exod. iii. 6. | O |
| | 37. | from Deut. vi. 5. | N |
| | 39. | from Lev. xix. 18. | O |
| | 44. | from Psa. cx. 1. | O |
| xxiv. | 15. | from Dan. xii. 11. | G |
| | 29. | from Isa. xlii. 10. | N |
| xxvii. | 9, 10. | from Zech. xi. 13. | O and N |
| | 35. | from Psa. xxii. 18. | O |
| | 46. | from Psa. xxii. 1. | O |

MARK.

| | | | |
|------|---------|---------------------------------|---|
| i. | 2. | from Mal. iii. 1. | O |
| | 3. | from Isa. xl. 3. | O |
| ii. | 26. | from 1 Sam. xxii. 6. | N |
| iv. | 12. | from Isa. vi. 9. | O |
| vii. | 6. | from Isa. xxxix. 13. | O |
| x. | 8. | from Gen. ii. 24. | O |
| xi. | 9, 10. | from Psa. cxviii. 22, 23. | O |
| | 17. | from Isa. lvi. 7; Jer. vii. 11. | O |
| xii. | 10, 11. | from Psa. cxviii. 22, 23. | O |
| | 19. | from Deut. xxv. 5. | O |

Chap. Ver.

| | | | |
|-------|---------|----------------------|---------|
| xii. | 26. | from Exod. iii. 6. | O |
| | 29, 30. | from Deut. vi. 4, 5. | O |
| | 31. | from Lev. xix. 18. | O |
| | 36. | from Psa. cx. 1. | O |
| xiii. | 14. | from Dan. xii. 11. | O |
| xiv. | 27. | from Zech. xiii. 7. | H and N |
| xv. | 28. | from Isa. liii. 12. | O |
| | 34. | from Psa. xxii. 1. | O |

LUKE.

| | | | |
|-------|---------|------------------------------------|---------|
| ii. | 23. | from Exod. xiii. 2; Num. viii. 17. | N |
| | 24. | from Lev. xii. 8. | O |
| | 34. | from Isa. viii. 14. | N |
| iv. | 4. | from Deut. viii. 3. | O |
| | 8. | from Deut. vi. 13. | O |
| | 10, 11. | from Psa. xci. 11, 12. | O |
| | 12. | from Deut. vi. 16. | O |
| | 18, 19. | from Isa. lxi. 1, 2. | G and N |
| vi. | 4. | from 1 Sam. xxi. 6. | O |
| vii. | 27. | from Mal. iii. 1. | O |
| x. | 27. | from Deut. vi. 5; Lev. xix. 18. | O |
| xix. | 46. | from Isa. lvi. 7; Jer. vii. 11. | O |
| xx. | 17. | from Psa. cxviii. 22. | O |
| | 37. | from Exod. iii. 6. | O |
| | 42, 43. | from Psa. cx. 1. | O |
| xxii. | 37. | from Isa. liii. 12. | O |

JOHN.

| | | | |
|-------|---------|----------------------------------|---|
| i. | 23. | from Isa. xl. 3. | O |
| ii. | 17. | from Psa. lxxix. 9. | O |
| vii. | 42. | partim from Mic. v. 2, partim. } | O |
| | | from 1 Sam. xvi. 1, partim. } | O |
| viii. | 5. | from Lev. xx. 10. | O |
| | 17. | from Deut. xxvii. 6. | O |
| x. | 34. | from Psa. lxxxii. 6. | O |
| xii. | 15. | from Zech. ix. 9. | O |
| | 38. | from Psa. liii. 1. | O |
| | 40. | from Isa. vi. 10. | N |
| xiii. | 18. | from Psa. xli. 9. | N |
| xix. | 24. | from Psa. xxii. 18. | O |
| | 28, 29. | from Psa. lxxix. 21. | O |
| | 36. | from Exod. xii. 46. | N |
| | 37. | from Zech. xii. 10. | H |

ACTS.

| | | | |
|-------|---------|---------------------------------------|---|
| i. | 20. | partim from Psa. lxxix. 26, partim. } | N |
| | | from Psa. cix. 8, partim. } | N |
| ii. | 17, &c. | from Joel ii. 28, &c. | G |
| | 25, &c. | from Psa. xvi. 8, &c. | G |
| | 34, 35. | from Psa. cx. 1. | O |
| iii. | 22. | from Deut. xviii. 15, 18, 19. | N |
| | 25. | from Gen. xxii. 18. | N |
| iv. | 25, 26. | from Psa. ii. 1, 2. | O |
| vii. | 42, 43. | from Amos v. 25, 26, 27. | N |
| | 49, 50. | from Isa. lxvi. 1, 2. | O |
| viii. | 32, 33. | from Isa. liii. 7, 8. | G |
| xiii. | 33. | from Psa. ii. 7. | O |
| | 34. | from Isa. lv. 3. | O |

Table of Passages of the Old Testament cited in the New.

| Chap. Ver. | | | Chap. Ver. | | |
|---|---|---------|--|--|---------|
| xiii. 35. from Psa. xvi. 10. | | O | vi. 17. from Isa. lii. 11. | | O |
| 41. from Hab. i. 5. | | G | 18. from Jer. xxxi. 1, 9. | | O |
| 47. from Isa. xlii. 6. | | O | viii. 15. from Exod. xvi. 18. | | O |
| xv. 16, 17. from Amos ix. 11, 12. | | G | ix. 9. from Psa. cxii. 9. | | O |
| xxiii. 5. from Exod. ii. 28. | | O | xiii. 1. from Deut. xvii. 6. | | O |
| xxviii. 26, 27. from Isa. vi. 9, 10. | | O | | | |
| ROMANS. | | | GALATIANS. | | |
| i. 17. from Hab. ii. 4. | | O | iii. 8. from Gen. xii. 3, xviii. 18. | | O |
| iii. 4. from Psa. li. 4. | | G | 10. from Deut. xxvii. 26. | | O |
| 10, 11, 12. from Psa. xiv. 1, 2, 3. | | N | 11. from Hab. ii. 4. | | O |
| 13. from Psa. v. 10; Psa. cxl. 4. | } from Psa. xiv. 1, 2, 3, juxta, lxx. } | G | 12. from Lev. xviii. 5. | | O |
| 14. from Psa. x. 7. | | | 13. from Deut. xxi. 23. | | O |
| 15. from Prov. i. 16. | | | 16. from Gen. xvii. 7. | | O |
| 16, 17. from Isa. lix. 7, 8. | | | iv. 22. from Gen. xvi. 15, 21. | | O |
| 18. from Psa. xxxvi. 12. | | O | 27. from Isa. liv. 1. | | O |
| iv. 3. from Gen. xv. 6. | | O | 30. from Gen. xxi. 10. | | O |
| 17. from Gen. xvii. 5. | | O | | | |
| 18. from Gen. xv. 5. | | O | EPHESIANS. | | |
| viii. 36. from Psa. xlii. 23. | | O | iv. 8. from Psa. lxxviii. 19. | | N |
| ix. 9. from Gen. xviii. 10. | | O | v. 31. from Gen. ii. 24. | | O |
| 12. from Gen. xxv. 23. | | O | vi. 2, 3. from Exod. xx. 12; Deut. v. 16. | | G |
| 13. from Matt. i. 2. | | O | | | |
| 15. from Exod. xxxiii. 9. | | O | I TIMOTHY. | | |
| 17. from Exod. ix. 16. | | H | v. 18. from Deut. xxv. 4. | | O |
| 25. from Hos. ii. 23. | | O | | | |
| 26. from Hos. i. 10. | | O | HEBREWS. | | |
| 27, 28. from Isa. x. 22, 23. | | O | i. 5. from Psa. ii. 7; 2 Sam. vii. 14. | | O |
| 29. from Isa. i. 9. | | O | 6. from Psa. xcvi. 7. | | G |
| 33. from Isa. viii. 14, and xxxviii. 16. | | H | 7. from Psa. civ. 4. | | O |
| 5. from Lev. xviii. 5. | | O | 8, 9. from Psa. xlv. 6, 7. | | O |
| 6. from Deut. xxx. 12. | | O | 10-12. from Psa. cii. 25-27. | | O |
| 8. from Deut. xxx. 14. | | O | 13. from Psa. cx. 1. | | O |
| 11. from Isa. xxviii. 16. | | G | ii. 6-8. from Psa. viii. 4-6. | | O |
| 13. from Joel ii. 32. | | O | 12. from Psa. xxii. 22. | | O |
| 15. from Isa. lii. 7. | | H | 13. from 2 Sam. xxii. 3, and Isa. viii. 18. | | O |
| 16. from Isa. liii. 1. | | O | iii. 7-11. from Psa. xc. 7-11. | | O |
| 18. from Psa. xix. 5. | | O | iv. 4. from Gen. ii. 2. | | O |
| 19. from Deut. xxxii. 21. | | O | v. 5. from Psa. ii. 7. | | O |
| x. 20, 21. from Isa. lxxv. 1, 2. | | O | 6. from Psa. cx. 4. | | O |
| xi. 3. from 1 Kings xix. 10. | | O | vi. 14. from Gen. xxii. 17. | | O |
| 4. from 1 Kings xix. 18. | | H | vii. 1. from Gen. xiv. 18. | | O |
| 8. from Isa. xxix. 9, vi. 9. | | N | 17. from Psa. cx. 4. | | O |
| 9, 10. from Psa. lxxix. 23, 24. | | G | viii. 5. from Exod. xxv. 40. | | O |
| 26. from Isa. lix. 20. | | N | 8-12. from Jer. xxxi. 31-34. | | N |
| 27. from Isa. xxvii. 9. | | N | ix. 20. from Exod. xxiv. 8. | | O |
| 34. from Isa. xl. 13. | | O | x. 5-7. from Psa. xl. 6-8. | | G |
| 35. from Job xli. 2 or 10. | | H | 16, 17. from Jer. xxxi. 32, 34. | | O |
| xii. 19. from Deut. xxxii. 35. | | H | 30. from Deut. xxxii. 35, 36. | | O |
| 20. from Prov. xxv. 21, 22. | | O | 37, 38. from Hab. ii. 3, 4. | | G and N |
| xiv. 11. from Isa. xlv. 23. | | N | xi. 5. from Gen. v. 24. | | G |
| xv. 3. from Psa. lxxix. 10. | | O | 18. from Gen. xxi. 12. | | O |
| 9. from Psa. xviii. 50. | | O | 22. from Gen. xlvii. 31. | | G |
| 10. from Deut. xxxii. 43. | | O | xii. 5, 6. from Prov. iii. 11, 12. | | O |
| 11. from Psa. cxvii. 1. | | O | 16. from Gen. xxv. 33. | | O |
| 12. from Isa. xi. 10. | | O | 18. from Exod. xix. 16. | | O |
| 21. from Isa. lii. 15. | | O | 20. from Exod. xix. 19. | | O |
| | | | 26. from Hag. ii. 6. | | O |
| I CORINTHIANS. | | | 29. from Deut. iv. 24. | | O |
| i. 19. from Isa. xxxix. 14. | | G and N | xii. 5. from Deut. xxxi. 6, 8, and Josh. i. 5. | | O |
| 31. from Jer. ix. 24. | | N | 6. from Psa. cxviii. 6. | | O |
| ii. 9. from Isa. lxiv. 4. | | O | | | |
| 16. from Isa. xl. 13. | | O | JAMES. | | |
| iii. 19. from Job v. 13. | | H | i. 12. from Job v. 17. | | N |
| 20. from Psa. xciv. 11. | | N | ii. 8. from Lev. xix. 18. | | O |
| vi. 16. from Gen. ii. 24. | | O | 23. partim from Gen. xv. 16, partim from 2 Chron. xx. 7, partim. | | O |
| ix. 9. from Deut. xxv. 4. | | O | iv. 5. from Gen. vi. 3, 5. | | N |
| x. 7. from Exod. xxxii. 6. | | O | 6. from Prov. iii. 34. | | G |
| 26. from Psa. cxlv. 1. | | O | | | |
| xiv. 21. from Isa. xxviii. 11, 12. | | N | I PETER. | | |
| xv. 45. from Gen. ii. 7. | | O | i. 16. from Lev. xi. 44. | | O |
| 54. from Isa. xxv. 8. | | H | 25. from Isa. xl. 6, 7. | | G |
| 2 CORINTHIANS. | | | ii. 6. from Isa. xxviii. 16. | | O |
| iv. 13. from Psa. cxvi. 10. | | O | 7. from Psa. cxviii. 22; Isa. viii. 14. | | O |
| vi. 2. from Isa. xlix. 8. | | O | 22. from Isa. liii. 9. | | O |
| 16. from Lev. xxvi. 11, 12; Ezek. xxxvii. 27. | | O | | | |

Table of Passages of the Old Testament cited or referred to in the New.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------|------------------------------|-------|--------|---------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Chap. | Ver. | | Chap. | Ver. | | | | |
| ii. | 24, 25. | from Isa. liii. 5, 6. | O | vii. | 17. | from Isa. xxv. 8. | O | |
| iii. | 6. | from Gen. xviii. 12. | O | x. | 5. | from Dan. xii. 7. | O | |
| | 10-12. | from Psa. xxxiv. 12-16. | O | | 9. | from Ezek. iii. 3. | O | |
| iv. | 18. | from Prov. xi. 31. | N | xi. | 4. | from Zech. iv. 3. | O | |
| v. | 5. | from Prov. iii. 34. | O | xii. | 5. | from Psa. ii. 9. | O | |
| 2 PETER. | | | | xiii. | 10. | from Gen. ix. 6. | O | |
| ii. | 22. | from Prov. xxvi. 11. | O | xiv. | 5. | from Psa. xxxii. 2. | O | |
| iii. | 8. | from Psa. xc. 4. | O | | 8. | from Psa. xxi. 9. | O | |
| | 9. | from Ezek. xxxiii. 11. | O | | 10. | from Psa. lxxv. 8. | O | |
| JUDE. | | | | xv. | 4. | from Jer. x. 7. | O | |
| 9 | from Zech. iii. 2. | H | | | 8. | from Exod. xl. 34. | O | |
| APOCALYPSE. | | | | xviii. | 2. | from Isa. xlii. 21, 22. | C | |
| i. | 7. | from Zech. xii. 10. | H | | 4. | from Isa. xlviii. 20; Jer. I. 8. | O | |
| ii. | 23. | from Psa. vii. 10. | O | | 6. | from Psa. cxxxvii. 8. | O | |
| | 27. | from Psa. ii. 10. | O | | 7. | from Isa. xlvii. 7, 8. | O | |
| iii. | 7. | from Isa. xxii. 22. | O | | 11. | from Ezek. xxvii. 35, 36. | O | |
| | 19. | from Prov. iii. 12. | O | | 17, &c. | from Ezek. xxxix. 29, &c. | O | |
| iv. | 8. | from Isa. vi. 3. | O | | 21. | from Jer. li. 64. | O | |
| v. | 5. | from Gen. xlix. 9. | O | | 23. | from Jer. xxv. 10. | O | |
| | 11. | from Dan. vii. 10. | O | xix. | 13. | from Isa. lxiii. 2, 3. | O | |
| vi. | 14. | from Isa. xxxiv. 4. | O | xx. | 8. | from Ezek. xxxviii. 2; xxxix. 1. | O | |
| | 16. | from Isa. ii. 19; Hos. x. 8. | O | xxi. | 1. | from Isa. lxv. 17. | O | |
| vii. | 3. | from Ezek. ix. 4. | O | | 4. | from Isa. xxv. 8. | O | |
| | | | | | 15. | from Ezek. xl. 3. | O | |
| | | | | | 23. | from Isa. lx. 19. | O | |
| | | | | | 25. | from Isa. lx. 20. | O | |
| | | | | | 27. | from Isa. xxxv. 8. | O | |
| | | | | | xxii. | 5. | from Isa. lx. 19, 20. | O |

18 H. 27 G. 47 N. Plerumque O.; i. e., 200. aut eo circiter.

18 H. 27 G. 47 N. Plerumque O.; i. e., 200, aut eo circiter.

The above table was printed by Mr. E. LEIGH, for his *Critica Sacra*. I have made a few corrections and additions.—A. C.

TABLE I.

Of passages collected from the OLD TESTAMENT, as a testimony to the NEW; not indeed in the same words, but having the same meaning.

GENESIS.

| Chap. | Ver. | Chap. | Ver. |
|-------|---|---------|--|
| i. | 1. | xvi. | 15. |
| | By faith we know that the worlds were made. | | Abraham had two sons, the one by a bondmaid |
| | Heb. xi. 3. | | Gal. iv. 22. |
| | The heavens were of old. 2 Pet. iii. 5. | xvii. | 11. |
| | 27. Adam was first formed. 1 Tim. ii. 13. | | And gave him the covenant of circumcision. |
| ii. | 22. | | Acts vii. 8; Rom. iv. 11. |
| | But the man is not of the woman. 1 Cor. xi. 8. | xviii. | 10. |
| iii. | 4. | | By faith Sarah herself received strength. |
| | But the serpent deceived Eve by his subtily. 2 | | Heb. xi. 11. |
| | Cor. xi. 3. | | 12. As Sarah obeyed Abraham. 1 Pet. iii. 6. |
| | 6. Adam was not deceived. 1 Tim. ii. 14. | xix. | 25. |
| iv. | 4. | | And the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah. 2 Pet. |
| | By faith Abel offered unto God a more excellent | | ii. 6. |
| | sacrifice than Cain. Heb. xi. 4. | | As Sodom and Gomorrah. Jude 7. |
| | 8. From the blood of righteous Abel. Matt. xxiii. | | 26. Remember Lot's wife. Luke xvii. 32. |
| | 35. | | For as it was in the days of Lot, they ate, they |
| | Not as Cain, who was of that wicked one. 1 | | drank, they bought. Luke xvii. 27. |
| | John iii. 12. | xxi. | 1. |
| | Wo to them, for they have gone in the way of | | Abraham had a son by the free-woman. Gal. |
| | Cain. Jude 12. | | iv. 22. |
| v. | 24. | xxii. | 1. |
| | By faith Enoch was translated. Heb. xi. 5. | | By faith, Abraham, when he was tried. Heb. |
| i. | 12. | | ix. 17. |
| | When once the longsuffering of God waited. 1 | | 9. Abraham offered his son upon the altar. James |
| | Pet. iii. 20. | | ii. 21. |
| | 13. By faith Noah was warned. Heb. xi. 7. | xxii. | 16. |
| | 22. Noah, the eighth person, a preacher of righteous- | | As he spoke unto our fathers. Luke i. 55. |
| | ness. 2 Pet. ii. 5. | xxv. | 22. |
| ii. | 4. | | Rebecca also conceived by one, our father Isaac. |
| | For as the days that were before the flood. Matt. | | Rom. ix. 10. |
| | xxiv. 32. | | 31. Lest there be a fornicator or profane person, as |
| ix. | 6. | | was Esau, who for one mess of pottage sold |
| | All they that take the sword shall perish by the | | his birthright. Heb. xii. 16. |
| | sword. Matt. xxvi. 52; Rev. xiii. 10. | xxvii. | 28. |
| ii. | 4. | | By faith he blessed them concerning things to |
| | By faith Abraham, when he was called. Heb. | | come. Heb. xi. 20. |
| | xi. 8. | xlviii. | 15. |
| xiv. | 18. | | By faith, Jacob when he was dying. Heb. xi. 21. |
| | For this Melchisedek. Heb. vii. 1. | xlx. | 10. |
| | | | Of whom Moses wrote in the law. John i. 45. |
| | | | l. 24. By faith, Joseph, when he died. Heb. xi. 22. |

Table of Passages of the Old Testament cited or referred to in the New.

EXODUS.

- Chap. Ver.
 ii. 2. By faith, Moses, when he was born. Heb. xi. 23.
 11. By faith, Moses, when he was come to years. Heb. xi. 24.
 Moses, seeing one of them suffering wrong. Acts vii. 24.
 iii. 2. And when forty years were expired. Acts vii. 30.
 xii. 11. Through faith he kept the passover. Heb. xi. 28.
 xiv. 22. They were baptized unto Moses in the cloud. 1 Cor. x. 2.
 By faith they passed through the Red Sea. Heb. xi. 29.
 xvi. 15. Our fathers ate manna in the wilderness. John vi. 49.
 He gave them bread from heaven. John vi. 31.
 They did all eat that spiritual meat. 1 Cor. x. 3.
 xvii. 6. For they drank of that spiritual rock which followed them. 1 Cor. x. 4.
 xix. 5. A holy nation, a peculiar people. 1 Pet. ii. 9.
 12. And if a beast touch the mountain. Heb. xii. 20.
 16. Ye are not come unto the mountain. Heb. xii. 18.
 xxiv. 8. When Moses had spoken every precept. Heb. ix. 19.
 xxvi. 1. For there was a tabernacle made, the first. Heb. ix. 2.
 xxxiii. 6. Be not ye idolaters, as were some of them. 1 Cor. x. 7.
 x. 4. Wherein was the candlestick. Heb. ix. 2.

LEVITICUS.

- xii. 3. Ye on the Sabbath circumcise a man. John vii. 22.
 When eight days were fulfilled. Luke ii. 21.
 4. When the days of their purification. Luke ii. 22.
 6. And to offer a sacrifice according to the law. Luke ii. 24.
 xiv. 4. Bring the gift which Moses hath commanded. Matt. viii. 4; Mark i. 44.
 xvi. 14. If the blood of bulls and goats. Heb. ix. 13.
 17. The whole multitude of the people were without worshipping. Luke i. 10.
 xix. 15. Not with respect to persons. James ii. 1.
 17. If thy brother sin against thee. Matt. xviii. 15; Luke xvii. 3.
 xx. 10. Moses in the law commanded such to be stoned. John viii. 5.

NUMBERS.

- viii. 16. Every male that openeth the womb. Luke ii. 23.
 ix. 18. All our fathers were under the cloud. 1 Cor. x. 1.
 xi. 7. He gave them bread from heaven to eat. John vi. 31.
 xii. 7. Moses was faithful in all his house. Heb. iii. 2.
 xiv. 37. Whose carcasses fell in the wilderness. Heb. iii. 17.
 xvi. 1. They have perished in the gainsaying of Korah. Jude 11.
 xix. 3. For the bodies of the beasts whose blood is brought. Heb. xiii. 12.
 xx. 10. They drank of that spiritual rock that followed them. 1 Cor. x. 4.
 xxi. 5. Neither let us tempt Christ. 1 Cor. x. 9.
 9. As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness. John iii. 14.
 xxii. 23. The dumb ass speaking with a man's voice. 2 Pet. ii. 16.
 39. Following the way of Balaam. 2 Pet. ii. 15; Jude 11.
 xxiv. 14. They hold the doctrine of Balaam, who taught Balak. Rev. ii. 14.
 xxv. 6. Let us not commit adultery as some of them. 1 Cor. x. 8.
 xxvi. 64. Whose bodies fell in the wilderness. 1 Cor. x. 5.

Chap. Ver.

- xxviii. 8. The priests profane the Sabbath in the temple. Matt. xii. 5.

DEUTERONOMY.

- i. 16, 17. Have not respect of persons. James ii. 1, 9.
 x. 17. For there is no respect of persons with God. Rom. ii. 11; Acts x. 34; Col. iii. 25; Ephes. vi. 9.
 xvii. 6. He that despised Moses' law. Heb. x. 28.
 xviii. 1. Do ye not know that they who minister in holy things. 1 Cor. ix. 13.
 xxiv. 1. Whosoever shall put away his wife. Matt. v. 31, xix. 7; Mark x. 4.

JOSHUA.

- ii. 1. Likewise Rahab the harlot. James ii. 25.
 vi. 20. By faith the walls of Jericho fell down. Heb. xi. 30.
 By faith, Rahab the harlot. Heb. xi. 31.

I SAMUEL.

- xxi. 6. Do ye not know what David did when he was hungry. Matt. xii. 3; Mark ii. 25; Luke vi. 4.

1 KINGS.

- ii. 10. Let me speak freely concerning the patriarch David. Acts ii. 29, xiii. 36.
 x. 1. The queen of the south. Matt. xii. 42; Luke xi. 31.
 xvii. 1. The heavens were shut for the space of three years. Luke iv. 25.
 Elijah was a man of like passions with us. James v. 17.

2 KINGS.

- iv. 29. Salute no man by the way. Luke x. 4.
 v. 13. Many lepers were in Israel. Luke iv. 27.

1 CHRONICLES.

- xxiii. 13. But no man receiveth this honour to himself, but he that was called, as was Aaron. Heb. v. 4.

JOB.

- i. 21. For we brought nothing into this world. 1 Tim. vi. 7.
 v. 17. Blessed is the man that endureth temptation. James i. 12.
 xxxiv. 19. For God is no respecter of persons. Acts x. 34.

PSALMS.

- xli. 10. But the Son of man goeth. Matt. xxvi. 24; Mark xiv. 21; Luke xxii. 22.
 cxxxii. 5. David desired to find a tabernacle for the God of Jacob. Acts vii. 46.

PROVERBS.

- xi. 31. If the righteous scarcely be saved. 1 Pet. iv. 18.
 xvii. 27. Let every one be swift to hear. James i. 19.
 xx. 9. If we say we have no sin. 1 John i. 8.
 xxiv. 13. Have not the faith, with respect of persons. James ii. 1.
 xxv. 6. Sit not down in the chief seat. Luke xiv. 8.

ISAIAH.

- viii. 14. Behold this is set for the fall and rising again. Luke ii. 34.
 xiii. 10. After the tribulation of those days, the sun shall be darkened. Matt. xxiv. 29; Mark xiii. 24.
 xli. 8. He hath holpen his servant Israel. Luke i. 54.
 liv. 1. Blessed are the barren. Luke xxiii. 29.
 lviii. 7. I was hungry and ye gave me meat. Matt. xxv. 35.

Table of Passages of the Old Testament cited or referred to in the New.

| | |
|------------|---|
| Chap. Ver. | |
| lxiii. 2. | Clothed with a garment dipped in blood. Rev. xix. 13. |
| JEREMIAH. | |
| ii. 21. | A man that was a householder. Matt. xxi. 33; Mark xii. 1; Luke xx. 9. |
| xxviii. 6. | Shall the thing formed say to him who formeth it. Rom. ix. 20. |
| EZEKIEL. | |
| xii. 21. | Where is the promise of his coming. 2 Pet. iii. 4. |
| xxviii. 7. | I was hungry and ye gave me meat. Matt. xxv. 35. |
| xxxix. 2. | And when the thousand years shall be finished. Rev. xx. 7. |

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| DANIEL. | |
| Chap. Ver. | |
| vii. 10. | And thousands of thousands. Rev. v. 11. |
| xii. 7. | And the angel which I saw standing on the sea. Rev. x. 5. |
| JOEL. | |
| iii. 15. | The sun shall be darkened. Matt. xxiv. 29; Mark xiii. 24. |
| MICAH. | |
| ii. 10. | Here we have no continuing city. Heb. xiii. 14. |
| iv. 7. | He shall reign over the house of Jacob. Luke i. 33. |

TABLE II.

Of passages collected from the OLD TESTAMENT, as a testimony to the NEW; not indeed in the same words, but having the same meaning.

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Chap. Ver. | |
| i. 27. | He made them male and female. Matt. xix. 4. |
| ii. 2. | And God rested the seventh day. Heb. iv. 4. |
| 24. | Therefore shall a man leave father and mother. Matt. xix. 5; Mark x. 7; 1 Cor. vi. 16; Eph. v. 31. |
| | And they two shall be one flesh. Matt. xix. 5; Mark x. 7; 1 Cor. vi. 16; Eph. v. 31. |
| xii. 1, 5, 6. | Go out of thy country. Acts vii. 3. |
| | In thy seed shall all the kindreds of the earth be blessed. Acts iii. 25. |
| xv. 5. | So shall be thy seed. Rom. iv. 18. |
| | And Abraham believed. Rom. iv. 18; James ii. 23; Gal. iii. 6. |
| 13, 16. | Thy seed shall sojourn. Acts vii. 6. |
| xvii. 4. | Thou shalt be a father of many nations. Rom. iv. 17. |
| xviii. 10. | I will return, according to the time of life. Rom. ix. 9. |
| xxi. 10. | Cast out the bondwoman and her son. Gal. iv. 30. |
| | In Isaac shall thy seed be called. Rom. ix. 7. |
| xxii. 17. | In blessing will I bless thee. Heb. vi. 14. |
| | In thy seed shall all nations of the earth be blessed. Gal. iii. 8; Acts iii. 25. |
| xxv. 23. | The elder shall serve the younger. Rom. ix. 12. |

EXODUS.

| | |
|------------|---|
| ii. 6. | I am the God of Abraham. Matt. xxii. 32; Mark xii. 26; Luke xx. 37; Acts vii. 32. |
| ix. 16. | For this cause have I raised thee up. Rom. ix. 17. |
| xii. 46. | A bone of him shall not be broken. John xix. 36. |
| xxiii. 2. | Every male that openeth the womb. Luke ii. 23. |
| xvi. 18. | He that gathered much had nothing over. 2 Cor. viii. 15. |
| xx. 12. | Honour thy father and mother. Matt. xv. 4; Eph. vi. 2. |
| 13. | Thou shalt not kill. Matt. v. 21. |
| 14. | Thou shalt not commit adultery. Matt. v. 27. |
| 15. | Thou shalt not steal, &c. Rom. xiii. 9. |
| 17. | Thou shalt not covet. Rom. vii. 7. |
| xxi. 17. | He that curseth his father or mother. Matt. xv. 4; Mark vii. 10. |
| 24. | Eye for eye, tooth for tooth. Matt. v. 38. |
| xxiii. 28. | Thou shalt not speak evil of the ruler of thy people. Acts xxiii. 5. |
| xxiv. 8. | Behold the blood of the covenant. Heb. ix. 20; xiii. 20; 1 Pet. i. 2. |

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| Chap. Ver. | |
| xxv. 40. | Look that thou make all after the pattern. Heb. viii. 5; Acts vii. 44. |
| xxxii. 1. | Make us gods that may go before us. Acts vii. 40. |
| xxxiii. 19. | I will be gracious to whom I will be gracious. Rom. ix. 15. |
| xxxiv. 33. | Moses put a veil on his face. 2 Cor. iii. 13. |

LEVITICUS.

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| xii. 44. | Ye shall be holy, for I am holy. 1 Thess. iv. 7; 1 Pet. i. 15, 16. |
| xviii. 5. | Which if a man do, he shall live in them. Luke x. 28; Rom. x. 5. |
| xix. 12. | Ye shall not swear by my name falsely. Matt. v. 33; James v. 12. |
| | Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. Matt. v. 43; xxii. 39; Gal. v. 14; James ii. 8. |
| xx. 9. | Every one that curseth father or mother. Matt. xv. 4. |
| xxiv. 20. | Eye for eye, tooth for tooth. Matt. v. 38. |
| xxvi. 11. | I will dwell among you. 2 Cor. vi. 16. |

NUMBERS.

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| ix. 12. | Nor break any bone of it. John xix. 36. |
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DEUTERONOMY.

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| iv. 24. | The Lord thy God is a consuming fire. Heb. xii. 29. |
| v. 16. | Honour thy father and thy mother. Matt. xv. 4; Mark vii. 13; Eph. vi. 2. |
| 17. | Thou shalt not kill. Matt. v. 21. |
| 18. | Thou shalt not commit adultery. Luke xviii. 20. |
| 19. | Thou shalt not steal. Luke xviii. 20; Rom. xiii. 9. |
| 20. | Thou shalt not bear false witness. Luke xviii. 20; Rom. xiii. 9. |
| 21. | Thou shalt not covet. Rom. vii. 7. |
| vi. 4. | Hear, O Israel, the Lord our God is one Lord. Mark xii. 29. |
| 5. | Thou shalt love the Lord. Matt. xxii. 37; Mark xii. 30; Luke x. 27. |
| 13. | Thou shalt fear the Lord thy God, and serve him. Matt. iv. 10; Luke iv. 8. |
| 16. | Ye shall not tempt the Lord your God. Matt. iv. 7; Luke iv. 12. |
| viii. 3. | Man doth not live by bread only. Matt. iv. 4; Luke iv. 4. |
| x. 17. | God accepteth not persons. Acts x. 34; Rom. ii. 11; Gal. ii. 6; Eph. vi. 9; 1 Pet. i. 17. |

Table of Passages of the Old Testament cited or referred to in the New.

- Chap. Ver.
xviii. 15. A prophet shall the Lord raise up unto thee. John i. 45; Acts iii. 22, vii. 37.
xix. 16. At the mouth of two witnesses. Matt. xviii. 16; John viii. 17; 2 Cor. xiii. 1; 1 Tim. v. 19; Heb. x. 28.
 21. An eye for an eye, tooth for tooth, hand for hand. Matt. v. 38.
xxi. 23. He that is hanged is accursed. Gal. iii. 13.
xxv. 4. Thou shalt not muzzle the ox. 1 Cor. ix. 9; 1 Tim. v. 18.
 5. If a man's brother die. Matt. xxii. 24; Mark xii. 19; Luke xx. 28.
xxvii. 26. Cursed is he who confirmeth not all the words of this law. Gal. iii. 10.
xxx. 12. Who shall go up for us to heaven. Rom. x. 6, &c.
 14. But the word is very nigh unto thee. Rom. x. 6, &c.
xxxii. 21. I will move them to jealousy. Rom. x. 19.
 35. To me belong vengeance and recompense. Rom. xii. 19; Heb. x. 30.

JOSHUA.

- i. 5. I will not fail thee. Heb. xiii. 5.

II. SAMUEL.

- vii. 14. I will be his father. Heb. i. 5.

I. KINGS.

- xix.** 10. They have slain thy prophets. Rom. xi. 3.
 18. I have left me seven thousand in Israel. Rom. xi. 4.

JOB.

- v. 13. He taketh the wise in their own craftiness. 1 Cor. iii. 19.

PSALMS.

- ii. 1. Why do the heathen rage. Acts. iv. 25.
 7. Thou art my Son, this day have I begotten thee. Acts xiii. 33; Heb. i. 5; v. 3.
 9. Thou shalt break them with a rod of iron. Rev. ii. 27, xii. 5, xix. 15.
 iv. 4. Stand in awe and sin not. Eph. iv. 26.
 v. 9. Their throat is an open sepulchre. Luke xi. 44; Rom. iii. 13.
 vi. 8. Depart from me, ye workers of iniquity. Matt. vii. 23, xxv. 41; Luke xii. 27.
viii. 2. Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings. Matt. xi. 25, xxi. 16; 1 Cor. i. 27.
 4. What is man that thou art mindful of him? Heb. ii. 6.
 6. Thou hast put all things under his feet. 1 Cor. xv. 27; Heb. ii. 8.
 x. 7. His mouth is full of cursing. Rom. iii. 14.
xiv. 3. There is none that doeth good. Rom. iii. 10.
xvi. 8. I have set the Lord always before me. Acts ii. 25.
 10. Thou wilt not suffer thy holy one to see corruption. Acts ii. 31, xiii. 35.
xviii. 2. My God, in whom I will trust. Heb. ii. 13.
 49. I will give thanks unto thee among the heathen. Rom. xv. 9.
xix. 4. Their line is gone out through all the earth. Rom. x. 18.
xxii. 1. My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me? Matt. xxvii. 46; Mark xv. 34.
 18. They part my garments among them. Luke xxiii. 34; John xix. 23, 24.
 22. I will declare thy name to my brethren. Heb. ii. 12.
xxiv. 1. The earth is the Lord's. 1 Cor. x. 26, 28.
xxvi. 1. Into thy hand I commit my spirit. Luke xxiii. 46; Acts vii. 59.
xxxiv. 12. What man is he that desireth life. 1 Pet. iii. 10.
xxxv. 19. They hated me without a cause. John xv. 25.

Chap. Ver.

- xl.** 6. Sacrifice and offering thou didst not desire. Matt. xii. 7; Heb. x. 5.
xli. 9. He who did eat of my bread. John xiii. 18.
xliv. 22. For thy sake are we killed all the day. Rom. vii. 36.
xlv. 6. Thy throne, O God, is for ever and ever. Heb. i. 8.
 ii. 4. That thou mightest be justified when thou speakest. Rom. iii. 4.
 iv. 22. Cast thy burden upon the Lord. 1 Pet. v. 7.
lxii. 12. Thou renderest to every man according. Matt. xvi. 27; Rom. ii. 6; 1 Cor. iii. 8.
lxxviii. 18. Thou hast ascended on high, and led captivity captive. Eph. iv. 8.
lxix. 9. The zeal of thy house hath eaten me up. John ii. 17.
 The reproaches of them that reproach thee. Rom. xv. 3.
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